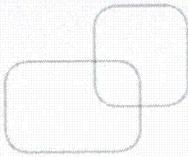


Final Environmental
Impact Statement for the

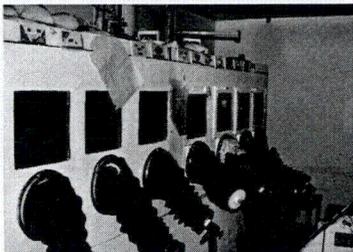
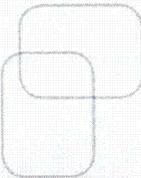


Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C
(GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive
Waste and GTCC-Like Waste
(DOE/EIS-0375)

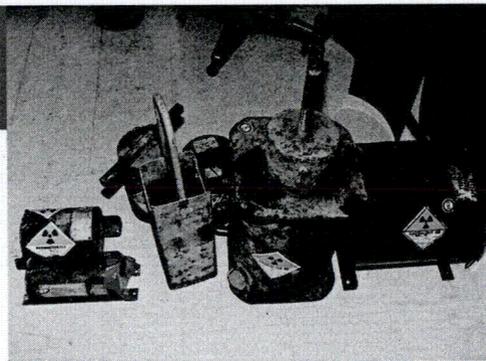




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

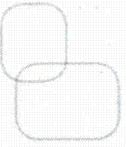


Final Environmental
Impact Statement for the



Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C
(GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive
Waste and GTCC-Like Waste
(DOE/EIS-0375)

Volume 4: Appendix J,
Comment Response Document (Cont.)
(Section J.3.2)



January 2016

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VOLUME 4

APPENDIX J, COMMENT RESPONSE DOCUMENT

SECTION J.3.2

(INDIVIDUAL COMMENTS)

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NOTATION..... v

APPENDIX J: Comment Response Document Cont.: Individual Comments

J.3.2 Individuals Who Submitted Comments in Writing via Letter,
Email, or Web Portal or Verbally at One of the Public Meetings.....J-841

TABLE

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4 J.3-2 Individuals Who Submitted Comments in Writing via Letter, Email,
5 or Web Portal or Verbally at One of the Public Meetings for GTCC..... J-841
6
7
9

1	DCF	dose conversion factor
2	DCG	derived concentration guide
3	DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
4	DOE-EM	DOE-Office of Environmental Management
5	DOE-ID	DOE-Idaho Operations Office
6	DOE-NV	DOE-Nevada Operations Office
7	DOE-RL	DOE-Richland Operations Office
8	DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
9	DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
10	DRZ	disturbed rock zone
11	DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
12	DWPF	Defense Waste Processing Facility
13		
14	EAC	Early Action Area
15	EDE	effective dose equivalent
16	EDNA	Environmental Designation for Noise Abatement
17	EIS	environmental impact statement
18	EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
19	ERDF	Environmental Restoration Dispersal Facility
20	ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
21	ESRP	Eastern Snake River Plain (INL)
22		
23	FFTF	Fast Flux Test Facility (Hanford)
24	FGR	Federal Guidance Report
25	FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
26	FR	<i>Federal Register</i>
27	FTE	full-time equivalent
28	FY	fiscal year
29		
30	GAO	U.S. Government Accountability (formerly General Accounting) Office
31	GMS/OSRP	Office of Global Material Security/Off-Site Source Recovery Project
32	GSA	General Separations Area (SRS)
33	GTCC	greater-than-Class C
34		
35	HAP	hazardous air pollutant
36	HC	Hazard Category
37	HEPA	high-efficiency particulate air
38	HEU	highly enriched uranium
39	HF	hydrogen fluoride
40	HFIR	High Flux Isotope Reactor (ORNL)
41	HMS	Hanford Meteorology Station
42	HOSS	hardened on-site storage
43	h-SAMC	half-shielded activated metal canister
44	HSW EIS	Final Hanford Site Solid (Radioactive and Hazardous) Waste Program Environmental Impact Statement
45		
46		
47		

1	ICRP	International Commission on Radiological Protection
2	IDA	intentional destructive act
3	IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
4	IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
5	IDF	Integrated Disposal Facility
6	INL	Idaho National Laboratory
7	INTEC	Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center (INL)
8	ISFSI	independent spent fuel storage installation
9		
10	LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
11	LCF	latent cancer fatality
12	L _{dn}	day-night sound level
13	L _{eq}	equivalent-continuous sound level
14	LEU	low-enriched uranium
15	LLRW	low-level radioactive waste
16	LLRWPA	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985
17	LMP	Land Management Plan (WIPP)
18	LWA	Land Withdrawal Act (WIPP)
19	LWB	Land Withdrawal Boundary (WIPP)
20		
21	MCL	maximum contaminant level
22	MCU	modular caustic side solvent extraction unit
23	MDA	material disposal area (LANL)
24	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
25	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
26	MOX	mixed oxides
27	MPSSZ	Middleton Place-Summerville Seismic Zone
28	MSL	mean sea level
29		
30	NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard(s)
31	NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
32	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
33	NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
34	NDA	NRC-licensed disposal area (West Valley Site)
35	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
36	NERP	National Environmental Research Park
37	NESHAP	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants
38	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
39	NI PEIS	Nuclear Isotope PEIS
40	NLVF	North Las Vegas Facility
41	NMAC	<i>New Mexico Administrative Code</i>
42	NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
43	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Services
44	NNHP	Nevada Natural Heritage Program
45	NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE)
46	NNSA/NSO	NNSA/Nevada Site Office

1	NNSS	Nevada National Security Site (formerly Nevada Test Site or NTS)
2	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
3	NOI	Notice of Intent
4	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
5	NPS	National Park Service
6	NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
7	NRHP	<i>National Register of Historic Places</i>
8	NTS SA	Nevada Test Site Supplemental Analysis
9	NTTR	Nevada Test and Training Range
10		
11	ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
12	ORR	Oak Ridge Reservation
13		
14	PA	programmatic agreement
15	PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
16	PCS	primary constituent standard
17	PEIS	programmatic environmental impact statement
18	P.L.	Public Law
19	PM	particulate matter
20	PM _{2.5}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 μm or less
21	PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 μm or less
22	PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
23	PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
24	PSHA	Probabilistic Seismic Hazards Assessment
25	PWR	pressurized water reactor
26		
27	R&D	research and development
28	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
29	RDD	radiological dispersal device
30	RH	remote-handled
31	RH LLW EA	Remote-Handled Low-Level Waste Environmental Assessment (INL)
32	RLWTF-UP	Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility-Upgrade (LANL)
33	ROD	Record of Decision
34	ROI	region of influence
35	ROW	right-of-way
36	RPS	Radioisotopic Power Systems
37	RSL	Remote Sensing Laboratory
38	RWMC	Radioactive Waste Management Complex (INL)
39	RWMS	Radioactive Waste Management Site (NNSS)
40		
41	SA	Supplemental Analysis
42	SAAQS	State Ambient Air Quality Standards
43	SALDS	State-Approved Land Disposal Site
44	SCDHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
45	SCE&G	South Carolina Electric Gas
46	SDA	state-licensed disposal area (West Valley Site)

1	SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
2	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r)
3	SNF	spent nuclear fuel
4	SR	State Route
5	SRS	Savannah River Site
6	SWB	standard waste box
7	SWEIS	Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement
8		
9	TA	Technical Area (LANL)
10	TC&WM EIS	Tank Closure and Waste Management EIS (Hanford)
11	TEDE	total effective dose equivalent
12	TEDF	Treated Effluent Disposal Facility
13	TEF	Tritium Extraction Facility
14	TLD	thermoluminescent dosimeter
15	TRU	transuranic
16	TRUPACT-II	Transuranic Package Transporter-II
17	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
18	TSP	total suspended particulates
19	TTR	Tonapah Test Range
20	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
21		
22	US	United States
23	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
24	USC	<i>United States Code</i>
25	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
26	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
27	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
28		
29	VOC	volatile organic compound
30		
31	WAC	waste acceptance criteria or <i>Washington Administrative Code</i>
32	WHB	Waste Handling Building (WIPP)
33	WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant
34	WSRC	Westinghouse Savannah River Company
35	WTP	Waste Treatment Plant (Hanford)
36	WVDP	West Valley Demonstration Project
37		
38		
39		

1 UNITS OF MEASURE

2

ac	acre(s)	m ³	cubic meter(s)
ac-ft	acre-foot (feet)	MCi	megacurie(s)
		mg	milligram(s)
°C	degree(s) Celsius	mi	mile(s)
cfs	cubic foot (feet) per second	mi ²	square mile(s)
Ci	curie(s)	min	minute(s)
cm	centimeter(s)	mL	milliliter(s)
cms	cubic meter(s) per second	mm	millimeter(s)
		mph	mile(s) per hour
d	day(s)	mR	milliroentgen(s)
dB	decibel(s)	mrem	millirem
dBA	A-weighted decibel(s)	mSv	millisievert(s)
		MW	megawatt(s)
°F	degree(s) Fahrenheit	MWh	megawatt-hour(s)
ft	foot (feet)		
ft ²	square foot (feet)	nCi	nanocurie(s)
ft ³	cubic foot (feet)		
		oz	ounce(s)
g	gram(s) or acceleration of gravity (9.8 m/s/s)	pCi	picocurie(s)
gal	gallon(s)	ppb	part(s) per billion
gpd	gallon(s) per day	ppm	part(s) per million
gpm	gallon(s) per minute		
		R	roentgen(s)
h	hour(s)	rad	radiation absorbed dose
ha	hectare(s)	rem	roentgen equivalent man
hp	horsepower		
		s	second(s)
in.	inch(es)	t	metric ton(s)
kg	kilogram(s)	VdB	vibration velocity decibel(s)
km	kilometer(s)		
km ²	square kilometer(s)	yd	yard(s)
kph	kilometer(s) per hour	yd ²	square yard(s)
kV	kilovolt(s)	yd ³	cubic yard(s)
		yr	year(s)
L	liter(s)		
lb	pound(s)	µg	microgram(s)
		µm	micrometer(s)
m	meter(s)		
m ²	square meter(s)		

1

2

1 **J.3.2 Individuals Who Submitted Comments in Writing via Letter, Email, or Web Portal**
 2 **or Verbally at One of the Public Meetings**
 3

4 Table J.3-2 tabulates all members of the public who submitted comments, along with the
 5 comment document identifiers assigned to each. Comments identified within each comment
 6 document are shown in brackets on the left side of the page(s), with the corresponding response
 7 shown on the right side of the same page(s). The comment documents and responses are
 8 presented here in Section J.3.2 on pages J-853 through J-1763, as indicated in the table.
 9 Individuals' names are in alphabetical order. It may be helpful for readers to review Section J.2
 10 for an overview of the 10 Topics of Interest of this CRD.
 11
 12

13 **TABLE J.3-2 Individuals Who Submitted Comments in Writing**
 14 **via Letter, Email, or Web Portal or Verbally at One of the Public**
 15 **Meetings for GTCC**

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Ackley, Blaine C.	L276	J-853
Adams, Hildegard	T76	J-855
Adams, Hildegard Maria	L450	J-860
Adams, John E.	W89	J-861
Allee, Pamela	W601	J-862
Allen, Marjorie S.	L53	J-863
Aly, Robert	L56	J-864
Amato, Geraldine	T77	J-865
Anderson, Charles C.	W234	J-871
Angelou, Anne Foster	W393	J-872
Asher, Lani	E51	J-873
Asmerom, Yemane	T52	J-874
Atkins, Karla	W6	J-878
Bacon, David	T106	J-881
Bader, Gregory	W33	J-886
Bader, Suzanne	W273	J-887
Bagley, Will	W528	J-888
Baker, Mary-Lane	W437	J-889
Barbuck, Walter	T49	J-890
Bardarson, Karin	W531	J-892
Barger, Stuart	T83	J-894
Barnard, Douglas	W208	J-898
Barrett, Floy J.	L406	J-899
Barrett, Floyd	T59	J-900
Baruch, Duncan G.	W394	J-903
Bates, Roger	W309	J-904
Baxter, Lisa	W34	J-905
Bay, Scott D.	W492	J-906
Beamer, Kelley	W182	J-907
Beebe, Craig	W379	J-908
Beems, William	T66	J-910
Bice, Sarah	W27	J-912

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Blackwood, Laurie	T78	J-913
Blailse, Sharlane	W284	J-915
Block, Jonathan	W5	J-916
Bloomgarden, Robin	E107	J-918
Bohammon, Jason	L55	J-919
Bosworth, Carol	L310	J-920
Brasher, Charles and Lavis, Betty	W144	J-923
Brennan, Colm	T131	J-924
Brennan, John	W484	J-926
Brenner, Loretta	W534	J-927
Bronson, Ann	W278	J-929
Brooks, Sarah	W457	J-930
Browning, Linda	W466	J-931
Bruvold, James	W71	J-932
Bryant, Nita S.	W463	J-936
Bryant, Sally	W310	J-937
Buehre, Kim	L87	J-938
Bushman, Gary	W602	J-939
Butz, Andrew	L401	J-941
Bynum, Vann	T95	J-942
Cain, Nikki	E69	J-945
Call, Beth	L51	J-947
Call, Beth	W504	J-948
Call, Tom	W505	J-950
Call, Tom	L505	J-952
Campbell, Patricia	W294	J-953
Campbell, Rebecca	T173	J-954
Carlson, Kevin	W554	J-957
Carver, Heather	W467	J-958
Castle, Janet	T137	J-959
Cellarius, Doris	W54	J-962
Chabot, Kimberly	W537	J-963
Charlo	T96	J-964
Chavez and Putkey	T90	J-967
Chilton, Maria	T108	J-970
Christ, M'Lou	W160	J-972
Christ, Peter	W196	J-973
Cimino, Elaine	T63	J-974
Clark, Barbara	L311	J-976
Clark, Elisabeth	W302	J-977
Clark, Janice	L278	J-978
Clark, Judi	W128	J-980
Cohen, Alicia A.	W139	J-981
Cole, Charles	L282	J-982
Collonge, Chelsea	T67	J-983
Conlan, Mike	W20	J-987

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Cooke, Harriet	W35	J-988
Cooley, Mary	W60	J-989
Corcoran, Jill	W536	J-990
Costa, Demelza	W140	J-991
Couche, Stephen	W500	J-992
Craig, Edward	W190	J-993
Crimi, Richard	W407	J-994
Crocker, Terece	E90	J-995
Cummings, George	W222	J-996
Cunningham, Lynda	W264	J-997
Daggett, Fran	W399	J-998
Dale, Dorothy	W25	J-999
Dancer, Daniel	W464	J-1000
D'Arrigo, Diane	L313	J-1001
Davidson, Jennifer	W533	J-1002
Davis, Jason	L417	J-1003
Deaton, Douglas	W515	J-1005
Delanty, Hugh	T138	J-1006
Derry, Anita	T139	J-1009
DeVries, Peg	W470	J-1012
DiPietro, Laura	W199	J-1013
DiVincent, L.M.	W476	J-1014
Dlugonski, Melba	T140	J-1015
Dobson, Bruce	W10	J-1018
Dolan, Christopher	W404	J-1019
Donnelly, Dennis	E27	J-1020
Donnelly, Dennis	T21	J-1021
Donoghue, Colin	E15	J-1025
Doran, Doug	T94	J-1026
DuBois, Marchette	W342	J-1030
Dukes, Aaron	W408	J-1031
Dunning, David	E23	J-1032
Dunning, Dirk	T141	J-1033
Duran, Clarissa	T104	J-1037
Easterly, E.M.	W482	J-1043
Edwards, Karen	W337	J-1044
Eldred, Mary	W78	J-1045
Ellis, Joell	W204	J-1046
Elmshausen, Erik C.	W495	J-1047
Enfield, Norm R.	W253	J-1048
Epstein, Joe	T26	J-1049
Evans, Bill	W52	J-1052
Evans, Jay Lee	T75	J-1053
Evans, Peter	T4	J-1059
Evans, Rosamund	T58	J-1062
Faris, Larry and Janice	W430	J-1066

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Fasnacht, Sharon	W55	J-1067
Feldman, Laura	L411	J-1068
Felton, John	L413	J-1069
Fentin, Karyn	W16	J-1070
Fenwick, Steve	W57	J-1071
Field, Diane	W188	J-1072
Field, Michael	W388	J-1073
Finney, Dee	L402	J-1074
Finney, Dee	T80	J-1075
Fisher, Kristina	E50	J-1078
Flores, Esmeralda	T142	J-1079
Flugge, Claudia	L287	J-1081
Ford, Lynn	L414	J-1082
Frech, Lisa Jo	W111	J-1083
Fredrickson, Catherine	W471	J-1084
Freeborn, Katja	T143	J-1085
Friedman, Paula	W483	J-1088
Fryberger, Jeremy	L314	J-1089
Gaines, Brenda	W38	J-1090
Gallegos, Robert	L403	J-1091
Gallegos, Tom	T99	J-1093
Ganus, Carolyn	W223	J-1097
Garcia, David	T110	J-1098
Gargas, Don	W121	J-1102
Gauthier, Jerome	W367	J-1103
Gearhart, Franklin	W64	J-1104
Geddes, Stephen V.	L408	J-1106
Geddes, Steve	T3	J-1107
Geiser, Katie	W340	J-1109
George, Betina	W32	J-1110
Gerdes, Cynthia	W117	J-1111
Gerould, Stephen	W122	J-1112
Gibbons, Anne	L207	J-1113
Giese, Mark	E59	J-1116
Giese, Mark	W14	J-1117
Gleichman, Ted	W523	J-1118
Goeckermann, John	W154	J-1119
Gohl, Larry	W82	J-1120
Gold, Rick	W350	J-1121
Goldberg, Marshall C.	W486	J-1122
Goldberg, Marshall C.	W293	J-1123
Goldberg, Marshall F.	W62	J-1124
Gordon, Jan	W315	J-1125
Green, Jeanne	T92	J-1127
Green, Mary	T103	J-1132
Greene, Linda	L209	J-1136

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Greeves, John	T11	J-1137
Griffith, Lorie	W370	J-1146
Grimaldi, Richard	W468	J-1147
Guerrero, Jiovani	T133	J-1148
Haber, Richard	W451	J-1149
Hagen, Jon	W390	J-1150
Hahn, John	W288	J-1151
Hall, Camille	W189	J-1152
Hannah, Frances	W106	J-1153
Hansen, Clifford	T48	J-1154
Hartford, Susan	W290	J-1156
Hatcher, Lynn	W433	J-1157
Hawkins, William	W550	J-1158
Hayden, Mary	W322	J-1160
Hayes, Rose	T5	J-1161
Heartsun, Hafiz	W319	J-1165
Heaton, John	T24	J-1166
Hebert, Susan	W214	J-1170
Hedin, Bev	W124	J-1171
Heggen, Richard	W511	J-1172
Heins, Erika	W119	J-1175
Henkels, Diane	W542	J-1176
Henry, Marilee	W328	J-1177
Herbert, Emily	W13	J-1178
Herbert, John	W70	J-1179
Herring, Melissa	W490	J-1180
Hess, Jurgen	W405	J-1181
Hiltner, Carol	W41	J-1184
Hodge, Kenneth	T159	J-1185
Hodge, Wallace	T144	J-1187
Hoff, Marilyn	L79	J-1189
Hoff, Marilyn	T91	J-1191
Holenstein, Cherie	T145	J-1195
Homan, Ken	T68	J-1199
Hortsch, Donna	W129	J-1201
Hosking, Chuck	L291	J-1202
Howard, Chris	W509	J-1203
Hoyle, Lester and Judy	W446	J-1204
Hummasti, John	E47	J-1205
Hurtado, Dolores	L83	J-1206
Hyde, Don	E29	J-1207
Ihrig, Sandra	W305	J-1208
Ireland, Karen	W258	J-1210
Jackson, Kathy	L315	J-1211
Jamieson, Suzanne	W56	J-1212
J'neva, Capra	W522	J-1213

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Johnson, Janet	T16	J-1214
Johnson, Marjorie	W270	J-1218
Johnson, Michael	W96	J-1219
Jolly-Holt, Teresa	L98	J-1221
Jones Jr., William	W198	J-1223
Jones Jr., William	L97	J-1224
Kapuler, Alan	W173	J-1226
Karuna, Amara	W508	J-1227
Keddem, Aliza	W36	J-1228
Kelly, Mike	T44	J-1229
Kerchun, Chris	L415	J-1234
Kidd, Judith	T65	J-1235
Kimmich, Rob	W67	J-1238
Knight, Paige	T146	J-1239
Kohnstamm, Molly	W478	J-1243
Koponen, Mary M.	L84	J-1244
Koponen, Emmy	E34	J-1245
Koponen, Emmy	E35	J-1246
Korn, Meryle	W159	J-1247
Kraft, Mary Lou	E60	J-1248
Kronen, Eva	W335	J-1249
Kronin, Eva	T147	J-1250
Kuerschner, Erich	T62	J-1253
Kuerschner, Erich	T97	J-1259
Lacy, Chris M.	W496	J-1266
Lamb, Dorothy	T148	J-1267
Lamm, Wayne	W23	J-1269
LaMorticella, Barbara	T149	J-1270
Lane, Priscilla	W43	J-1273
Langford, James	W48	J-1274
Larsen, Kim	W521	J-1275
Lassiter, Eileen	W145	J-1276
Laville, Madeleine	W506	J-1277
Laville, Madeleine	L50	J-1279
Lavis, Betty and Brasher, Charles	W400	J-1280
Lawson, John P.	W444	J-1281
Leatham, Ellen	T150	J-1282
Litt, Mike	W164	J-1284
Lloyd, Darryl	W485	J-1285
Lloyd, Darvel	W166	J-1286
Logan, Christopher	W51	J-1287
Lovejoy, Glenda	W296	J-1289
Lu, Lan	W488	J-1290
Mance, Lisa	T151	J-1291
Maranze, Harriette	W514	J-1294
Marquez, Noel	T34	J-1295

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Marsello, Pat	L409	J-1297
Marti, Tralee	W30	J-1298
Martiuszus, Ed	T136	J-1299
Matela, Nancy	E68	J-1303
McCagh, Mike	W150	J-1304
McClary, Jackie	T153	J-1305
McCulloch, Robert	W559	J-1307
McFarland, Angela	W502	J-1308
McKinney, Maria	L316	J-1309
McNaughton, Jim	T155	J-1310
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DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the
DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL
RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE

(DOE/EIS-0375-D)
U.S. Department of Energy

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM
Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. X Mrs. ___ Ms. ___ Mr. & Mrs. ___ Dr. ___

Name: Blaine C. Ackley

Title: citizen

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: 503-693-0610 E-Mail Address: backley4@frontier.com

Comment: (see attached)

Please use other side if more space is needed.

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- Withhold my name and address from the public record.
- Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to:
Mr. Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to:
(301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to:
gtccels@arl.gov

Ackley, Blaine C., Commenter ID No. L276 (cont'd)

Blaine C. Ackley
655 NW 229th Ave. Hillsboro, OR 97124 503-693-0610

May 26, 2011

Mr. Arnold Edelman, Document Manager
Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43)
U.S. Dept. of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585-0119

received

NOZ 9 - NRP

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the disposal of GTCC radioactive waste (DOE-EIS-0375-D)

To whom it may concern:

I have read the draft statement and I attended the hearing in Portland on May 19, 2011. I oppose the transfer of GTCC waste to Hanford for several reasons:

- 1) Clean up Hanford first. You still have been unable to clean up the mess left from the contaminated past.
- 2) The waste disposal method at Hanford will result in greater degradation of the second largest river system in the country and the water supply for Native Americans and other downstream consumers.
- 3) The Columbia River has a number of endangered species of fish whose continued survival will be negatively impacted by further nuclear contamination.
- 4) The truck transport method will result in a highway accident and contamination by any valid statistical measure. When a given community is exposed to the level of nuclear contamination posed by such an accident, there will be more than the one or two fatalities cited in your flawed study.
- 5) The 12,623 truck shipments will statistically result in a number of accidents so the likelihood of nuclear contamination is greater given the number of trucks.
- 6) Use of the open trenches at Hanford is just a confounding error waiting for an unanticipated consequence to wreak havoc in the environment.

It is for these reasons and more than I oppose the current EIS. I find the EIS is fatally flawed statistically, conceptually, and in reality disregards the risk to people and the environment posed by this proposed action.

Sincerely yours,

L276-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L276-2 The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment. These regulations include requirements for radioactive materials packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping papers, and highway routing. The waste shipments would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC wastes would be shipped in approved waste packages and transportation casks. The robust nature of these casks limits the potential release of radioactive and chemically hazardous material under the severest of accident conditions. It is unlikely that the transportation of GTCC waste to any of the alternative sites evaluated in the EIS would cause an additional fatality as a result of radiation from either incident-free transportation or postulated transportation accidents.

The transportation impacts evaluation conducted for the EIS addressed the collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, the radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and the consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including those that could release radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs. The GTCC EIS estimates one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

L276-1
L276-2
L276-3 The three land disposal facility conceptual designs (above-grade vault, enhanced near-surface trench, and intermediate-depth borehole) were selected as being representative of a range of land disposal configurations (varying degrees of waste consolidation and geometry) that could be employed for the disposal of the GTCC waste inventory. As discussed in Section 1.4.2, each concept has been used to some degree in the United States or other countries to dispose of radioactive waste similar to the three waste types analyzed in the GTCC EIS. The same vault, borehole, and trench characteristics were considered for the disposal sites evaluated in order to compare the performance of each site's natural hydrological, geological, and meteorological properties relative to contaminant fate and transport once any engineered barriers would begin to fail. The conceptual nature of these configurations takes into account the characteristics of all of the disposal sites for which they were considered, but their designs (e.g., width, depth, cover depth, reinforced containment) could be altered or enhanced, as necessary, to provide an optimal solution at a specific location.

J-854

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

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10 MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. Okay, Hildegard

11 Adams? And Geraldine Amato will be after Hildegard.

12 MS. ADAMS: I don't know if I have that much

13 to say. There have been so many eloquent speakers

14 already who have spoken from their knowledge base and

15 from their hearts. I do have a question for you, and

16 that is how is this event being recorded? I'm sorry; I

17 came in late.

18 MR. BROWN: Oh, the gentleman behind you is

19 recording that, and that is being made part of the

20 permanent record, which will be reviewed in preparation

21 of the final Environmental Impact Statement.

22 MS. ADAMS: Okay. Thank you for answering

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1 that. So I'd like to go on record as being totally
2 opposed to any more radioactive waste coming to New
3 Mexico. New Mexico is already extremely contaminated,
4 and honestly, if I had known that back in 1975 when I
5 was moving here from California, really, I would not
6 have come. I had no idea, and the general public in
7 New Mexico, unfortunately, has no idea of the extent of
8 the dangers that they're in from the nuclear industry,
9 in particular, of course, that being perpetrated by the
10 U.S. government.

11 I'd like to ditto everything that
12 everybody's said about governmental lies. I'm a
13 retired teacher, and I'm going to tell you a story
14 about some students that I had a long time ago, before
15 WIPP even opened. Well, I taught gifted, and these
16 were sixth and seventh graders who had gotten wind of
17 the projected plan to open WIPP in the Carlsbad area,
18 and many of my gifted students were not slouches,
19 regardless of -- no microphone.

20 MR. BROWN: Okay.

21 MS. ADAMS: I might have to get a few more
22 minutes.

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T76-1

T76-1

DOE respectfully disagrees and cleanup efforts are ongoing. In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods and locations consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). DOE evaluated federally owned sites including LANL, WIPP and the WIPP Vicinity, and generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federally owned sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

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1 MR. BROWN: Try that; that should work.
2 MS. ADAMS: Okay. Let's see, testing, testing
3 -- no, not so much. Are you getting it back there?
4 MR. BROWN: Can everybody hear?
5 MS. ADAMS: Well, I'm not saying anything
6 right now. Is this on? Can you hear in the back of
7 the room?
8 ALL: Not enough.
9 MS. ADAMS: No, it doesn't sound loud to me,
10 either, so I know the clock is ticking, but I guess
11 you'll have to add time -- sort of like a basketball
12 game.
13 MR. BROWN: This is not counting against your
14 time.
15 MS. ADAMS: Okay, but are you recording
16 everything? Okay, great.
17 MR. BROWN: Okay, go ahead.
18 MS. ADAMS: Okay, let me try that again. It's
19 a little better. It's not real great, but I'll speak
20 up.
21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Both of them are dying.
22 MS. ADAMS: Both of them are dying; I guess
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J-857

January 2016

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1 they think we've said enough. I don't think we've said
2 quiet enough. I may have to carry on for awhile.

3 At any rate, I had these wonderful
4 students that had read in the newspaper about WIPP
5 opening. They got extremely irate, and they wrote to
6 Westinghouse Corporation about their feelings of New
7 Mexico becoming the nation's radioactive waste dump.

8 And they had also written to DOE. And the amazing
9 thing to us was that DOE and Westinghouse took the kids
10 seriously and insisted on sending some guest speakers
11 to the school where I was teaching. And so they came
12 in and talked to the kids, and of course, gave them the
13 same line that we always get, which is, don't worry; be
14 happy. We know; you're kids. You don't know. And we
15 had some really interesting confrontations.

16 But what I fondly remember about that is
17 the Westinghouse representative and the DOE
18 representative saying, look, it's only going to be low
19 level radioactive waste. It will only be lab coats,
20 masks and booties. And that's the line that I have
21 never forgotten, especially as the level of the waste
22 coming to WIPP has escalated, and now we're looking at

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T76-2

DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently allowed by law for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently allowed by law. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository.

T76-2

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1 the coming true of another suspicions that we had,
2 which was of course, commercial radioactive waste
3 coming to New Mexico, which DoE solemnly promised would
4 never happen. So I've just got to say, ditto, ditto,
5 ditto, to everybody who said, pack of lies; don't trust
6 them, here we are again. And how endless does DoE
7 think Carlsbad is? Where is this waste going to
8 eventually end up?

9 I'm completely opposed to it. I think
10 enough is enough. It's already too much for New
11 Mexico, for land, for air, for water, and I can't
12 believe that you're thinking about brining even more
13 waste, and in particular, commercial waste. So I guess
14 my time's probably up, and thank you for putting me on
15 the record.

T76-2
(Cont.)

Adams, Hildegard Maria, Commenter ID No. L450



**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the
DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL
RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE
(DOE/EIS-0375-D)**

U.S. Department of Energy

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM
Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. ___ Mrs. ___ Ms. Mr. & Mrs. ___ Dr. ___
Name: Hildegard Maria Adams
Title: retired
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Phone: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Comment:
STOP : planning to keep
bringing nuclear waste to
New Mexico - STOP making
nuclear waste - it's a
no-brainer. This problem
has NO solution - so don't
make more problems

Please use other side if more space is needed.

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- Withhold my name and address from the public record.
- Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to:
Mr. Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to:
(301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to:
gtccis@anl.gov

L405-1 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L450-1

J-860

January 2016

Adams, John E., Commenter ID No. W89

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2011 1:53 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10089

Thank you for your comment, John Adams.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10089. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 13, 2011 01:52:50PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10089

First Name: John
Middle Initial: e
Last Name: Adams
Address: 2375 W 18th Ave
City: Eugene
State: OR
Zip: 97402
Country: USA
Email: sos2010@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

This plan is pure insanity. The DOE has totally bungled the Hanford cleanup. You are still 100 years away from ever cleaning up Hanford, that is if clean up Hanford is even possible, which many it is not.

W89-1

Transporting nuclear waste across the country is beyond reckless.

W89-2

Your plan is to transport nuclear waste right past where I live 12,000 times!!!!

The conservative approach would be to STOP producing waste that takes 250,000 years to decompose.

W89-3

This reckless and horribly misguided nuclear policy is a black eye on America and a desecration on future generations.

I will oppose the DOE efforts to enhance the creation of nuclear power and the transportation of nuclear waste until the day I die.

I hope at some future point you will become more enlightened.

John Adams

Eugene, Oregon

W89-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W89-2 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W89-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Allee, Pamela, Commenter ID No. W601

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2011 12:15 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10088

Thank you for your comment, Pamela Allee.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10088. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 12, 2011 12:14:37PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10088

First Name: Pamela
Last Name: Allee
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: billrat@spiretech.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
The ongoing disaster in Fukushima SHOULD give pause to anyone who says - or hears - any expressions like "it can't happen here because ..."

Do NOT transport nuclear waste of any sort over our public highways.

Protestations of "perfect safety" are nothing more than Lucy's reassurances to Charley Brown. I am not he.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W601-1 The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. The EIS addressed the collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, the radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and the consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including those that could release radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs (see Section 6.2.9.1).

DOE's standard operating procedure for transportation of radioactive waste is developed and continually revised to ensure that the utmost protection of public health and the environment is achieved and that the risk of a traffic accident is minimized. For example, DOE has established a comprehensive emergency management program (Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program or TEPP) that provides detailed, hazard specific planning and preparedness measures to minimize the health impacts from accidents involving loss of control over radioactive material or toxic chemicals. DOE's TEPP was established to ensure that its contractors and state, tribal, and local emergency responders are prepared to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively to accidents involving DOE shipments of radioactive materials.

If an accident that involved a release of radioactive material to the environment occurred, it would be remediated promptly in accordance with these procedures. These measures would help DOE minimize and mitigate any impacts on the environment.

W601-1

Mr. Arnold Edelman, EIS Director, Document Manager
US Dept. of Energy
GTCC EIS
Clowleaf Bldg EM-43
1000 Independence Ave, SW
Washington DC, 20585

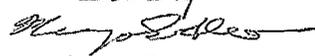
received
JAN 27 2016

Re The Disposal of Greater than Class C Low-level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Wastes (DAE/EIS-0375-D)

Dear Mr. Edelman,

I am completely opposed to the storage of this waste in New Mexico. There are no sites here suitable for this storage and it simply further endangers the people of this state both from the possibility of a nuclear accident and/or transport as well as in storage. In fact, we were promised by the Federal Government that the only waste that would be buried here was waste that was weapons-related.

Not only for the sake of the people living here but also for the sake of New Mexico as an energy producing state I would hope that the Department of Energy would do its best to protect us, not endanger us even further.

Sincerely,

Marjorie S Allen
446 Alcazar NE
Albuquerque, NM 87108

L53-1 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). DOE evaluated federally owned sites including LANL, WIPP and the WIPP Vicinity, and generic commercial disposal locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federally owned sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Regarding the disposal of weapons related waste, DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal. Also, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

L53-1

J-863

January 2016



Arnold Edelman
DOE GTCC EIS
Cloverleaf Bld.,
EM-43
1000 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, DC 20585

Mr. Chin,

We do not want GTCC in New Mexico.
Look at Japan. We do not want this
waste in New Mexico, we have done
our share, find some place else.

The NRC has determined it can stay
where it is for 100 years. DOE should
develop a new DEIS that includes
HOSS facilities as the best solutions for
GTCC wastes for decades to come and
for new geologic disposal site(s) to
dispose of GTCC wastes.

Pete Dominici said we would not
have to take this waste because we
have WIPP.

Raley@earthlink.net

L56-1 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites, including LANL, WIPP, and WIPP Vicinity, because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

L56-2 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

L56-1

L56-2

T77-1

DOE is committed to effective public participation in the NEPA process in accordance with CEQ and DOE implementing procedures and policies. In preparing the Final GTCC EIS, DOE gave consideration to all public comments received during the public hearings and received in writing. See Section 1.5.

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MR. BROWN: Geraldine Amato is next, and then
Laurie Blackwood.

MS. AMATO: Good evening. I have been here --
I wasn't here from the beginning, but I believe that
the comments and the information given here are a
worthwhile hearing, and it's unfortunate that we're
talking to each other here in this room, and that these

T77-1

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1 proceedings are not genuine public hearings. They are
2 a sham public hearings. We have all kinds of
3 electronic gadgetry that project information, so-
4 called. We have the television, we have PBS, we have
5 radio, we have the UNN station, the APS station, and we
6 have cable government access -- Jay Evans was here. We
7 have government access on cable, et cetera, and these
8 are not televised, they are not broadcast. These are
9 minimal hearings at all for public. Most of the public
10 in this area know nothing of what's been said here,
11 today and what's been rejected here today. Most of us
12 have an inkling of it, and the information given here
13 is not going far enough.

T77-1
(Cont.)

14 I personally believe that Department of
15 Energy is not the least bit interested in what the
16 public has to say. This is a ritual. How we can
17 resolve that is not a simple answer to such a question.
18 We are essentially in my estimation, on a federal
19 reservation, and the federals are in control, and our
20 opinions count for little. How we can change that
21 remains yet to be seen. I'm reminded of the
22 Declaration of Independence statement, our repeated

T77-1
(Cont.)

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1 petitions have been answered only by repeated injury,
2 and I think that's where we are politically in this
3 country today.

4 We have this glossy paper and excellently
5 very fashionable and very glitzy paperwork. I don't
6 think -- I mean, it's not impressive, but it cost
7 resources to put out this literature on this glossy
8 paper which apparently has that toxic plastic they talk
9 about every now and then; so when we handle it, we can
10 also add to the toxification of ourselves. What we can
11 -- I appreciate those people that have studied these
12 issues. I haven't been a student of it for too long,
13 and I know there's many people that have never heard of
14 this information that was given here this evening. And
15 how we can get it out to them, God only knows, because
16 we are not in charge of the mainstream press and media.

17 Newspaper announcements to the printed
18 press today are not adequate. It's only a mere minimal
19 legal requirement; because we're under a private legal
20 jurisdiction; we are not under the principles of a free
21 society. And I repeat, I don't think the Department of
22 Energy is really interested in what the public has to

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T77-1
(Cont.)

J-867

January 2016

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1 say or think. And we need to be doing something.
2 further than talking to each other and finding our
3 comments amusing to each other. How do we get this
4 type of information out to people, enough people, to
5 have an upsurge of resistance? Otherwise, we can see
6 the Department of Energy particularly having its way.
7 Whatever it wants to do it's going to do, because we
8 gave a pyramid government. We have a top-down
9 authority. The peoples' opinion doesn't count.

10 Under the lawful republic, it's the
11 authority of the people up. We don't have that any
12 longer. We need to get mentally off the federal
13 reservation and continue to consider what it is we
14 really need to do. And we need to pray about getting
15 some direction. I believe there is one spirit of truth
16 in this Earth, that's the Holy Spirit of the Sovereign
17 God Almighty, and each of us can access the council of
18 that Holy Spirit, get our marching orders and move on
19 out. We can't play footsy with how would you say,
20 demonstrable criminals, is what we have in charge of
21 our government today. It's not our government. It's
22 an alien force, it's a central government, and it's no

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T77-1
(Cont.)

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1 longer representative of the good people of this
2 nation. And God only knows if we're going to have
3 enough of resistance of what's going on in this nation.

4 Oh, and that Spaceport project -- is my
5 time almost up?

6 MR. BROWN: You've got one minute left.

7 MS. AMATO: The Spaceport project is related
8 to this. I remember listening to that Star Wars call-
9 in talk show for awhile on UNM a few years back, and
10 that one man that called in and mentioned that there
11 was such an organization as the Mars Society. And
12 those people claim that they are preparing their own
13 special spacecraft, and when the Earth is ruined --
14 they don't mention that they're the ones ruining it --
15 they are leaving the Earth and going to Mars. I mean,
16 imagine the mentality of the people we are dealing
17 with. They have the financial resources in their
18 pocket to belong to the Mars Society and to make plans
19 to terraform Mars. They say they're going to make the
20 Mars habitable --

21 MR. BROWN: Can you make one final point?
22 Your time is up.

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J-8669

January 2016

Amato, Geraldine, Commenter ID No.T77 (cont'd)

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1 MS. AMATO: Same to you.	

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 11:01 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10234

Thank you for your comment, Charles Anderson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10234. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 11:00:39AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10234

First Name: Charles
Middle Initial: C
Last Name: Anderson
State: OR
Zip: 97068
Country: USA
Email: anderson.ccm@me.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Stop radioactive material from being shipped up and down the Columbia River gorge! There are to many lives at risk. We are already being impacted by the Japanese Nuclear disaster, why do we need to risk another in our state.

W234-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W234-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

In accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations, shipments of Highway Route Controlled Quantities of Radioactive Materials (DOT) would be shipped using preferred routes that reduce time in transit [49 CFR 397.101(b)]. A preferred route is an interstate system highway, including beltways and bypasses, or an alternative route selected by a state or tribal routing agency in accordance with 49 CFR 397.103 using *Guidelines for Selecting Preferred Highway Routes for Highway Route Controlled Quantity Shipments of Radioactive Materials* or an equivalent routing analysis that adequately considers overall risk to the public. Factors for analysis by the state or tribal routing agency can include accident rates, traffic counts, distance, vehicle speeds, population density, land use, timeliness, and availability of emergency response capabilities. Substantive consultation with affected jurisdictions is required prior to designating an alternative route to ensure consideration of all impacts and continuity of designated route.

Angelou, Anne Foster, Commenter ID No. W393

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 5:53 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10393

Thank you for your comment, Anne Foster Angelou.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10393. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 05:52:48PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10393

First Name: Anne Foster
Last Name: Angelou
Address: P. O. Box 27346
City: Seattle
State: WA
Zip: 98165-1846
Country: USA
Email: fosterangelou@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Please do not jeopardize the health and safety of our citizens by exposing them to radioactive waste. Our Hanford area needs to be decontaminated, not recontaminated. Transporting these radioactive substances through our states is dangerous and has long-term future consequences. Do not consider using Hanford as a test location for plutonium. There are many safer alternatives to produce energy.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W393-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W393-1

Asher, Lani, Commenter ID No. E51

From: Lani Asher <laniasher@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2011 11:33 AM
To: gtceis@anl.gov
Subject: nuclear waste disposal in new mexico

Dear Sir,

There are no adequate facilities either in Carlsbad or LANAL to support the disposal of nuclear active waste water. Rather your attention should be focused on the leakage into the water system of radio active waste which will affect Santa Fe's drinking water. sham on you. Hasn't New Mexico had more than it's fair share of being used as a nuclear dump.

E51-1

Lani Asher
San Francisco.

E51-1 The evaluation of potential impacts to water quality from the proposed action at WIPP and LANL are discussed in Sections 4.3.3 and 8.2.3, respectively.

Asmerom, Yemane, Commenter ID No. T52

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MR. BROWN: Okay. Our next speaker is Yemane

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Asmerom, and he will be followed by Joseph Wexler.

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MR. ASMEROM: Thank you so much. I'm afraid

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I'm not going to be as coherent as the preceding

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speaker. I'm here to speak as a citizen, even though

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my training is in (inaudible) chemistry. I work with

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~~radioactive materials. I'm not anti-nuclear and I~~

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believe the waste in question, at least the commercial

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stuff, is essential. Sooner or later, most of us are

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going to help reduce that and I do agree, I think,

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consolidation is going to be very important, both for

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national security reasons and other inventory

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considerations.

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The profound concern I have though, is the...

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way, at least from my reading, the sites were selected.

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T52-1

The preferred alternative does represent a consolidation of the waste inventory at suitable and protective disposal facilities.

T52-2

Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), DOE analyzed the range of reasonable disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

T52-1

T52-2

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1 If you look at all the sites: Hanford, Savannah River,
2 the Nevada test site, Los Alamos, the WIPP project --
3 have nothing in common as it relates to suitability of
4 waste. Each of them came about either because of
5 personal historical accident. Los Alamos happened to
6 be the persons -- the first -- you know, the site in
7 which people spent summers there.

8 The Savannah River came about because there
9 was a need for energy for fuel production, same thing
10 for Hanford. Arguably, the WIPP project is probably
11 the only one that one could say there was exhaustive
12 and extensive study for some aspect of geological with
13 repository purposes. And, so, I think fundamentally,
14 just simply selecting these sites because they were
15 accidentally sort of chosen for other reasons is kind of
16 like being drafted into the old Sax's Russian Army,
17 once you're drafted, you're drafted for everything and
18 any contingency, and as long as you live.

19 (Laughter)

20 MR. ASMEROM: And, I think there is a very,
21 very important issue of, I think, stewardship and issue
22 of justice here. You can walk or drive a few miles

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T52-2
(Cont.)

Asmerom, Yemane, Commenter ID No. T52 (cont'd)

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1 west of here or north of here, and what you'll find is
2 negligence and lack of stewardship in the service of
3 the country when it was needed.

4 We located most of our mining activities
5 second to -- you know, in the second -- in the country
6 and now we're left with (inaudible) of abandoned mine
7 and waste (inaudible). The people of Southern New
8 Mexico graciously -- not all of them, but at least --
9 accepted the WIPP project, and that's the only one, in
10 fact, in the country that (inaudible). Unlike, for
11 example the (inaudible) Mountain Project in which there
12 was over 30 years of study just because the House --
13 the Senate majority didn't want it, that's essentially
14 over.

15 So, in a sense, as a New Mexican, I feel, we
16 are yet being asked to then again simply be the dumping
17 ground for essential waste, I have to say. And, I
18 don't think it's just and simply doesn't make sense to
19 me. Specifically, about Los Alamos, I feel very, very
20 insecure. To locate a site in which it's going to be
21 built in freshly erupted tough (ph), a few thousand
22 years old, in a tectonically active area, in a

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T52-3

See response to T52-2. In addition to the above, in the selection of the preferred alternative, DOE considered a variety of factors including seismic, cultural resources, environmental and human health impacts (see Section 2.9).

T52-3

J-876

January 2016

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1 watershed that feeds into the essential drinking water
2 system for all the urban centers of New Mexico, and
3 that's affected by periodic catastrophic fire. I
4 cannot for the life of me think that there is no other
5 more suitable place in the country.

6 So, I really, with all due respect, ask the
7 Department of Energy to go back and look at all
8 potential suitable sites across this country. This is
9 a national issue. This is a national activity and I
10 think in Mexico, we've done our due burden and it's
11 about time others also share. As I said, I am not
12 anti-nuclear in any shape, or form, especially when it
13 comes to nuclear medicine. Thank you so much, and you
14 know, I appreciate that you're giving us this chance to
15 talk to you.

16 MR. BROWN: Okay. Thanks a lot.

T52-3
(Cont.)

Atkins, Karla, Commenter ID No. W6

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 04, 2011 10:04 AM
To: mail_gtccsisarchives; gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccsis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10006
Attachments: GTCCletter_GTCC10006.rtf

Thank you for your comment, Karla Atkins.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10006. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 4, 2011 10:03:31AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10006

First Name: Karla
Middle Initial: S
Last Name: Atkins
Address: 124 Paseo Penasco
City: Los Alamos
State: NM
Zip: 87544
Country: USA
Email: k.atkins10@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record
Attachment: GTCCletter.rtf

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Atkins, Karla, Commenter ID No. W6 (cont'd)

Karla Atkins
124 Paseo Penasco
Los Alamos, NM 87544

k.atkins10@comcast.net
Tel 505 662-6162

May 3, 2011
Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0119

To Whom It May Concern:

As a long time resident of Los Alamos and a former employee of Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), I oppose the disposal of GTCC radioactive waste at LANL. Having been employed at LANL during a time when a series of serious accidents occurred despite a rigorous culture that is focused on safety, I am convinced that mishaps are always possible.

I am specifically opposed to implementing a GTCC waste disposal facility at Los Alamos for the following reasons:

* LANL is located on top of the Pajarito Plateau with drainage into the Rio Grande. Millions of people live downstream and are therefore potentially affected by water contamination generated at LANL. Though I am not a hydrologist, locating a permanent nuclear waste repository at a high elevation appears to defy common sense.

* The EIS identifies fire as a serious risk for nuclear accidents at a GTCC site. In Los Alamos, the potential for natural disasters caused by wildfires is a constant concern.

* LANL's core mission depends on the attraction and retention of world class scientists. Location of a permanent nuclear waste facility here risks inducing some scientists to select alternative employers.

* Under direction of the DOE, Los Alamos County has for many years been promoting economic development in Los Alamos so that the community here is not exclusively dependent on DOE funds. The EIS estimates that locating a GTCC waste disposal site here would create only 50 jobs at LANL. It neglects to address immediate and long-term offsetting socioeconomic consequences that could result from importing nuclear waste from all over the country. Note that tourism is one of very few non-government industries in Northern New Mexico.

W6-1 Human health impacts to workers is one of several factors that were considered in the development of the preferred alternative (see Section 2.9 of the EIS).

W6-2 The site-specific environmental factors identified by commenters such as surface and ground water contamination, cultural resources, and accidents (e.g., fire) were evaluated in the EIS. The results of the evaluation were taken into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative presented in the Final EIS.

W6-3 The site-specific environmental factors including socioeconomics were evaluated in the EIS as appropriate. See Section 8.2.6. The results of the evaluation were taken into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative presented in the Final EIS.

W6-1

W6-2

W6-3

J-879

January 2016

Atkins, Karla, Commenter ID No. W6 (cont'd)

* The Los Alamos area is one of unique natural beauty. Precious archaeological sites are prevalent; some are on DOE land. Wildlife abounds in the area, including several threatened and endangered species. An ideal climate, miles of hiking trails, a local ski hill, and Bandelier National Monument offer a rich environment for nature lovers and outdoor recreation. Given these factors, Los Alamos is not an appropriate location for permanent nuclear waste disposal.

Thank you for considering my concerns. I also appreciate your inclusion of input from our neighboring Native American pueblos in the EIS.

Sincerely,
Karla Atkins

W6-4

W6-5

W6-4 The site-specific environmental factors identified by commenters including cultural and archaeological sites, threatened and endangered species, and other factors were evaluated in the EIS as appropriate. The results of the evaluation were taken into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative presented in the Final EIS.

W6-5 Comment noted.

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1 a negative way, and so using radioactivity that is
2 natural in an unhealthy way is sickening, and we're
3 dying from it. So let's stop that madness now.

4 So "goodá" (phonetic).

5 MR. BROWN: Fine. Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. BROWN: David Bacon and Thea Spaeth, I
8 believe, is after you. Fine.

9 MR. BACON: I'm David Bacon.

10 Part of me has to admit I always think of
11 Homer Simpson at these things, you know, just the total
12 duffus aspect of what we're doing because we throw away
13 in this country 60 percent of our energy. We just
14 waste it. It's thrown away.

15 The Four Corners Coal Plant only produces 33
16 percent of the energy that they burn. The other 70
17 percent is just thrown away.

18 With nuclear we don't really know what that
19 figure is. We don't know how inefficient nuclear is,
20 but it's inefficient at every level of its existence,
21 from the mining, from the processing.

22 The original nuclear plant in Hanford still --
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J-881

January 2016

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1 which was built to supply the Manhattan Project to make
2 the bomb -- when you put a scintillometer on coyote
3 scat in Hanford it just goes off the charts. It's that
4 bad still.

5 We're at a process where nuclear has poisoned
6 so much of the earth, the air, the water and our bodies
7 that this is an addition that is so outrageous that DOE
8 is coming and saying, "Well, we've got a little more
9 waste. We need to put it somewhere. So can we just
10 dump it there?"

11 The alternatives, well, I was at Jeff
12 Bingaman's Committee on Global Warming in the Colorado
13 River Basin and the Rio Grande River basin yesterday,
14 and it was clear from that testimony that we're
15 crashing and burning, and we're crashing and burning
16 hard. It's clear that we're facing serious, serious
17 problems now in our river basins with climate change.

18 I think that Bingaman, if he just took the six
19 billion that's going to go into CMRR and put it into a
20 ten-year plan to create restorative solutions, we could
21 do it with that much money. That would be \$600 million
22 a year to create clean energy, to restore grasslands,

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T106-1

T106-1 The GTCC EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed disposal alternatives for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Based on the evaluation, DOE has determined that there are safe and secure alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

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1 to restore our waters, to restore everything that we
2 need to restore, our farmlands, to survive.

3 It's very little money, but that's going into
4 a giant chunk of concrete and a completely needless
5 bomb production facility. The waste that we're talking
6 about just to have DOE hold these hearings and just to
7 have DOE be looking at shipping this much waste to our
8 communities, what does that add to the cost of the
9 kilowatt hour with nuclear power plants?

10 We've never known how expensive nuclear power
11 plants are because they're all designed to run to
12 failure. There's no other way they can run. We've
13 already seen it in Fukushima which, granted, had some
14 outside influences. All our nuclear plants are going
15 to run to failure.

16 Los Alamos has run to failure for years now.
17 It has just hidden that fact with massive amounts of
18 money, massive amounts of PR, massive amounts of
19 meetings like this, massive amount of, as Kathy said,
20 trying to bury the truth.

21 When we look at clean solutions which are
22 sustainable, there's no need to lie about them.

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T106-2

T106-2
(Cont.)

T106-2 The concern about added cost to kilowatt hour because of nuclear power plant waste is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

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1 There's no need to lie about solar panels, solar
2 thermal. There's no need to lie about the biomass
3 resources that we have in the forests in northern New
4 Mexico. The jobs that could be created putting people
5 to work creating sustainable solutions in energy,
6 grassland restoration, sustainable farming are off the
7 charts basically, but we're not putting our money
8 there.

9 We're still wrapped up in these kinds of
10 situations where we're talking about an energy
11 generation situation that was doomed from the get-go,
12 and it has just been 65 years of massive PR and money
13 thrown into trying to claim that it's all okay.

14 MR. BROWN: Okay. One minute left.

15 MR. BACON: We have to, I think, I feel, and I
16 know we all feel this way; take the money that we've
17 thrown into this nuclear rat hole and put it now into a
18 different situation. We have to put it into restoring
19 the planet.

20 We're going to be facing drought situations
21 that are beyond anyone's comprehension. If we don't
22 start getting ready for that situation right now and if

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T106-3

T106-3 The benefits of alternative energy are outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Information on DOE's solar program can be found on the Internet at www.eere.energy.gov/topics/solar.html.

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1 we don't start putting money right on the ground in our
2 communities with people that know about their own local
3 watersheds, their own local needs, then we're going to
4 fail as a species, and it's going to be a bad failure.

5 I feel like all of us should be insisting now
6 that not one more nickel be put into anything new in
7 nuclear power, that it all be put into stopping this
8 process, cleaning up what we have, and then creating
9 the solutions that we all know. As you said, Clarissa,
10 it's not something that hasn't been known for hundreds
11 and hundreds of years.

12 We have to insist now though that this become
13 the new way the Department of Energy spends our tax
14 dollars, for legitimate reclamation and life giving
15 solutions.

16 Thank you.

T106-4

T106-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Bader, Gregory, Commenter ID No. W33

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 12:11 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10033

Thank you for your comment, Gregory Bader.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10033. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 18, 2011 12:11:05AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10033

First Name: Gregory
Middle Initial: J
Last Name: Bader
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: gjb@baderarch.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Stop producing dangerous pollutants and shipping them to Washington State!

W33-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W33-1 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Bader, Suzanne, Commenter ID No. W273

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 5:57 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10273

Thank you for your comment, Suzanne Bader.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10273. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 05:57:06PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10273

First Name: Suzanne
Last Name: Bader
Address: 5515 SE Knight Street
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97206
Country: USA
Email: suzbader@easystreet.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I implore you to do what you can to stop the trucking of hazardous waste through the Columbia River Gorge before it begins. We should not risk any more contamination than we already have at Hanford.

W273-1

Thank you,

Suzanne Bader

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W273-1 The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Bagley, Will, Commenter ID No. W528

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 10:17 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10528

Thank you for your comment, Will Bagley.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10528. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 10:16:28AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10528

First Name: Will
Last Name: Bagley
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Dear People, I do not want trucks carrying highly radioactive wastes zipping around the US in large (or small numbers). This is a further reason to vote down nuclear fission power plants and have the existing ones audited. Sincerely, Will

W528-1
W528-2

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W528-1 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

W528-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Baker, Mary-Lane, Commenter ID No. W437

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 1:55 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10437

Thank you for your comment, Mary-Lane Baker.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10437. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 01:54:40PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10437

First Name: Mary-Lane
Last Name: Baker
Address: 154 Noble Fir
City: Goldendale
State: WA
Zip: 98620
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Dear Folks,

We are opposed to trucking nuclear waste through the Columbia River Gorge to Hanford. This is not safe and puts the health of our community members at risk. As medical professionals, we are already too aware of the effects of nuclear production by-products on our neighbors.

Sincerely,
Mary-Lane Baker

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W437-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W437-1

Barbuck, Walter, Commenter ID No. T49

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MR. BROWN: Thank you.

21

Okay. Walter Barbuck. Who will be followed

22

by Launce Rake.

23

MR. BARBUCK: My name is Walter Barbuck, and

24

I have -- for this project, I support the No-Action

25

Alternative. I have one comment only. The others have

T49-1

T49-1

DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative.

1 been -- some of the others have been discussed, and
2 this is not covered by the DEIS.

3 HOSS is the only way to go, Hardened On-Site
4 Storage. This is the only thing mentioned that's
5 retrievable.

6 Once again, it's not discussed in the
7 document. Surely, a technology has to be discovered
8 where these items could be retrieved and rendered safe.

9 Once again, I support the comments of the majority of
10 the previous speakers.

11 The end of my remarks.

T49-2

T49-2

The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

Bardarson, Karin, Commenter ID No. W531

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 11:53 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10531

Thank you for your comment, Karin Bardarson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10531. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 11:53:11AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10531

First Name: Karin
Middle Initial: L
Last Name: Bardarson
Organization: citizen of Washington state
Address: 5156 Bounty Loop
City: Freeland
State: WA
Zip: 98249
Country: USA
Email: karinvoice@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Dear Sir or Madam:

I am vehemently opposed to the addition of Extremely Radioactive Waste to Hanford. It is impossible to CLEAN UP Hanford while burying more HIGH-LEVEL nuclear waste. The increased contamination levels of the ground water and increased degradation of citizen's health is not acceptable.

W531-1

Stop this plan NOW!

Sincerely,

Karin Bardarson
Freeland, Washington

How can we clean up Hanford and protect the Columbia if USDOE imports and buries waste with nearly as much radioactivity as in all of Hanford's High-Level Nuclear Waste Tanks?

W531-2

W531-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W531-2 See response to W531-1.

Bardarson, Karin, Commenter ID No. W531 (cont'd)

Your Voice Stands Between Our Children and 12,000 Truckloads of Extremely

Radioactive Waste

Even without an accident or terrorist attack, hundreds of cancers will be caused from trucking these wastes to Hanford through Portland, Salem, Spokane... and the groundwater flowing into the Columbia will be contaminated even mor

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W531-3

W531-3 The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017). The GNEP PEIS involved many more shipments than those for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Because of this, the resulting estimated impacts for that program (now terminated) were much greater than those given in this EIS. The same types of analyses were done in both the *GNEP PEIS* and this EIS, but no LCFs are expected to result from transportation of the GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like wastes to the potential disposal sites considered in the GTCC EIS due to the much lower shipment numbers (see Section 6.2.9.1).

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12 MR. BROWN: Okay. Fine, thanks.

13 Okay. Stuart is next, and he will be followed
14 by Penny Truitt.

15 MR. BARGER: Good evening. My name is Stuart

16 Barger. I live in La Pueblo, New Mexico. I'm a
17 downwinder.

18 By the way, 12,000 cubic meters is a space the
19 size of this room, for those of you that are doing the
20 math.

21 First of all, I think we ought to just stand
22 up and say, "Stop producing radioactive waste." Yes, I

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T83-1

T83-1

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

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1 know that's not a part of this environmental impact
2 statement, but the emperor has no clothes.

3 One side effect of this is the medical
4 industry will scream that our health is being imperiled
5 because they cannot use radioactive isotopes for your
6 annual MRI. Good. Maybe that will speed the process
7 up. It's 26 years now that the federal government has
8 accepted responsibility for the disposal of radioactive
9 waste, and we're reviewing a draft environmental impact
10 statement. That's how far we've gotten in 26 years.

11 No one can guarantee that any known or
12 proposed disposal method will be effective for the next
13 10,000 to 50,000 years. The WIPP site will move 15
14 feet east during that time.

15 Step number two, let's clean up all the
16 existing sites first. How can we continue to produce
17 radioactive waste at these sites when we're not even
18 cleaning up what's there now?

19 Don't transport radioactive waste from one
20 site to another. You saw on the screen from DOE that
21 there's something like 11,000 vehicular trips or 33,000
22 vehicular trips. Excuse me. New Mexico has the

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T83-1
(Cont.)

T83-2

T83-3

T83-2 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, and SRS. The ongoing cleanup efforts at these sites will continue as planned.

T83-3 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

Barger, Stuart, Commenter ID No. T83 (cont'd)

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23

1 highest DWI rate in the nation and you're expecting
2 three non-radioactive fatalities from those trips for
3 those state? I don't think so.

4 And for God's sake, don't allow commercial
5 companies to take care of their own radioactive waste.
6 Are we going to trust Halliburton? Are we going to
7 trust BP? I mean, it's hard enough to trust the
8 government, which I don't, but at least we can hold you
9 accountable.

10 (Laughter.)

11 MR. BARGER: Choose the method of containment
12 or disposal best suited then for each site, and perhaps
13 we ought to direct appropriate funds toward scientific
14 resources to investigate transmutation so that the fact
15 of trying to contain and dispose of this radioactive
16 stuff that we chemically or scientifically degrade it.
17 Why are we waiting ten to 50,000 years for it to self-
18 degrade?

19 Now, in direct contradiction to all of those
20 statements, I have a proposed alternative. I don't
21 think we can just say "Nimbi" or let you all figure it
22 out. This is my alternative: to build an above grade

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T83-4 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

T83-5 The EIS considered the range of reasonable alternatives for disposal of the inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified for inclusion in these analyses. The technologies and alternatives suggested for evaluation are not within the reasonable range of alternatives for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Other concerns or programs suggested for DOE consideration are considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

T83-6 Comment noted.

T83-4

T83-5

T83-6

Barger, Stuart, Commenter ID No. T83 (cont'd)

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1 vault on the Mall in Washington, D.C.

T83-6
(Cont.)

Barnard, Douglas, Commenter ID No. W208

From: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 9:26 AM
To: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10208

Thank you for your comment, Douglsd Barnard.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10208. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 09:25:17AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10208

First Name: Douglsd
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Barnard
Address: 611 Columbia
City: Lyle
State: WA
Zip: 98635
Country: USA
Email: globalhealth@gorge.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
due to the potential danger of transporting radioactive waste thru the Gorge I am against this idea.

W208-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W208-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Current regulations say that GTCC waste should be disposed in a geologic repository. Since WIPP is the only geologic repository in N.M. and it is only certified to hold transuranic waste, N.M. cannot accept GTCC waste.

L406-1

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that spent nuclear fuel can be stored at commercial reactors for up to 100 years. So GTCC waste could also remain at those sites for at least that time period.

L406-2

The best solution at present would be to stop generating anymore of that waste. Close down all the current/old nuclear power plants and build no more. They are too hazardous and dangerous for all living things.

L406-3

Chernobyl is still releasing radioactive waste 25 years after it's first disaster. And they are still \$600 million euros short of funds needed to finish a containment structure for the Chernobyl reactor today.

Respectfully Submitted by:
Floy J. Barrett
Floy J. Barrett
316 Washington N.E.
Albuquerque, N.M. 87108
ph. 505) 255 1972

L406-1 DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require and site-specific NEPA review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

L406-2 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

L406-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

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18 MR. BROWN: Okay, I guess our next speaker is
19 Floyd Barrett, and William Radford will follow Floyd.

20 MS. BARRETT: I've been in New Mexico since
21 1969, and I've been a teacher of young children for all
22 of those years. And I'm really concerned about our

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1 children, because they can't absorb the kinds of
2 radioactive pollution that adults can, and is this
3 going to affect them for a long time?

4 So I'd like to speak in their behalf, and
5 because of the current -- I'm going to speak about this
6 particular DEIS, and the current regulations say that
7 the GTCC waste should be disposed in a geologic
8 repository. Since WIPP is the only geological
9 repository in New Mexico and it is only certified to
10 hold transatlantic waste, New Mexico cannot accept GTCC
11 waste. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has
12 determined that spent nuclear fuel can be stored at
13 commercial reactors for up to 100 years, so the GTCC
14 waste could also remain at the site of production and
15 at least for that time period, 100 years.

16 The best solution at present would be to stop
17 generating any more of that waste, close down --
18 (applause) -- close down all the current old nuclear
19 power plants and build no more. They are too hazardous
20 and dangerous for all living things. Chernobyl is
21 still releasing radioactive waste 25 years after its
22 first disaster, and they are still 600 million Euros

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T59-1

DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently allowed by law for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently allowed by law. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

T59-1

T59-2

T59-2 Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative.

T59-3

T59-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

T59-3

J-901

January 2016

Barrett, Floyd, Commenter ID No. T59 (cont'd)

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1 short of funds needed to finish a containment structure
2 for the Chernobyl reactor today. So how can it ever be
3 safe? It can't.
4 So I would like to submit that for the time
5 being, that all of this GTCC waste be kept at exactly
6 where it was produced at those commercial plants and
7 leave it there for 100 years, and in that space of
8 time, maybe we'll come to some realization of a better
9 place to start. And I would also like to say that I
10 don't think any of it should be transported across the
11 state. Thank you.

T59-4

T59-4

DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

Baruch, Duncan G., Commenter ID No. W394

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 5:57 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10394

Thank you for your comment, Duncan Baruch.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10394. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 05:56:23PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10394

First Name: Duncan
Middle Initial: G
Last Name: Baruch
Address: 4502 SW Pasadena Street
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97219-7280
Country: USA
Email: c25cle@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Highly toxic, long-term toxic waste must not under any circumstances be transported or stored near where we live.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W394-1 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations.

J-903

January 2016

Bates, Roger, Commenter ID No. W309

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 18, 2011 5:59 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10309

Thank you for your comment, Roger Bates.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10309. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 18, 2011 05:58:26PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10309

First Name: Roger
Last Name: Bates
Address: 16644 NW Paisley Dr
Address 3: 16644 NW Paisley Dr
City: Beaverton
State: OR
Zip: 97006-5262
Country: USA
Email: roger@rjbates.us
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Secretary Chu and Mr. Edelman:

Please remove the Hanford Nuclear Reservation from the U.S. Department of Energy's list of candidate sites for a permanent nuclear waste dump site to store radioactive materials coming from across the United States. Hanford is the wrong place to transport and dispose of more highly dangerous radioactive material.

The Hanford site is already far too heavily contaminated and poses a significant threat to communities, such as Portland, down stream of Hanford.

We need less nuclear waste at Hanford, not more.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W309-1 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, and the ongoing cleanup efforts will continue. As stated in the Hanford TC&WM EIS, the receipt of offsite waste streams (including GTCC LLRW) that contain specific amounts of certain isotopes, specifically iodine-129 and technetium-99, could cause an adverse impact on the environment. DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. These factors were considered in developing DOE's preferred alternative for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste, as discussed in Chapter 2 of the EIS.

W309-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W309-1

W309-2

Baxter, Lisa, Commenter ID No. W34

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 7:50 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10034

Thank you for your comment, Lisa Baxter.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10034. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 18, 2011 07:49:37AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10034

First Name: Lisa
Last Name: Baxter
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: flotepus1212@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Clean Up First! No to more nuclear waste at Hanford!!

W34-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W34-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

J-905

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Bay, Scott D., Commenter ID No. W492

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:46 AM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10492

Thank you for your comment, Scott Bay.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10492. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 11:45:21AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10492

First Name: Scott
Middle Initial: D
Last Name: Bay
State: OR
Zip: 97068
Country: USA
Email: dscotthay@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
NOT IN OREGON

W492-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W492-1 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations.

Beamer, Kelley, Commenter ID No. W182

From: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 11:49 PM
To: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10182

Thank you for your comment, Kelley Beamer.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10182. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 11:48:22PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10182

First Name: Kelley
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Beamer
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia Gorge is a national treasure and something special to be protected for generations to come. The US Department of Energy has recently proposed trucking highly radioactive waste to the Hanford site in Washington state. The shipments would travel through the Columbia River Gorge. That's 1,260 to 2,520 trucks of radioactive waste passing through the Gorge near homes, schools, critical wildlife habitat and the Columbia River.

GTCC waste is dangerous to human health and the environment for more than 500 years. A 2008 Department of Energy study predicts over 800 adult cancer deaths along the trucking routes as a result of radiation leaking from the trucks during normal operation, even if no accidents occur!

An accident resulting in the spillage of highly radioactive waste would be catastrophic for the Columbia River Gorge and its residents.

I am personally tracking this issue and looking to you to STOP this proposal now.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W182-1 The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1). Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D).

A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017). The GNEP PEIS involved many more shipments than those for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Because of this, the resulting estimated impacts for that program (now terminated) were much greater than those given in this EIS. The same types of analyses were done in both the GNEP PEIS and this EIS, but no LCFs are expected to result from transportation of the GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like wastes to the potential disposal sites considered in the GTCC EIS due to the much lower shipment numbers (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W182-1

J-907

January 2016

Beebe, Craig, Commenter ID No. W379

From: gtcciswebmaster@nl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 4:32 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@nl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10379

Thank you for your comment, Craig Beebe.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10379. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 04:31:50PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10379

First Name: Craig
Middle Initial: W
Last Name: Beebe
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: craigwbeebe@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Dear Secretary Chu and Mr. Edelman:

For Oregonians, the Columbia Gorge is a sacred place, as it has been for Native Americans for thousands of years. It is a place we go to hike, bike, camp, and view fantastic natural splendor. We bring out-of-town visitors to show off the beauty of the Northwest, and we shop and play in the little towns that dot both sides of the Columbia River.

25 years ago, Congress moved to protect the astonishing beauty of the Gorge by creating the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. It is a major economic engine as well as a natural treasure.

That's why it's so disturbing to hear that the Department of Energy is considering a plan that would truck radioactive materials through the Gorge, as part of a plan to make the Hanford Site a radioactive waste depository. Having grown up in eastern Washington, I am very concerned about the effects this could have on the inland areas of the Northwest. Hanford should be cleaned up, not expanded.

But even if Hanford is expanded (and I understand the challenges of disposing of radioactive waste, which is why we should create less of it in the first place), you must find alternative means of transporting waste to the site. If an accident were to happen in the Gorge, it could devastate the local environment AND economy forever, harming local populations and regional well-being. The risks are simply too great. Please find another means to dispose of and transport nuclear waste.

W379-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W379-1

Beebe, Craig, Commenter ID No. W379 (cont'd)

I hope you will do the right thing. And the next time you are in Oregon, please come hike in the Gorge, and see for yourself why it should rightly be considered one of our nation's greatest scenic treasures.

W379-1
(Cont.)

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

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MR. BROWN: Thank you. Dory Bunting is passing, so the next speaker will be William Beems, if you're ready? And he will be followed by Chelsea Collonge.

MR. BEEMS: Thank you, Mr. Admin, for administering this hearing and allowing the people of New Mexico to express -- one of the rare opportunities to express the dismay with regard to the actions taken previously and those to come by the DOA regarding the WIPP site outside Carlsbad.

My name is William Beems. I've been in New Mexico 30 years. Most of that time I've worked as an early childhood education instructor. And there's been some mention made of youth, and I look out on a whole lot of white hair, and I'm not quite there. But I was recently at a men's group where we deemed ourselves White Men with White Beards. I've been here before, and I've talked when it just used to be the WIPP

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T66-1

T66-1

DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as needed and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

J-910

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

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1 hearings, and I'm glad to be here to continue to let
2 you know how wrong, how wrong your thoughts are taking
3 you. I'm sorry. I am sorry.

4 The children I work with are five, six
5 years old. They're filled with innocence, filled with
6 innocence. They don't have a tiny, tiny clue as to
7 what actions the people here in this room are okaying,
8 saying that's going to be an okay thing -- don't worry.
9 Don't nobody worry; it's okay. But you know, I work
10 with the children who are a lot closer to the children
11 there, like they talk about seventh generation. And
12 I'm sorry; I hope you can reconsider. I hope you can
13 understand the wayward manner that you proceed, because
14 it's killing our children, and I cannot reiterate
15 enough how much there just needs to be no more
16 additional GTCC waste sent into this state to travel
17 across the byways that the general public share, nor
18 deposited here. Thank you.

T66-1
(Cont.)

T66-1
(Cont.)

J-911

January 2016

Bice, Sarah, Commenter ID No. W27

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2011 9:04 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10027

Thank you for your comment, Sarah Bice.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10027. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 15, 2011 09:04:03PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10027

First Name: Sarah
Middle Initial: L
Last Name: Bice
Address: 4905 SW Dakota Ave
City: Corvallis
State: OR
Zip: 97333
Country: USA
Email: ssfbice@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I urge the US DOE, Sec't Steven Chu, to ban shipments of radioactive materials to Hanford for storage. Hanford is still the largest SUPER-FUND site and faces MANY chemical and highly radioactive leaks, spills, and waste already.

It is dangerous to transport radioactive material on the main arteries or Oregon, Interstate 5 and Interstate 84. Both of these highways are dangerous for cars & trucks. With lot's of untrained drivers (Oregon does not require driver's education for their new teenage drivers. Also, there are lot's of careless & dangerous drivers daily under the influence of drugs. Accidents are not uncommon.

The Hanford nuclear installation on the great Columbia river MUST be CLEANED UP not take more radioactive materials from other locations!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W27-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W27-2 The transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment. These regulations include requirements for radioactive materials packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping papers, and highway routing. The waste shipments would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC wastes would be shipped in approved waste packages and transportation casks. The robust nature of these casks limits the potential release of radioactive and chemically hazardous material under the severest of accident conditions.

W27-3 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site and has made considerable progress in reducing the risk the site poses to the health and safety of workers, the public, and the environment.

W27-1

W27-2

W27-3

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1

2 MR. BROWN: All right, thanks very much.

3 Laurie Blackwood? Go ahead.

4 MS. BLACKWOOD: Thank you. My name's Laurie

5 Blackwood, and I've been following Helen Caldicott's

6 presentations over the last 30 years, 29 years maybe,

7 and just heard her recently. I hope many of you did,

8 too. And she said that there really is no difference

9 between the nuclear weapons industry and the nuclear

10 power industry.

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you speak a little

12 louder?

13 MS. BLACKWOOD: Yes, can you hear me? I'm

14 sorry. There we go, about that.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's better.

16 MS. BLACKWOOD: So she said there really is no

17 difference between nuclear power industry and nuclear

18 weapons industry and I trust her in that. She's very

19 well educated in this field, and I recommend her books

20 very highly, if folks have not read her books.

21 I don't know what to do, except try to

22 vote for politicians who will clean up the DoE,

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T78-1

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1 politicians who do not claim to be environmentalists
2 and support nuclear industry, because you cannot be an
3 environmentalist if you support the nuclear industry.
4 They're entirely opposed to each other. And we need to
5 hold our politicians accountable and get them out of
6 office, every single one of them, I think, probably
7 from the state at the federal level, unless someone
8 corrects me on that.

9 (But I think all the representatives and
10 senators and of course, the President, they are all
11 against life, as we know it, in terms of plants, trees,
12 human life, animal life. And I hope that the DoE will
13 get a total turnover as we slowly get better
14 politicians, politicians who will represent us and will
15 be public servants and will hire public servants in the
16 DoE. Thanks.

T78-1
(Cont.)

Blailse, Sharlane, Commenter ID No. W284

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 11:23 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10284

Thank you for your comment, Sharlane Blaise.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10284. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 11:22:38PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10284

First Name: Sharlane
Last Name: Blaise
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia River Gorge is a designated scenic area that should be protected not endangered by thousands of truck loads of radioactive waste. The river, wildlife habitat, and residents are at catastrophic risk. The EIS is insufficient. Plus, Hanford site is already the most polluted area in the country with old failing containers and extreme leaking.

W284-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W284-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

J-915

January 2016

Block, Jonathan, Commenter ID No. W5

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2011 12:01 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10005

Thank you for your comment, Jonathan Block.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10005. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: April 29, 2011 12:01:14PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10005

First Name: Jonathan
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Block
Address: 127 Huddleson Street
City: Santa Fe
State: NM
Zip: 87501
Country: USA
Email: jblock41@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

(1) The draft EIS does not meet CEQ standards for objectivity: DOE should have hired an independent contractor disinterested in promoting the continued generation of nuclear waste.

(2) The draft EIS does not meet CEQ standards for examining reasonable alternatives--e.g., lack of need for the facility due to decommissioning all nuclear operations in the U.S. (this goes to DOE's unsuitability for conducting this EIS at all); leaving the waste in place; placing the waste in regional facilities located as close to the generation sites as possible (but not necessarily DOE facilities); reexamining the geological repository data collected in the 1980s that provided a number of potential sites for this waste that the DOE did not explore in the draft EIS.

(3) The draft EIS fails to examine the "greenhouse gas" (GHG) emissions--despite Executive Order, CEQ and EPA requirements for such considerations in federal projects. The draft EIS should consider total GHGs generated under each of the alternatives. It also fails to compare the GHG emissions from leaving waste in place in hardened, on-site storage [HOSS] facilities versus the GHG emissions from moving the waste (i.e., the total GHGs generated from all packaging, shipping and relocating to each site versus packaging and emplacement in HOSS facilities on each site or in regional locations.

(4) The draft EIS has the appearance of a decision already made in favor of the WIPP facility, despite DOE representatives' claims (and the claims in the draft EIS) that a decision has not been made--this again goes to DOE's prejudice, as it appears DOE not only has prejudged the decision over a site, but is trying to position that site to become the ultimate site for all nuclear waste in the U.S.

W5-1 The GTCC EIS was prepared in accordance with CEQ and DOE policy and regulations.

W5-2 The scope of this EIS is adequate to inform decision-making for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste. Sufficient information is available to support the current decision-making process to identify (an) appropriate site(s) and method(s) to dispose of the limited amount of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste identified in the EIS. DOE believes that this EIS process is not premature and is in compliance with NEPA. On the basis of an assumed starting date of 2019 for disposal operations, more than half (about 6,700 m³ [240,000 ft³]) of the total GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste inventory of 12,000 m³ [420,000 ft³]) is projected to be available for disposal between 2019 and 2030. An additional 2,000 m³ (71,000 ft³) would become available for disposal between 2031 and 2035. This information is presented in Figure 3.4.2-1. DOE believes this EIS is timely, especially given the length of time necessary to develop a GTCC waste disposal facility.

DOE developed this EIS to support a decision on selecting a disposal facility or facilities for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste, to address legislative requirements, to address national security concerns (especially for sealed sources), and to protect public health and safety. The purpose and need for the proposed action, as discussed above, is stated in the EIS (Section 1.1). The scope of the EIS is focused on addressing the need for developing a disposal capability for the identified inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. DOE plans a tiered decision-making process, in which DOE would conduct further site-specific NEPA reviews before implementing an alternative ultimately selected on the basis of this EIS.

The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements. DOE did not evaluate developing a geologic repository exclusively for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because DOE determined that such an alternative is not reasonable due to the time and cost associated with siting a deep geologic repository and the relatively small volume of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified in the GTCC EIS.

W5-3 The analysis of air quality in the EIS addresses relevant air quality issues including GHG emissions (see Sections 4.3.1 and 8.2.1 for discussion on WIPP and LANL, respectively). The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

W5-4 Disposition of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes will be handled in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment and in compliance with applicable requirements and regulations. The EIS impact analyses for all alternatives took into consideration the factors discussed in Section 2.9 for the identification of the preferred alternative described in Section 2.10.

Block, Jonathan, Commenter ID No. W5 (cont'd)

(5) The draft EIS is inadequate as it fails to utilize the all of the transportation hazards data available from the Yucca Mountain docket, which data would also apply to moving GTCC waste to New Mexico from around the U.S.

W5-5

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W5-5

Calculation of the collective population risk (under routine and accident conditions) is provided in the EIS. While these estimates are conservative, the calculations used expected values where practical (e.g., external shipment dose rates) and provide a reasonable measure for comparison among alternatives, as summarized in Tables 2.7 5 and 2.7 6, and the estimates show that the transportation risks would be small. All alternatives involve routes of hundreds of miles through similar types of rural, suburban, and urban areas. For specific local impacts, Section 5.3.9.2 provides information on potential human health impacts on individuals during normal waste transport along a route. However, the consideration of specific local stakeholder concerns is more appropriate during the final planning stages of a project when actual route selections are finalized, not at the level addressed in this EIS. A generic accident consequence assessment was performed because there is no way to predict the exact location and conditions of an accident, as discussed in C.9.3.3 of the EIS. For all alternatives, potential accidents, even those at the same location, could have impacts that range from negligible to significant depending on the waste involved, the accident severity, and weather conditions. Such an analysis would not help distinguish between alternatives because all alternatives involve routes through or near major population centers.

The additional human health impacts from intermodal transfer and transport of waste from the nearest rail access point to those disposal sites without direct rail access is generally a small percentage of the total risk discussed in Section C.9.5.5 of the EIS. Costs involved in either building a rail spur to a site or the additional cost of intermodal operations would need to be considered if that option was considered further. For the rail option, the use of dedicated trains, if sufficient waste is available for transport at the same time, could reduce transportation risks and costs by *minimizing* transit times. The current rail analysis therefore bounds what might be expected if dedicated trains were used. In general, transportation costs would be similar across all disposal alternatives. The primary difference would be related to the distances traveled in each case. Thus, the transportation costs will scale with the shipment distances travelled as presented in the EIS. Any decisions made by DOE would take these factors into account during implementation.

Once an alternative is selected in a ROD for this EIS for implementation, a follow-on site-specific NEPA review, including an assessment of specific routing and an accident analysis, including dedicated trains and the potential for multiple railcar accidents if applicable, will be conducted. This process will include planning that involves transportation stakeholders.

Bloomgarden, Robin, Commenter ID No. E107

From: Robin B <missrb1969@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 2:04 PM
To: Arnold Edelman
Subject: Draft EIS for Disposal of GTCC Low Level Radioactive Waste etc

Mr. Arnold Edelman,

I have kept up with and been personally involved with the more than 20 years of DOE working to clean up the mess at Hanford. It has seemed to me that the work plods along at a snails pace, but the contractors continue to be assured of a long-term high return in profits to themselves! It also looks like DOE is just moving piles of waste from place to place, where they will again need to be moved around in 20? years when they start to leak. Just as in so many other cases of government largess, this is a self perpetuating CORPORATE jobs program.

E107-1

It is bad enough that you ARE still bringing in low-level wastes on a regular basis, plus the ongoing radioactive wastes from both the Columbia Station, and the Government lab on site.

And in your best case rosy scenario, you probably have another 30-40 years of work to do. Based on that, it makes no sense to begin to bring in more HIGH-LEVEL wastes to add to the mix! That, coupled with the many documented potential dangers involved with trucking these HIGH-LEVEL wastes across the country through cities and on public highways, is enough for me to strongly insist that it not be done!

E107-2

Clean up the mess that is already there, before even thinking about adding more to it. Thank you.

A very concerned citizen,
Robin Bloomgarden
PO Box 3965
Portland, OR 97208-3965
503-719-4771

E107-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

E107-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

received
JUN 27

June 20, 2011

Mrs Arnold M. Lelerman
DOE GTCC LIS
Cloverleaf Building, EM-43
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mr. Chu

I strongly oppose Greater than Class C
in New Mexico. We should look into other
options in handling waste in New Mexico.
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has
determined that spent nuclear fuel can stay at
commercial reactor for up to 100 years. So
GTCC could also remain at those sites for at
least that time period.

Jason Bohammon
jabo2x@hotmail.com

- L55-1 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations.
- L55-2 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative

L55-1

L55-2

Bosworth, Carol, Commenter ID No. L310

13505 SE River Road #251
Portland OR 97222-8232
15 May 2011

Greater-Than-Class C Waste
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585-01198

received
MAY 23 2011

Gentlemen:

These comments relate to the Public Hearings on the USDOE proposal to send high-level and long-lived radioactive waste to Hanford WA.

I urge you to consider how these proposals look to American citizens who have wrestled with the Hanford contamination for over 50 years, with no redress, no serious engagement by the government to clean it up, no concern by authorities for the hazards. Serious radioactivity is steadily leaching through unstable layers of landscape toward the major water passageway of our entire region, the Columbia River. This has been and will continue to affect our land, our water supply, our food chain, and our air quality—all with radioactive materials far above the limits permissible for health and life. Once the mass of that waste reaches the river, it will spread far beyond recall or repair. We are running out of time to solve this problem.

As citizens here, we see the nuclear industry as beyond both moral action and responsible behavior in the use of land and water. Nothing, even court action, has reached this industry with the necessity of cleanup of this site. Responsible cleanup and management could have helped your public image here as a responsible industry.

Now there are steps you could take to help correct your reputation toward being responsible and moral industry managers. They involve considering better alternatives for handling the waste products of the industry. These include your choices you must make now:

1. Highly radioactive and long-lived wastes should be disposed of in a deep and stable underground geologic formation, and NOT in landfills, nor

L310-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L310-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

L310-1

L310-2

J-920

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

in trenches, nor in boreholes, nor in vaults which all are unstable and threaten groundwater and life of the area. Evidence: Hanford

2. Reduce the amount of highly radioactive wastes created, by designing more efficient reactors and limiting the plans for building more of them. You should provide environmental impact statements that consider ALL reasonable alternatives, including ways to avoid making as much waste.

3. Include in your considered alternatives, the stable Granite Shield of North America. This is been the recommendation of the best science for decades, and it is immoral to avoid this option because of present-day costs to establish it. The long-term cost of ignoring this choice in favor of unstable underground sites is immoral and dangerous to human survival. There is no cheap way to ensure human survival!

4. Storage and disposal of highly radioactive waste should never be done as liquids. Projects that require hardened forms of storage must be chosen from the beginning, if planning new reactors. This must not be sidestepped out of concern for cost.

5. A thorough study of cumulative environmental impacts of all USDOE's proposals to use Hanford as a waste dump, to leave high-level waste tank residues and leaks in the soil, and all the risks along all the routes of travel for trucking wastes to the site, should be assembled into one environmental impact statement, for this entire proposal.

Please consider making moral choices at this time, in hopes to minimize or eliminate damage from earthquakes and environmental disasters, terrorism, or sheer overwhelm of the site by volume of material. We all know we are due for earthquakes of large magnitude in this area. To make plans for design of a nuclear industry program without considering maximum safety and eliminating ALL possible hazards, is immoral. As citizens of this area, we are all watching you. We have been watching you for decades. We are not happy with what you have shown us of your moral judgment and wisdom. We are not happy with the nuclear industry for ignoring life-threatening issues. We do have alternatives to nuclear industry and we will urge that they be chosen if the nuclear industry is unwilling to meet our needs for a livable environment now and in the long future, beyond our children and grandchildren.

L310-2
(Cont.)

L310-3

L310-4

L310-5

L310-6

L310-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L310-4 DOE did not evaluate developing a geologic repository exclusively for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because DOE determined that such an alternative is not reasonable due to the time and cost associated with siting a deep geologic repository and the relatively small volume of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified in the GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the results presented in this EIS for the WIPP geologic repository alternative are indicative of the high degree of waste isolation that would be provided by disposal in a geologic repository. DOE has included analysis of generic commercial facilities in the event that a facility could become available in the future. In that case, before making a decision to use a commercial facility, DOE would conduct further NEPA reviews, as appropriate.

L310-5 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

L310-6 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

Bosworth, Carol, Commenter ID No. L310 (cont'd)

Sincerely,



Carol Bosworth

A concerned citizen of the Pacific Northwest.

Brasher, Charles and Lavis, Betty, Commenter ID No. W144

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 7:31 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10400

Thank you for your comment, Betty/Charles Lavis/Brasher.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10400. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 07:30:39PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10400

First Name: Betty/Charles
Last Name: Lavis/Brasher
Organization: Friends of the Columbia Gorge
Address: 7709 NE 57th Circle
City: Vancouver
State: WA
Zip: 98662
Country: USA
Email: brasherlavis@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please take Hanford off your list. It has enough problems already. We who live here do not want more radioactive waste trucked through the Columbia Gorge, a relatively pristine area, nor do we want it stored anywhere close to the Columbia river.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W144-1
W144-2

W144-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W144-2 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

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MR. BRENNAN: Hello. I'm Colm Brennan from Aloha, and I would just like to say that I went to a meeting in Cascade Locks, I believe it was three or four months ago, and the DOE was there with the dog-and-pony show. They told us that they were cleaning up the site at Hanford. And what we found out is they were decommissioning a nuclear reactor and they found that, oh, boy, there was a crack in the concrete below the reactor, and there was leakage of technetium and chromium. And this was new to

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1 them, and they didn't know what they were going to do
2 about it, and the contractors didn't know what to do
3 about it.

4 So now they come to us and say they want to dump
5 more nuclear waste at Hanford. They can't deal with
6 the waste they have now. How are they going to deal
7 with any new waste? And why should we allow them to
8 deliver any new waste to Hanford? I'm against it
9 because it's totally unsafe, and it's insanity. If
10 you can't deal with what you have now, how can you
11 deal with any more? And the waste they are talking
12 about bringing should be left where it is. We should
13 not be the dumping ground for the waste of the United
14 States. Thank you.

T131-1

T131-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Brennan, John, Commenter ID No. W484

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 7:12 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10484

Thank you for your comment, John Brennan.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10484. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 07:12:06PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10484

First Name: John
Last Name: Brennan
Address:
City:
State:
Zip: --
Country: USA
Email: john@frozenpoodle.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Please don't bring radioactive materials through Portland. The consequences of an accident are too grave.

W484-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W484-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 12:50 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10534

Thank you for your comment, Loretta Brenner.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10534. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 12:49:53PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10534

First Name: Loretta
Last Name: Brenner
State: OR
Zip: 97330
Country: USA
Email: lbrenner@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Public Comment

We can't cleanup Hanford and protect our Columbia River while more waste gets dumped at Hanford - Put Cleanup First!

No, I don't approve of 12,000+ semi-trucks of the highest level radioactive waste products (spent fuel rods) from about 100 very old nuclear (mid 70's) power plants be shipped all over across the nation to store at Hanford with the rest of the radioactive waste that they have not even been able to deal with after 60 years and still the cleanup budget exceeds \$2 billion a year and they won't ever have it all cleaned up. What can we do for electrical power??? Try using LESS...there are safer ways to boil water than nuclear and coal!!!! The sun is quite an amazing unlimited and safe power generator!

- 1. Hanford can not be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be buried in landfills or boreholes - the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed. W534-1
- 2. Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults. W534-2
- 3. USDOE needs to consider in the EIS how to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes. W534-3
- 4. USDOE has to disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of both of USDOE's separate proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to Hanford, in one environmental impact statement for the public to review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes. W534-4

W534-1 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, and the ongoing cleanup efforts will continue.

W534-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W534-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W534-4 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

Brenner, Loretta, Commenter ID No. W534 (cont'd)

USDOE's environmental impact statement (EIS) on its proposal to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump for the extremely radioactive GTCC wastes admits that putting the waste in landfill trenches at Hanford would result in annual radiation doses of 48 millirem per year to the people who will be drinking the groundwater - which flows straight to the Columbia.

That's a radiation level which would cause fatal cancers in approximately 1 to 2.5% of the Native American children living in the area under Yakama, Umatilla and Nez Perce Treaty Rights.

Those cancer risks and radiation doses do NOT include the doses from the adjacent landfill, over which we sued USDOE for adopting a separate proposal to use as a national radioactive waste dump. Nor does it include the risk from the adjacent state operated UNLINED, leaking soil trenches of the commercial radioactive waste dump at Hanford. Heart of America Northwest and the Yakama Nation are working closely together suing the State for operating the unlined leaking radioactive waste dump and planning to just cover it with dirt instead of cleaning up the chemical and radioactive wastes.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W534-4
(Cont.)

Bronson, Ann, Commenter ID No. W278

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 8:09 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10278

Thank you for your comment, Ann Bronson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is **GTCC10278**. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 08:08:49PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: **GTCC10278**

First Name: Ann
Last Name: Bronson
Organization: retired
State: OR
Zip: 97031
Country: USA
Email: hop@gorge.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
As a resident of the Columbia River Gorge, I oppose the shipment of any nuclear waste on I-84 to Hanford.

Hanford is already contaminated and needs to be cleaned up. Existing waste is moving toward the Columbia River, a vital waterway which must be protected. Clean-up should be the top priority ... please do not add any more nuclear waste to this site.

Thank you for your consideration.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W278-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W278-1

Brooks, Sarah, Commenter ID No. W457

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 1:30 AM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10457

Thank you for your comment, Sarah Brooks.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10457. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 01:30:08AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10457

First Name: Sarah
Last Name: Brooks
Address: 1817 SE Mulberry
Address 3:
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97214
Country: USA
Email: sassafrasi@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Hanford can not be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be buried in landfills or boreholes - the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed.

Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults.

USDOE needs to consider in the EIS how to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes.

USDOE has to disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of both of USDOE's separate proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to Hanford, in one environmental impact statement for the public to review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes.

This is totally insane to put all peoples in this area at risk! We are already at risk from the unlined leaking waste dump at Hanford.. we MUST clean up and NOT ADD to this already severe problem! In addition to possible accidents from transporting trucks, there is already a high danger from radiation leakage from these trucks! DO NOT, I repeat DO NOT jeopardize life, health and sanity! We people have rights and we are speaking up against this utterly insane proposal.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W457-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W457-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W457-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W457-4 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

J-930

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Browning, Linda, Commenter ID No. W466

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 10:18 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10466

Thank you for your comment, Linda Browning.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10466. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 10:18:00AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10466

First Name: Linda
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Browning
City: Beaverton
State: OR
Zip: 97008
Country: USA
Email: imbrowning08@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not allow radioactive waste to be transported through the Columbia Gorge. The risk of a truck overturning and spreading waste is unthinkable but all too real. W466-1

Clean up the waste at Hanford--don't add to it. It is already a huge dump that has long term health consequences for humans and the environment. W466-2

Thank you,

Linda Browning

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

- W466-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.
- W466-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Bruvold, James, Commenter ID No. W71

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 6:00 AM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10071

Thank you for your comment, James Bruvold.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10071. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 26, 2011 05:59:16AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10071

First Name: James
Last Name: Bruvold
Country: USA
Email: jbruvold@efn.org
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

-----Original Message-----

From: James Bruvold [mailto:jbruvold@efn.org]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 3:23 PM
To: Arnold Edelman
Subject: Public Comment on GTCC LLRW

May 23, 2011

Office of Technical and Regulatory Support

(EM-43)

U.S. Department of Energy

1000 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, DC 20585-0119

Re: Public Comment on Draft EIS for the Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C
(GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Waste (DOE/EIS-0375-D)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the most ambitious mission

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J-932

January 2016

of the U.S. Department of Energy, dealing with the environmental legacy of the Cold War national defense activities. I have a plan and a method to assist in these cleanup activities. Let me introduce you to the science and technology that I believe can help you accomplish your mission.

Apparently various strains of soil fungus exhibit the tendency to sequester heavy metal radioactive contaminants into their cell structure and utilize the disintegration energy as a life source. It has been estimated that over 1.5 million species of fungus proliferate our planet, and are one of the oldest living species, found even at great depths in the earth. Arbuscular mycorrhizal soil fungi link their root cells (hyphae) to soil particles with these microscopic sized structures. Under the right conditions hyphae can grow so quickly that is has been estimated the amount of hyphae produced in only one day by just one soil fungus would be almost a mile long.

All aerobic life forms, including fungi, require carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, plus 20 or more essential micro-nutrients to thrive. All of these essential nutrients may be produced in a compost derived from a natural biological decay process on a industrial scale by the conversion of municipal wastes. If these composed municipal wastes were introduced into radioactive contaminated soils to feed existing fungi, this idea may prove to be a long-term solution to a very difficult problem.

With existing technology the Tri-Cities near the Hanford Site can produce an estimated 3,000 dry tons per month of compost using a patented and proven process. The process accepts curbside municipal solid waste and blends wastewater treatment biosolids to achieve a Class A composted material that is EPA approved for commercial horticulture and home garden use.

The method which I propose to solicit to the National Energy Technology Laboratory is to form a consortium between units of local governments responsible for waste disposal for the purpose of creating a public benefit corporation to operate, maintain, and train new workers. The facility will include an education program that includes the children and families of workers, as well as medical screening for those who may be subject to bio-accumulation due to previous medical conditions.

The facility that I have in mind will be an employment training center with hands-on job training for the disadvantaged and under employed. The facility will provide approximately 30 union-wage jobs and provide public education to create permaculture gardens for local food production as well as supervised day care services and a senior center for gardening activities at the site.

W71-1 The technologies and alternatives suggested for evaluation are not within the reasonable range of alternatives for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Other concerns or programs suggested for DOE consideration are considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

W71-1

Bruvold, James, Commenter ID No. W71 (cont'd)

Public Comment – Page 2

If the U.S. Department of Energy were to agree to purchase this compost at the full value of production including royalties to the patent holders, under say a 40 year contract, financial investors may be interested to implement this plan. Currently I am developing an engineered cost estimate to acquire the technology and perform the commissioning of such a facility in the Tri-Cities area.

Published papers on the subject of sequestering radioactive elements into soils with fungi include:

“Role of fungi in the biochemical fate of depleted uranium”

Current Biology 18(9)R375-77 in 2008

By among others Prof. Geoffrey Gadd, Head of the Division of Molecular and Environmental Biology

College of Life Sciences, Dundee University, Scotland.

“Fungi as potential bioremediation agents in soil contaminated with heavy radioactive elements”

Biochem Soc. Trans. 1998, November 26 (4) 666-70

By among others Gray SN, Faculty of Science, Technology and Design

University of Luton, UK

“Fungal transformations of uranium oxides”

Environmental Microbiology 9(7) 1696-710

Other sources of information may be found at National Center for Biotechnology Information

National Institutes for Health, Division of the National Library of Medicine.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

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W71-1
(Cont.)

Bruvold, James, Commenter ID No. W71 (cont'd)

Respectfully,

James C. Bruvold, PE

Consulting Engineer

Energy and Environmental Sciences Division

Sun Rays Mechanical Contractors, Inc.

2120 CR 335, Pagosa Springs, CO 81147

Mail: P.O. Box 578, Veneta, OR 97487-0578

Phone: (541) 935-4374

jbruvold@efn.org

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@arl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Bryant, Nita S., Commenter ID No. W463

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 9:32 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10463

Thank you for your comment, Nita Bryant.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10463. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 09:31:37AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10463

First Name: Nita
Middle Initial: S
Last Name: Bryant
Organization: member of planet
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: nitasue@spiritone.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Please do not truck old nuclear waste to Hanford! Please do not build more nuclear power plants. Let us harness the power of the sun which will not harm us now or in the future.

Help us educate each other on better ways to use energy and honor and respect each other and the planet we live on.

I love life and where I live.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W463-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W463-1

Bryant, Sally, Commenter ID No. W310

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 18, 2011 6:24 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10310

Thank you for your comment, sally bryant.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10310. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 18, 2011 06:24:22PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10310

First Name: sally
Middle Initial: t
Last Name: bryant
Address: 5211 big ranch road
City: napa
State: CA
Zip: 94558
Country: USA
Email: sally@katesvineyard.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Do not transport radioactive waste through the Columbia River Gorge; It is far too dangerous.

W310-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W310-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

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Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Buehre, Kim, Commenter ID No. L87

Jun 24 11 02:52p Kim M. Buehre

p.2

June 24, 2011



Kim M. Buehre
226 Espinoza Road
Ranchos de Taos, NM 87557

Comment:

I am against building a new Chemical and Metallurgical Research Replacement Nuclear Facility in Los Alamos.

I doubt if any site is 100% safe geologically or otherwise to handle as dangerous a material as Plutonium, but the more important point is that the world does not need more nuclear bomb pits or more nuclear bombs!

Increasing nuclear pit and bomb production decreases our security and would compromise our efforts for nuclear arms reduction. Nuclear weapons are useless against terrorist attack. Increasing production of Nuclear weapons would spur a new nuclear arms race with other nations.

Creating more plutonium pits is extremely dangerous. Any accident could turn many cities and towns in northern New Mexico into ghost towns. Any increase of risk of cancer for Americans (or anyone) is unacceptable.

It is time to stop going down this path of sheer madness.

The only research money that I would approve of would be for the purpose of eliminating or disposing of all nuclear weapons, plutonium and other nuclear materials and for dismantling present nuclear power plants. The money spent and the time of the talented people of Los Alamos should be used to develop renewable energy technologies and to solve the problem of Climate change.

I personally believe that the role of man kind should be to try and live sustainability and in peace for as long as our sun can sustain life on earth. This should be done no matter what the economic price. Doesn't that sound better than war at all costs?

Sincerely,

Kim M. Buehre

L87-1

The Chemical and Metallurgical Research Replacement Facility is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS. Additionally, stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L87-1

J-938

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Bushman, Gary, Commenter ID No. W602

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, June 21, 2011 12:25 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10333

Thank you for your comment, Gary Bushman.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10333. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 21, 2011 12:24:30PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10333

First Name: Gary
Last Name: Bushman
State: OR
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Secretary Chu and Mr. Edelman:

As a full time resident of Hood River, Oregon I would greatly appreciate you removing the Hanford Nuclear Reservation from the U.S. Department of Energy's list of candidate sites for a permanent nuclear waste dump site to store radioactive materials coming from across the United States. Hanford is the wrong place to transport and dispose of more highly dangerous radioactive material.

Hanford is already the most contaminated site in the Western Hemisphere and the Department of Energy is already engaged in one of the largest and most complex cleanup projects in U.S. history at Hanford. The number one priority should be to stop waste from leaking into the Columbia River and clean up the existing waste at Hanford. No new nuclear waste should be stored at Hanford.

This proposal means that thousands of trucks with dangerous radioactive waste would be travelling along interstate routes, passing through our cities and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. I-84 travels the length of the Gorge and is often within a few feet of homes, schools, critical wildlife habitat and the Columbia River. The risk of an accident is simply too great, and the environmental and human health costs are unacceptable.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) fails to consider the risks involved in transporting these waste materials to Hanford. The DEIS does not include a 2008 USDOE study that estimated 800 adult cancer deaths would occur due to ambient radiation from the transport vehicles alone. Nor does the DEIS include the unimaginable number of deaths and environmental damage resulting from a truck accident, an earthquake or an intentional attack.

Finally, on the 25th Anniversary of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, we should celebrate the past and future protection of the Columbia Gorge--not propose more dangers to this national treasure.

W602-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W602-2 The GTCC EIS does consider risks involved in transporting these waste materials to Hanford and through the Columbia River Gorge (Chapter 6.2.9., Transportation), as well as risks due to an earthquake (Chapter 6.2.4.1, Facility Accidents) or an intentional attack (Chapter 5.3.4.4, Intentional Destructive Acts). Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing wastes at multiple locations, and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (LCFs).

The 800 LCF value for transportation risk referenced in the comment is not applicable to the GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement* (GNEP PEIS) regarding transportation of SNF and HLW that was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017). The same types of transportation analyses were done in both the GNEP PEIS and this EIS, but no LCFs are expected to result from transportation of the GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like wastes to the potential disposal sites considered in the GTCC EIS due to the much lower shipment numbers.

W602-1

W602-2

Bushman, Gary, Commenter ID No.W602 (cont'd)

I am joined in opposition to transporting more nuclear waste to Hanford by Friends of the Columbia Gorge, Heart of America Northwest, Columbia Riverkeeper, 17 Oregon legislators, Congressman Earl Blumenauer, U.S. Senator Merkley, U.S. Senator Wyden and many others.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Gary Bushman

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Butz, Andrew, Commenter ID No. L401



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE (DOE/EIS-0375-D) U.S. Department of Energy

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. [checked] Mrs. ___ Ms. ___ Mr. & Mrs. ___ Dr. ___ Name: ANDREW BUTZ Title: Faculty Organization: Portland Community College, Sylvan - 55217 Address: City: State: Zip Code: Phone: (971) 722-6111 (x3453) E-Mail Address: anbutz@yahoo.com

Comment: I strongly oppose use of the Hanford (WA) site for any future proposed disposal of GTCC radioactive waste or GTCC-like rad. waste. The long-term focus must be on clean-up and remediation, at Hanford & other U.S. sites. Fusion-based (rather) nuclear waste production must halt across the U.S. Neither geologic, above-grade near-surface trench, nor borehole is acceptable. Centralized waste facilities are NOT acceptable - neither at Hanford nor other facilities. Please use other side if more space is needed.

L401-1 L401-2 L401-3

L401-1 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository. L401-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2. L401-3 See response to L401-1

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- [] Withhold my name and address from the public record. [x] Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to: Mr. Arnold Edelman, Document Manager, Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585-0119. Comment form may be faxed to: (301) 903-4303. or sent by electronic mail to: gteceis@anl.gov

Bynum, Vann, Commenter ID No. T95

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MR. BROWN: Okay. Vann Bynum, and he will be followed by Charlo.

MR. BYNUM: Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you tonight. I'm a resident of Wachi Valley (phonetic). I'm also affiliated with one of the companies that's building a facility to build Molybdenum-99.

Opening of a GTCC disposal facility will be a significant benefit to the companies that are looking to do this and will benefit our ability to provide this essential medical isotope for our neighbors and our country.

866.488.DEPO
www.CapitalReportingCompany.com

T95-1

T95-1 Implementation of DOE's preferred alternative would provide a disposal capability for GTCC LLRW, including medical sealed sources and GTCC LLRW from the production of molybdenum-99 for medical applications.

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1 As noted earlier in some of the remarks, these
2 medical isotopes are used in over 55,000 procedures a
3 day for all of us. Today the U.S. imports all of those
4 medical isotopes from foreign countries, and over the
5 past few years we've seen some significant impacts to
6 our medical community's ability to take care of all of
7 us by shortages raised by the reliability of some of
8 these other facilities.

9 In fact, the major producer for medical
10 isotopes in the United States is a foreign country, and
11 they are going to be shutting down that facility in the
12 next few years, leaving the medical community with no
13 other alternatives.

14 Having been personally impacted by this in my
15 family, that's a significant concern to me.

16 Opening a disposal site for GTCC waste will be
17 of tremendous benefit to the companies, not just the
18 one that I'm working with but for a number of the
19 companies to address this pressing medical requirement
20 and will facilitate the continuation of the outstanding
21 medical system that we have and the care that we all
22 receive.

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T95-1
(Cont.)

J-943

January 2016

Bynum, Vann, Commenter ID No. T95 (cont'd)

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1 And I encourage DOE to expeditiously open
2 reliable GTCC disposal site consistent with all the
3 laws and requirements as quickly as possible.
4 Thank you.

T95-1
(Cont.)

From: Nikki Cain <nikkicain09@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 5:29 PM
To: gtcceis@lanl.gov
Subject: public comment for LANL proposal for a GTCC site

To whom it may concern at the Department of Energy or
Dear Mr. Aronld Edelman,

I am writing to express my disapproval of the DOE's plan to construct a site at Los Alamos National Labratory in Los Alamos ,N.M. to dump GTCC Waste and GTCC-like waste.

First of all, a complete new environmental impact statement (EIS) is needed, a SEIS can not adequately assess the impacts of a CMRR-NF at LANL. This is vital since the plan is to construct a site in a seismic fault zone. This is completely irresponsible to the local neighboring communities, to future generations, and to the world community. We should be looking at the events in Japan and realizing that not only do accidents naturally occur but that they can effect the entire world. The cost of trying to build a plutonium pit production complex in a geologically unstable area are just too high, finacally and physically. People who live in the surrounding areas feel the seismic activity on a regular basis. People talk about the seismic tremors that they feel in the area. Although we are not a local that is known for earthquakes, the locals know that small ones happen and they happen regularly. Just a looking around at the local landscape from, Jemez Mountain to the Rio Grande Groge, one can tell that the earth is active here. To build any waste site here is irresponsible and reckless.

A new nuclear facility will detract from the cleanup of the existing mess in Los Alamos. Again, the locals know. We know that there are 50 - 60 year old sites at LANL that have never been cleaned up. We know that waste leeches out of the arroyos and down into the Rio Grande river. I even believe that there is Congressional evidence of this fact. All of that mess should be cleaned up and no new facilities should be allowed to operate and potentially further pollute the fragile ecosystem of the arid southwest. I personally live up stream from Los Alamos and feel grateful that I can take my family, my children, my pets to play in the waters of the Rio Grande. I wont touch the river after it passes Los Alamos. I was raised in Las Cruces, down stream of LANL. The river is damaged enough by damns, agriculture, the northern cities to make what was once a bountiful life force of the region into a ditch. All that waste goes into the agriculture in the south as the farmers pull the water out of the Rio Grande and into their fields. We'll have nuclear chili next. Why should we continue to poison ourselves further? The DOE has a responsibility to to people it serves not to pollute our children, our food, and our land.

The best alternative is for the DOE to develop others means of protecting and energizing our nation besides the use of nuclear devieces. Poisoning the land for countless generations to come is what the DOE is really talking about when discussing plans to create anything related to nuclear enrgy or weapons. Despite popular ideas that nuclear anything can be clean and safe, we know that nuclear waste does not go away for thousands of years. So what if in 2099 we have an earthquake that is 5.0 or higher? What happens to the "safe" nuclear waste then? (Nuclear chili, for suru.) There are too many possibilities that can play out in the future to ever make nuclear waste "safe". It is a major sell-out to believe otherwise. Unforgivably, too many of the officials who are meant to protect us are on or have been on the payrolls of the industries that they are suppose to be protecting us from. It is the DOE's responsibility to put the public and future public's safety first. Zero nuclear activity is the only acceptable alternative. LANL could be turned into a facility that can create solutions for renewable energy needs, solutions for water shortages, solutions for climate control and change, solutions for the cultural devieces that create terrorism. It's should be brain factory for the common good of all the peoples of the earth not the

- E69-1 Comments regarding the Chemical and Metallurgical Research Replacement Facility are outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository. See Section 8.1.2.1.4 for discussion on seismicity at LANL.
- E69-2 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at LANL and ongoing cleanup efforts will continue as planned. Potential impacts to water resource and other resource areas from the proposed action were evaluated in the GTCC EIS (Chapter 8). The results of the evaluation were taken into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative presented in the Final EIS.
- E69-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

E69-1

E69-2

E69-3

J-945

January 2016

Cain, Nikki, Commenter ID No. E69 (cont'd)

dump site for the destruction of lives through the pollution and derogation of our environment. All we really have is the future, we know it's coming and that nothing can stop it. What do we want it to look like? I, for one, would like to see the future is a place where all are welcome and safe. I would love nothing better than a ~~nuclear~~ nuclear free world because then I would know that no matter what my great-great-great-great granddaughter has to face in her life time that it wouldn't include cancers in her children and neighbors or mutations of food and wildlife. That she too can wake in the morning and breathe the clean air; grow her own food if she wishes, and live a life free of the stress and fear of what nuclear waste, energy and weapons can do. That she can trust in the physical world around her to provide and enliven her and not to poison her.

E69-3
(Cont.)

Thank you for creating time for public comment. More time should be given for the public to educate themselves and create comments before action is taken. My personal information may be used to support my comment, so that it can be entered into the public comment record.

E69-4

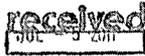
Thank You,

Ann-Nicole Cain

6275 NDCBU
Taos, NM
87571
575-776-1264
nikkicain09@gmail.com

E69-4 Comment noted.

Call, Beth, Commenter ID No. L51



102 Otis
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 23, 2011

TO: USDOE

Making Hanford the nuclear waste depository for the US would show an outrageous lack of concern for the health and safety of Americans who live in the area drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries. It is impossible to clean up Hanford and protect the Columbia River if the USDOE imports and buries waste with nearly as much radioactivity as all of Hanford's high level nuclear waste plants.

12,600 truckloads of extremely radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I-84, and I-90. The public would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the way, even if there were no accidents or terrorist attacks. And accidents are inevitable.

Trucks carrying highly active radioactive waste would be a prime target for terrorists. In a single attack they could contaminate hundreds of square miles in Washington and Oregon, including major cities like Portland, Vancouver, and Spokane, for many generations to come. Cancer deaths would spike horribly, especially among children and women. There would be massive environmental destruction.

So why hasn't the Department of Homeland Security expressed concern about this proposal? At airports we must submit to ever more invasive procedures, ostensibly to protect us from terrorists. Yet surely these truckloads of highly radioactive waste present a much greater threat.

No further nuclear power plants should be built unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is discovered. So far vitrification, the proposed solution for decades, has yet to become a reality. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.

Thank you,

Beth Call
Beth Call

L51-1

L51-2

L51-3

L51-4

L51-5

L51-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L51-2 The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. The EIS addressed the collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, the radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and the consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including those that could release radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs. The GTCC EIS estimates one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

The EIS also evaluated the impact of intentional destructive acts that could occur during waste handling, transportation, and disposal (see Section 2.7.4.3 of the EIS). The potential for such destructive acts is low. DOE sites considered in the EIS are secured, and the packaging for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would be robust. The GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are not readily dispersible, and the impacts from any attempts to disperse these materials during transportation (such as the impacts from an explosive blast) would be greater than the impacts from any potential release of radioactivity. Impacts from severe natural phenomena, such as earthquakes and tornados, would not be expected to be significant, given that the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are largely not dispersible and given the robust nature of the waste packages and containers.

L51-3 See response to L51-2.

L51-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L51-5 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

Call, Beth, Commenter ID No. W504

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 6:34 PM
To: mail_gtccisarchives; gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10504
Attachments: Beth's_letter_to_DOE_6-24-11_GTCC10504.doc

Thank you for your comment, Beth Call.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10504. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 06:33:44PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10504

First Name: Beth
Last Name: Call
Address: 102 Otis St.
City: Walla Walla
State: WA
Zip: 99362
Country: USA
Email: trollshouse@bml.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record
Attachment: Beth's letter to DOE, 6-24-11.doc

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

J-948

January 2016

Call, Beth, Commenter ID No. W504 (cont'd)

102 Otis
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 23, 2011

TO: USDOE

Making Hanford the nuclear waste depository for the US would show an outrageous lack of concern for the health and safety of Americans who live in the area drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries. It is impossible to clean up Hanford and protect the Columbia River if the USDOE imports and buries waste with nearly as much radioactivity as all of Hanford's high level nuclear waste plants.

W504-1

12,600 truckloads of extremely radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I-84, and I-90. The public would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the way, even if there were no accidents or terrorist attacks. And accidents are inevitable.

Trucks carrying highly active radioactive waste would be a prime target for terrorists. In a single attack they could contaminate hundreds of square miles in Washington and Oregon, including major cities like Portland, Vancouver, and Spokane, for many generations to come. Cancer deaths would spike horrifically, especially among children and women. There would be massive environmental destruction.

W504-2

So why hasn't the Department of Homeland Security expressed concern about this proposal? At airports we must submit to ever more invasive procedures, ostensibly to protect us from terrorists. Yet surely these truckloads of highly radioactive waste present a much greater threat.

W504-3

No further nuclear power plants should be built unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is discovered. So far vitrification, the proposed solution for decades, has yet to become a reality. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.

W504-4

W504-5

Thank you,

Beth Call

W504-1 See response to L51-1.

W504-2 See response to L51-2.

W504-3 See response to L51-2.

W504-4 See response to L51-4.

W504-5 See response to L51-5.

Call, Tom, Commenter ID No. W505

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 6:36 PM
To: mail_gtccisarchives; gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10505
Attachments: Tom's_letter_to_DOE_6-24-11_GTCC10505.doc

Thank you for your comment, Tom Call.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10505. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 06:36:14PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10505

First Name: Tom
Last Name: Call
Address: 102 Otis
City: Walla Walla
State: WA
Zip: 99362
Country: USA
Email: sonsong@bml.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record
Attachment: Tom's letter to DOE, 6-24-11.doc

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Call, Tom, Commenter ID No. W505 (cont'd)

102 Otis St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 23, 2011

TO: USDOE

I strongly oppose making Hanford the national radioactive dump site. It is impossible to clean up Hanford and protect the Columbia River if the USDOE imports and buries waste with nearly as much radioactivity as all of Hanford's high-level nuclear waste tanks.

W505-1

12,600 truckloads of extremely radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I-84, and I-90. The public would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the routes, even if there are no accidents or terrorist attacks. And there are bound to be accidents.

W505-2

Our government claims to protect its citizens from terrorists by ever more invasive procedures at airports. Yet the Department of Homeland Security apparently has shown no concern about the highly radioactive plutonium shipments that would be a prime target for terrorists. Hundreds of square miles in southern Washington and Northern Oregon, including major cities like Portland, Vancouver, and Spokane would be radioactively contaminated for many generations to come, causing a huge spike in cancer deaths, especially of children. Such a catastrophe would also wreak massive environmental destruction.

W505-3

No further nuclear power plants should be built unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is found. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.

W505-4

W505-5

Thank you,

Tom Call

W505-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W505-2 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D).

The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. The EIS addressed the collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, the radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and the consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including those that could release radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs. The GTCC EIS estimates one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

The EIS also evaluated the impact of intentional destructive acts that could occur during waste handling, transportation, and disposal (see Section 2.7.4.3 of the EIS). The potential for such destructive acts is low. DOE sites considered in the EIS are secured, and the packaging for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would be robust. The GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are not readily dispersible, and the impacts from any attempts to disperse these materials during transportation (such as the impacts from an explosive blast) would be greater than the impacts from any potential release of radioactivity. Impacts from severe natural phenomena, such as earthquakes and tornados, would not be expected to be significant, given that the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are largely not dispersible and given the robust nature of the waste packages and containers.

W505-3 See response to W505-2.

W505-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W505-5 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

Call, Tom, Commenter ID No. L505

received
JUN - 5 2011

102 Otis St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 23, 2011

TO: USDOE

I strongly oppose making Hanford the national radioactive dump site. It is impossible to clean up Hanford and protect the Columbia River if the USDOE imports and buries waste with nearly as much radioactivity as all of Hanford's high-level nuclear waste tanks.

L505-1

12,600 truckloads of extremely radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I-84, and I-90. The public would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the routes, even if there are no accidents or terrorist attacks. And there are bound to be accidents.

L505-2

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L505-3

No further nuclear power plants should be built unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is found. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.

L505-4
L505-5

Thank you,
Tom Call
Tom Call

- L505-1 See response to W505-1.
- L505-2 See response to W505-2.
- L505-3 See response to W505-3.
- L505-4 See response to W505-4.
- L505-5 See response to W505-5.

Campbell, Patricia Commenter ID No. W294

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 9:38 AM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10294

Thank you for your comment, Patricia Campbell.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10294. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 17, 2011 09:38:06AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10294

First Name: Patricia
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Campbell
Address: 15450 S W Pleasant Hill R.
City: Sherwood
State: OR
Zip: 97140
Country: USA
Email: pat@elkcove.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia Gorge Scenic Area is a one of the most beautiful and spectacular places left on earth. Trucking garbage from Portland to Arlington is bad enough. We must not have radio active waste trucked through the Gorge!

W294-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W294-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

J-953

January 2016

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MR. BROWN: Rebecca will be followed by Nick Wilson.

MS. CAMPBELL: Rebecca Em Campbell, Seattle, Washington. Here because there were too few public hearings in the venues there should have been and too little publicity by the U.S. government and by those nonprofits tasked with dealing with nonnuclear issues.

The Hanford superfund site, as well as all the superfund sites, are unnecessary problems. As a matter of fact, the Department of Energy has had the technology to clean up the sites for over six -- probably over 60 to 65 years. In this envelope is a 35-page article that I sent out earlier today to activist sites and to some government officials that shows that they have a type of borer machine called a Subterrene, which is kept top secret. Lithium powered, can bore seven to seven and a half miles per

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T173-1 The technologies and alternatives suggested for evaluation are not within the reasonable range of alternatives for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Other concerns or programs suggested for DOE consideration are considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

T173-1

J-954

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1 day, create tunnels 40 feet in diameter with
2 automatic vitrification that could confine the
3 nuclear waste that they are now placing in unlined
4 trenches in the ground in deliberate ecoside and
5 genocide against the people of America and the
6 planet.
7 The idea of renewable energy is somewhat of a
8 travesty if we confine it only to solar and wind and
9 some of the other conventionally considered options.
10 Over 100 years ago Nikola Tesla came up with
11 zero-free and zero-point energy and was immediately
12 defunded by his funders, J.P. Morgan and John D.
13 Rockefeller. Because of this -- oh, and after his
14 death, mysteriously -- which mysteriously happened on
15 his way to have dinner with President Franklin D.
16 Roosevelt in 1944, all of his notebooks and works
17 were confiscated by the United States Government.
18 The Pentagon black budget, which has not only
19 confiscated it but weaponized and put it in private
20 hands of contractors where we have no access to any
21 proof of this because FOIA requests are not respected
22 by private corporations.
23 So, as to sacred sites, I think we need to
24 consider the planet a sacred site and extend that to
25 all that we do, including the need to deal with the

T173-1
(Cont.)

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January 2016

Campbell, Rebecca, Commenter ID No. T173 (cont'd)

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- 1 number one terrorist organization in the world that
- 2 is preventing this, which is the United States
- 3 government and its military.
- 4 Thank you, and good evening.

Carlson, Kevin, Commenter ID No. W554

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 7:40 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10554

Thank you for your comment, Kevin Carlson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10554. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 07:40:21PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10554

First Name: Kevin
Middle Initial: J
Last Name: Carlson
Address: 2233 NE 56th St, #106
City: Seattle
State: WA
Zip: 98105
Country: USA
Email: kevin@hoanw.org

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Hanford is not a suitable site for the storage of additional radioactive waste. The site is currently not in compliance with environmental laws and should be taken off the table regarding any additional waste shipments. It is also unacceptable that the DOE is considering burying the GTCC waste in trenches and boreholes. Waste this highly radioactive belongs in a deep geological repository which is suitable for long term storage, not in shallow holes or trenches above the groundwater near a major river.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W554-1 DOE plans to keep its commitments regarding sending offsite waste to Hanford. The limitations and exemptions defined in DOE's January 6, 2006, Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington (as amended on June 5, 2008) regarding State of Washington v. Bodman (Civil No. 2:03-cv-05018-AAM), signed by DOE, the State of Washington Department of Ecology, the Washington State Attorney General's Office, and the U.S. Department of Justice, will remain in place.

W554-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, land disposal facilities located in arid climates (e.g., NNSS and WIPP Vicinity) would isolate radionuclides for a sufficient period of time to allow for significant radioactive decay to occur.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., enhanced near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W554-1

W554-2

Carver, Heather, Commenter ID No. W467

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 11:00 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10467

Thank you for your comment, Heather Carver.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10467. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 10:59:50AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10467

First Name: Heather
Last Name: Carver
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: tierrabodhi@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

I do not want to see Hanford selected as a radioactive waste dump. There is already too much there and the cleanup is taking forever. Trucking waste through Oregon and Washington to be stored there is totally unacceptable. This waste will cause cancer and who know what other effects on humans and wildlife for long after we're gone-- hundreds of thousands of years.

W467-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W467-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. The limitations and exemptions defined in DOE's January 6, 2006, Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington (as amended on June 5, 2008) regarding State of Washington v. Bodman (Civil No. 2:03-cv-05018-AAM), signed by DOE, the State of Washington Department of Ecology, the Washington State Attorney General's Office, and the U.S. Department of Justice, will remain in place. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

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MR. BROWN: Janet Castle is next. She will be followed by Gregory Sotir. And before you start, if folks have conversations, particularly in the back, as a courtesy to the presenters, talk out in the hallway. Thanks.

MS. CASTLE: Thank you. My name is Jan Castle. First, I'd like to say a special thank you to the high school students who have come. This takes a lot of courage. You are the future, and we as adults are

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1 answerable to you, as is the Department of Energy.

2 The second thing I'd like to say is just to
3 mention -- there have been a couple of mentions of
4 Yucca Flats -- Yucca Mountain, thank you. And I've
5 noticed in the news coverage, which has been
6 generally very good lately, they just keep mentioning
7 that was taken off the table by President Obama.

8 There's a reason for that. It's not just
9 because Harry Reid doesn't like it. It's because
10 there's water running through that site and also
11 volcanic activity there. It is not a suitable site
12 for this. Not only that, even if it were built, its
13 capacity would be completely taken up by fuel rods
14 that were already intended to be buried there. So
15 the kind of waste that we're talking about here would
16 not be buriable in the Yucca Mountain facility.

17 I would just like to say that I've noticed in
18 the EIS that all of the sites that DOE is
19 considering, which are ones that they own, all have
20 disqualifying features about them, and I think
21 Hanford is right up there. It is completely
22 disqualified, if for no other reason, because of the
23 risk of contamination to the Columbia River, which is
24 already going to be contaminated, and which would be,
25 of course, further contaminated for even longer and

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T137-1

T137-2

T137-1 The Secretary of Energy determined that a permanent repository for high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, is not a workable option and will not be developed. Therefore, DOE concluded that co-disposal at a Yucca Mountain repository is not a reasonable alternative and has eliminated it from evaluation in this EIS, as described in Section 2.6 of the EIS.

T137-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

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1 at higher rates if we were to bury this waste there.

2 I think DOE should broaden their view and take a
3 good hard look at the North American granite shield
4 as a place for deep geologic repository for this. I
5 know that wouldn't be very politically palatable to
6 people in the Northern states, but it is something
7 that is going to have to be addressed.

8 Equally unpalatable for people in localities
9 where there are currently nuclear power plants, I'm
10 sure, would be the idea of leaving the reactors in-
11 place. I would like to see DOE take a good, hard
12 look at the idea of in-site entombment of the
13 reactors rather than trying to take them apart. I
14 realize there may be some sites, like the Vermont
15 Yankee plant, where there are pipes leaking into the
16 soil. Perhaps that really does need to be dismantled
17 in order to get to that, but that is something that
18 should be explored.

19 None of us has a right to expect to get the
20 benefits of nuclear power without sharing in the
21 risks. It is time we came to grips with the fact
22 that there is no solution for the waste problem, for
23 nuclear waste, and we should not build any more
24 reactors.

T137-2
(Cont.)

T137-3

T137-4

T137-5

T137-3 DOE agrees that development of a deep geologic repository in the granite shield would be a safe and protective method for disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes; however, DOE did not evaluate developing a geologic repository exclusively for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because such an alternative is not reasonable due to the time and cost associated with siting a deep geologic repository and the relatively small volume of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS also evaluated a trench, borehole, and vault disposal method in the WIPP Vicinity, and the evaluation concluded that these disposal methods may be appropriate for GTCC waste.

T137-4 See response to T137-3. Onsite entombment of reactors is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS. The NRC and its Agreement States regulate the decontamination and decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

T137-5 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Cellarius, Doris, Commenter ID No. W54

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 5:42 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10054

Thank you for your comment, Doris Cellarius.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10054. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 21, 2011 05:42:00PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10054

First Name: Doris
Middle Initial: S
Last Name: Cellarius
Address: 621 Park Avenue
City: Prescott,
State: AZ
Zip: 86303-4044
Country: USA
Email: doris@cellarius.org
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I urge USDOE to Consider Better Alternatives, Do not send more waste to Hanford !

1. It is unacceptable to plan a disposal site for waste that can be avoided if the US stops building nuclear plants.

USDOE should consider how to reduce the amount of highly radioactive wastes created. More than 55% of the wastes considered for disposal in the Draft GTCC EIS are from reactors which are not even built. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), requires that environmental impact statements consider all reasonable alternatives, including how to avoid making as much waste.

2. DOE must evaluate, disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of all USDOE's proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump along with proposals to leave High-Level Waste tank residues and leaks in the soil, and all the risks from both proposals to truck wastes to Hanford, including the actual truck routes, in one environmental impact statement.

3. Highly radioactive and long-lived wastes should NOT be disposed in landfills, trenches, boreholes and vaults which threaten groundwater and health.

4. USDOE has failed to adequately consider all the alternatives that have been proposed. Along with stopping the generation of additional waste, this must happen. They should also consider long term hardened-on-site storage of the reactor GTCC wastes.

W54-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W54-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W54-3 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

W54-4 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W54-5 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

Chabot, Kimberly, Commenter ID No. W537

From: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 1:47 PM
To: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10537

Thank you for your comment, Kimberly Chabot .

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is *GTCC10537*. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 01:47:10PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10537

First Name: Kimberly
Last Name: Chabot
Address: 8119 Jamieson Court SW
City: Olympia
State: WA
Zip: 98512
Country: USA
Email: kimberlychabot@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

DOE,
Please learn from the disaster in Japan. DO NOT CHOOSE WASHINGTON with all our water, waterways and groundwater, to store nuclear waste from over 100 others sites.

We have lived and paid for WPPS, Hanford and much ecological devastation. The water around Hanford continues to be compromised after all these many years.. the land is attempting to grow vegetation once again.

THIS SHOULD NEVER BE PROPOSED FOR THIS LAND OF WATER. Who are the scientists who have convinced you that putting ALL THIS IN ONE LOCATION makes some sort of sense. As I read this, I felt I was in a house of mirrors.. so much distortion of truth.

We who live here in Washington ask you to make the most important decision you may ever be asked to make in your careers.

Use COURAGE and change your mind, eliminate Washington, land of water, from your consideration list. Not for your sake, not for our sake, not for the sake of our children or grandchildren.. but for the sake of our great great grandchildren.. for it is they who will -live with the consequences of the decision your render. PLEASE STOP and CHANGE DIRECTIONS and eliminate any proposed site that has massive reserves of ground water, commerce to be threatened with ships traveling the rivers in our state and the most impacted of all, life forms that require water to survive, be they human, animal or plant life..

Kimberly Chabot
kimberlychabot@yahoo.com

W537-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W537-1

Charlo, Commenter ID No. T96

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MR. BROWN: Thank you.

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Okay. Charlo is our next speaker, and he will

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be followed by Erich Kuerschner.

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MR. CHARLO: Is your name Holmes?

9

MR. BROWN: Holmes Brown.

10

MR. CHARLO: Say, Holmes. How's it going?

11

MR. BROWN: Fine.

12

MR. CHARLO: All Right, everybody. A couple

13

of words I want to throw out there: environmental

14

racism, water pollution, birth defects, cancers on the

15

rise, abandoned salt mine. Really? It's in

16

containment?

17

What are you guys doing, man? You guys are on

18

-- might be tripping or something.

19

The bottom line is, yes, it is a problem, and

20

I think that everybody that puts out should have a

21

place in their backyard for it, not just my yard, but

22

your backyard. Like Fort Sheridan, and you guys are

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T96-1

T96-1

DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

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January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

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1 all from Chicago, right? Or some of you are. I know
2 that lovely lady is and her buddy. Hey, how are you
3 doing there? Nice toenails.

4 Anyway, I just wanted to say that that's the
5 way it should be. Don't bring it to my backyard.
6 There's enough here. They were mining it here. So
7 it's here now naturally, and now it's stockpiled in Los
8 Alamos and they want to put it in Carlsbad.

9 Now, W. Bush said -- that's right, W., your
10 friend probably -- he said -- they were going to put
11 one of these things in Texas, and he said, "By gum it,
12 if it ain't safe, we're not going to put it there."
13 That's the truth, and you know what? It didn't go
14 down. So W., hey, he might be what he is, but he
15 didn't go for it.

16 So I think that if there's radioactive waste
17 in your neighborhood, it should stay there, and if it's
18 in your neighborhood and yours and yours and yours,
19 well, you know what? We're all victims the bottom line
20 is, and I don't know. Don't shoot me when I leave.

21 (Laughter.)

22 MR. CHARLO: The bottom line is it's a mess,
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T96-1
(Cont.)

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1 and we could stop this. We could come up with new ways
2 of solar.

3 I know one of the guys said, "Oh, well, the
4 windmills are unsightly, people say, and solar panels,
5 they take up too much space."

6 But you know what? It's a lot safer. Okay.
7 The windmill is going to go, "Whhh, whhh, whhh." All
8 right. Going to blow your hair, but it's not going to,
9 Your Honor -- look at Ms. Chernobyl. Do you look at
10 girl pin-up pictures? Look at Ms. Chernobyl. She's
11 got a real ass on her. Okay? Two ass cracks, by the
12 way. She's, you know, a 25 year old kid who's trying
13 to pursue her modeling career.

14 Anyway, it's not safe, and we could do
15 something else, and you guys are in it for the money.
16 Political contributions? Talk to your Congressman.

17 Thank you.

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1 MS. PUTKEY: And we are both active in groups
2 around here, including Think Outside the Bomb, the
3 Environmental Justice Group at Tewa Women United, Honor
4 Pueblo's Existence. We work with a lot of the other
5 groups coming together to analyze this EIS.

6 And I've been working with youth in the
7 Espanola Valley. I can't help but notice that you --
8 when I say "you," I mean DOE -- you've been not doing a
9 very good job of letting anyone in this community, the
10 Espanola Valley, that lives downwind of Los Alamos,
11 which is one of the sites where you want to put 160
12 million Curies of radioactive waste, that you haven't
13 really got the word out.

14 I've been looking in the Rio Grande Sun. Take
15 note. The Rio Grande Sun, it's the valley newspaper.
16 It comes out every Wednesday. Try to get an article or
17 an ad or something in there.

18 We've been doing outreach in the community and
19 talking to people and youth. We went to Espanola
20 Valley High School and talked to a lot of classes. Not
21 one person that we have come across has heard about
22 this proposal to bring waste here to New Mexico. So I

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T90-1

DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. To this end, nine public hearings at venues accessible to the interested public for the various sites evaluated in the EIS were conducted. Notices were placed in various local newspapers to announce the public hearings before and during the scheduled hearings. In addition, to advertising in the traditional media, notices and meeting information were made available electronically on DOE websites, as well using established mailing lists. DOE values effective stakeholder participation and methods to enhance its outreach efforts. See Section 1.5.

T90-1

J-967

January 2016

Chavez and Putkey, Commenter ID No. T90 (cont'd)

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1 think it's kind of preposterous to even have a
2 community hearing without doing the proper, adequate
3 outreach to the community.

4 That being said, when we were at Espanola High
5 School, we worked with youth. Maybe you come to our
6 table afterwards. You can check out the artwork that
7 the youth from the Espanola High School made in regards
8 to this, and we made it as a way for them to have their
9 comments and have their voices here even though it's
10 very, very hard to get around in the area, lack of
11 public transportation and such.

12 So I'm going to have Elizabeth read one and
13 I'm going to read another one from two different
14 students from the Espanola High School that they wrote
15 on Tuesday.

16 MS. CHAVEZ: This letter is written to the
17 Department of Energy. It says, "New Mexico is a
18 beautiful, peaceful and friendly environment. Please
19 do not take that away from us. This state is not a
20 waste for the government to be destroying. We are all
21 humans, and we all deserve to live in a free, healthy,
22 and clean environment.

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T90-2

T90-2

The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as needed and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

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1 "Please consider another source or idea to put
2 this waste. We care about our community. We want it
3 to be the best for our economy, and we do care for a
4 clean, healthy environment. Please reconsider.
5 Students of Espanola Valley High School."

6 Ms. Putkey: "We don't support this idea
7 because we don't want anything to harm our community.
8 We want our children and grandchildren to live healthy
9 lives and not have to live through devastation if
10 something goes wrong.

11 "This idea is frightening. This idea isn't
12 going to allow us to live long, healthy lives."

13 Thank you.

T90-2
(Cont.)

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105

1

2 MR. BROWN: Okay. All right. Very good.

3 Okay. This is Maria Chilton, and Rebecca Ortega will
4 be after you.

5 MS. CHILTON: Hi. I'm Maria Chilton, and I
6 was born and raised in Dixon, and I recently moved back
7 to Dixon to raise my son, and I want to feel like it's
8 a good place to raise him, and I am oftentimes afraid
9 that it's not.

10 I'm totally unprepared to speak. I have a
11 huge fear of speaking in front of people, but it's not
12 near the fear that I feel with nuclear industry.

13 I just want to say I feel like all these
14 beautiful, brave people who came tonight have spoken
15 what I've had in my heart, and I just came up in case
16 my voice means anything. I also fear that it doesn't.
17 I fear that the big machine, the power, the money
18 industry goes ahead and does what they want to do.
19 Those are my fears.

20 My hopes encourage me to come up and just add
21 my voice, and just I am another mother like many
22 mothers, and I just want to -- I just want to live life

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T108-1

T108-1 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Chilton, Maria, Commenter ID No. T108 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

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- 1 and I want to see a healthy planet, healthy waters,
- 2 healthy air, and this stuff doesn't need to be in our
- 3 backyard or anyone's backyard.
- 4 Thank you.

T108-1
(Cont.)

Christ, M'Lou, Commenter ID No. W160

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 10:03 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10160

Thank you for your comment, M'Lou Christ.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10160. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 10:03:06PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10160

First Name: M'Lou
Last Name: Christ
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: Mnor1e@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia Gorge is a national treasure, unique and without equal. There is absolutely no excuse for submitting it to the probability of exposure to radioactive wastes. Permit must be denied to transport such materials thru the Gorge!!

W160-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W160-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Christ, Peter, Commenter ID No. W196

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 2:45 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10196

Thank you for your comment, Peter Christ.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10196. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 02:44:33AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10196

First Name: Peter
Last Name: Christ
Address: 28818 NE Hancock Rd
City: Camas
State: WA
Zip: 98607
Country: USA
Email: pateroboe@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

It does not seem sensible to allow hazardous waste such as that propose to pass through the Columbia Gorge. According to a 2008 Dept of Energy study, there would be over 800 deaths from leakage even if there were no accidents. This is insane. And if there were an accident, the destruction to the Gorge would be incalculable, and terrible. Please do not allow trucking such waste through the Gorge.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W196-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017). The *GNEP PEIS* involved many more shipments than those for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Because of this, the resulting estimated impacts for that program (now terminated) were much greater than those given in this EIS. The same types of analyses were done in both the *GNEP PEIS* and this EIS, but no LCFs are expected to result from transportation of the GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like wastes to the potential disposal sites considered in the GTCC EIS due to the much lower shipment numbers.

W196-1

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MS. CIMINO: Good evening. My name is Elaine

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Cimino, and I didn't come here tonight to actually

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speak; I was on a listening tour. But after I heard

9

the introduction of this situation and the PowerPoint

10

presentation, I realized that there were a lot of

11

inconsistencies in what was being said and what was in

12

the PowerPoint presentation, especially on the fourth

13

slide. It has just bulleted points, but the numbers

14

that were being told to us, like we're going to

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remember all those numbers, are not on that slide. And

16

I think that -- I noticed this throughout the

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presentation, that some of the facts that the man was

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reporting wasn't reflected in the slides that were

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being presented. And I find that a little

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disconcerting, at best.

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I will submit my comments in writing, and

22

I agree with most of what has been said here this

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1 evening, that we must stop this insanity. We must at
2 this point stop our shift from -- of nuclear power, of
3 nuclear energy and nuclear. These things have to be
4 stored at the site that they were created, and I truly
5 believe that. I don't believe that New Mexico is a
6 place that we should be bringing all of this nuclear
7 waste to. New Mexico is disproportionately impacted in
8 this. You could see that with the three places now in
9 New Mexico. And I believe that we should stop this --
10 stop it. There were some other things here, but I
11 think like I said, I wasn't prepared to speak, but I
12 will submit my comments in writing. Thank you very
13 much.

T63-1

T63-2

T63-1

DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

T63-2

The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Clark, Barbara, Commenter ID No. L311



PO Box 1222
Walla Walla WA 99362

June 20, 2011

Greater-Than-Class C Waste
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585-01198

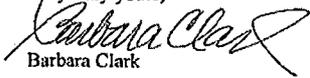
Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the proposal to use the Hanford site as the national repository for high level radioactive wastes.

I am dismayed that once again it is proposed to add more waste to the Hanford area before the contamination already here is cleaned up. The existing soil and water contamination and leaking tanks are a serious and continuing hazard to health and safety.

We have all become re-sensitized to the safety issues related to nuclear power plants and storage of waste by the disaster at the Fukushima plants in Japan. Although Hanford seems a great distance from Washington DC, it's very close to the cities that surround it and to the Columbia River.

With existing wastes still not adequately confined or protected from spreading, it would be irresponsible and unfair of the DOE to add further contamination to the Hanford site.

Very truly yours,


Barbara Clark

L311-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L311-2 See response to L311-1.

L311-3 See response to L311-1.

L311-1

L311-2

L311-3

Clark, Elisabeth, Commenter ID No. W302

From: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 3:23 PM
To: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10302

Thank you for your comment, Elisabeth Clark.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10302. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 17, 2011 03:22:37PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10302

First Name: Elisabeth
Last Name: Clark
Country: USA
Email: Clark.Elisabeth@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia Gorge is irreplaceable -- and is a national treasure. The cliff walls between the Washington and Oregon sides of the Columbia are relatively close together. Toxic waste could permanently damage the people, wildlife, and water.

Please don't ruin this magnificent landmark. Do not allow nuclear waste to be trucked through the Columbia Gorge.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W302-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W302-1

J-977

January 2016

Clark, Janice, Commenter ID No. L278



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE (DOE/EIS-0375-D)

U.S. Department of Energy

received JUN 6 2011

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. ___ Mrs. ___ Ms. [X] Mr. & Mrs. ___ Dr. ___

Name: Janice R. Clark

Title: -

Organization: -

Address: 12332 NW Barnes Rd. Apt. 79

City: Portland State: OR Zip Code: 97229

Phone: 503-520-9012 E-Mail Address: janice.clark@gmail.com

Comment: This most serious threat to United States security is environmental degradation. Depositing nuclear waste at Hanford is a huge step towards ruining the environment of this region. Already the Hanford area is extremely contaminated and threatens the waters of the Columbia River. On top of that, transporting trucks with nuclear waste through this region risks accidents that could make this area uninhabitable. (enpc)

L278-1

L278-2

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- Withhold my name and address from the public record. Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to: Mr. Arnold Edelman, Document Manager, Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to: (301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to: gtccels@anl.gov

- L278-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2. L278-2 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

J-978

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Clark, Janice, Commenter ID No. L278 (cont'd)

The Hanford site is way behind on the clean up it is scheduled to do, adding more that will be insufficiently contained is insane. If we do not have a secure place to store nuclear wastes then we must stop making it. It is immoral to leave the mess for thousands of years of future generations.

Janice R. Clark

L278-3

L278-4

L278-3 See response to L278-1.

L278-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Clark, Judi, Commenter ID No. W128

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:55 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10128

Thank you for your comment, JUDI CLARK.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10128. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:54:45PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10128

First Name: JUDI
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: CLARK
Address: 17785 CREST VIEW LN
City: NEHALEM
State: OR
Zip: 97131
Country: USA
Email: fairylizard@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not allow more people to die from cancer due to radiation passing through the Gorge. Hanford is far more than enough. My husband died from cancer. This particular cancer risk is preventable. Please prevent it.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W128-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W128-1

Cohen, Alicia A., Commenter ID No. W139

From: gtccciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 8:39 PM
To: gtccciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10139

Thank you for your comment, Alicia Cohen.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10139. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 08:38:51PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10139

First Name: Alicia
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Cohen
Address: 2240 SE 24th ave.
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97214
Country: USA
Email: cohenalicia@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

We need to clean up Hanford not dump more waste. Trucking radioactive waste is expensive, dangerous, and completely unnecessary. People will die as a result: as reported in the DOE's own EIS. There is no justification possible for such an outrageous endeavor.

W139-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W139-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Cole, Charles, Commenter ID No. L282

2874 Plaza Blanca
Santa Fe, NM 87507
May 9, 2011

Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
DOE GTCC EIS
Cloverleaf Bldg., EM-43
1000 Independence Ave, SW.
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mr. Edelman,

I am concerned about the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C (GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Waste.

I object to two provisions in the DEIS. One is that it considers only the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant near Carlsbad, New Mexico, as a site for disposal. The WIPP was designed for low-level waste disposal. But GTCC waste is much more radioactive than this low-level waste. To begin to dispose of this higher-radioactive waste at WIPP will set a precedent that this is the only nuclear waste disposal site in the U.S. and therefore all radioactive waste can be deposited there.

We in New Mexico, particularly in northern New Mexico, are already at risk from possible exposure during the transport of low-level waste from the Los Alamos National Laboratory to the WIPP site. Approving of GTCC disposal at WIPP would mean even greater exposure while these wastes are being transported. I object to this as a resident of this area.

The other provision in the DEIS that is regrettable is the omission of any consideration of Hardened-On-Site Storage (HOSS). This kind of storage would mean the retention of nuclear wastes on-site at commercial nuclear power plants. It would ensure safety from terrorist or other attacks. It would mean that there would be no risk of exposure during transport. And it would force the U.S. to do what it should be doing anyway, which is to find an alternate site for disposal of GTCC. I ask therefore that HOSS be considered in the EIS.

Failing the changes on these two critical issues, I ask that the EIS not be approved.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Cole
Charles E. Cole
(505) 424-0456
charles.cole@q.com

received

MAY 16 2011

L282-1 DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

L282-2 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

J-982

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

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MR. BROWN: Thank you. Chelsea's next, and

Ken Homan will be after you.

MS. COLLONGE: Hi, my name's Chelsea Collonge.

I live here in Albuquerque. And going off of what

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1 dollars a year. Folks in our neighborhood who sleep in
2 ditches and in burned-down houses come to our house
3 four days a week to take a shower, to do their laundry,
4 to eat a meal, which is often their only meal of the
5 day.

6 New Mexico's really poor. We're like
7 48th, 49th in this country. Stop dumping on us. We
8 don't have the healthcare. We don't have the money to
9 deal with these risks. I have three friends who
10 couldn't be here tonight and who asked me to speak for
11 them. They're all really sick. One of them has kidney
12 failure that causes extreme pain in all of his
13 appendages, and he's a veteran. Another one is a
14 single mother, younger than I am. She has three kids.
15 She has pancreatic failure, meaning she can't digest
16 her food. She's in severe abdominal pain almost all
17 the time. Another friend of mine had a seizure today.
18 She works full-time on this nuclear issue, but she grew
19 up in a neighborhood that's right downwind from Sandia
20 National Laboratory. Her dad just died. Her mother
21 died when she was 11 from leukemia. Her grandmother,
22 who was a worker at Sandia, died of brain tumors.

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T67-1

T67-1

DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

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1 So I would like for the DOE to keep its
2 promise, that WIPP would remain a site only for weapons
3 waste, that its mission would not be expanded, because
4 we can't handle additional waste here. The standard of
5 reference man, the model that our government uses to
6 calculate how much radiation is safe, that model is a
7 20-something year old five foot seven Caucasian male.
8 That's a sexist and a racist model, and we know that
9 every single dose of radiation cumulatively contributes
10 to risk of cancer.

T67-2

11 Me and my friend, who couldn't be here
12 because she had that seizure, we talk to high school
13 students about radiation all over Albuquerque. They
14 understand that, and the fact that like no one else is
15 telling them the truth, it just shows who gets cared
16 about in this society. It's the people on the East
17 Coast who have money, who are living near nuclear power
18 plants who are making gazillions of dollars off of
19 radioactive industries, they're the ones that the
20 Department of Energy cares about. So you guys might
21 think that the world's forgot about Chernobyl, that
22 we'll forget about Japan, that our country is just

T67-3

866.488.DEPO

www.CapitalReportingCompany.com

T67-2 See response to T67-1

T67-3 The methodology used to estimate the radiological human health impacts in the EIS is based on standard practices that are subject to revision as our understanding of the effects of radiation on humans evolves. The same methodology is used in the evaluation of all alternatives; thus, any modification of this methodology would not affect the comparisons among alternatives and the identification of the preferred alternative.

Collonge, Chelsea, Commenter ID No. T67 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

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- 1 going to forget about New Mexico, but we're not going
- 2 to let that happen. Thanks.

Conlan, Mike, Commenter ID No. W20

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2011 12:51 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10020

Thank you for your comment, Mike Conlan.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10020. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 15, 2011 12:50:35AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10020

First Name: Mike
Last Name: Conlan
State: WA
Zip: 98052
Country: USA
Email: distfund@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
USDOE:

Re: greater than Class C Waste at Hanford

Before even considering adding to the radioactive (R) mess at Hanford –
CLEAN UP the 70 years of radioactive waste presently at Hanford !!

Hanford is a stupid place to make into a radioactive dump w/the Columbia River adjacent to it – which has been, and is presently being contaminated with radioactive ground water.

The number of trucks or train cars that would be carting R material would be a huge security problem, along with possible accident - not worth the risk!

The idea of new nuclear plants is again stupid. We should be focusing out energies on alternative sources. Ones that won't blowup, pollute the environment, or leave a legacy for thousands of years.

Geological depositories are a much more rational solution to R waste.

Sincerely,

Mike Conlan BS, DDS, MHA

W20-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W20-2 See response to W20-1.

W20-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W20-4 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W20-1

W20-2

W20-3

W20-4

Cooke, Harriet, Commenter ID No. W35

From: gtccsewebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 12:02 PM
To: gtccsewebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10035

Thank you for your comment, Harriet Cooke.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10035. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 18, 2011 12:02:00PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10035

First Name: Harriet
Last Name: Cooke
Address: 3508 NE Simpson Street
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97211
Country: USA
Email: harriet@redarsanctum.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am writing to oppose the proposal to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump for extremely radioactive GTCC waste. Transporting and burying toxic waste is not unlike an ostrich burying its head in the sand. All it does is transfer the unacceptable risk associated with radioactive materials to a different place. This will do nothing to alleviate the two foundational problems of energy, 1) the need to learn to live within our SAFE energetic means, and 2) the need to turn our political will toward exploring and developing safe, sustainable energy sources and maximizing the utilization of the safest resources we still have. We have had the capacities to build more efficient autos for decades, but have lacked the political will to require it.

In voting no to the Hanford storage proposal, I vote YES to every locality learning to take responsibility for its own waste and finally understanding that there is no place called "away." Every "away" is a sacred place on earth with populations and ecosystems that deserve cleanliness and safety. Please shift your agency's energy to sustainable, safe, solutions for all.

Thank you. Harriet Cooke MD, MPH

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsewebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W35-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W35-1

Cooley, Mary, Commenter ID No. W60

From: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 22, 2011 10:41 AM
To: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10060

Thank you for your comment, Mary Cooley.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10060. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 22, 2011 10:40:56AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10060

First Name: Mary
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Cooley
Address: F
City: E
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: mareccooley@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

We need to move away from producing nuclear waste, instead of figuring out where to dump it! I am completely opposed to using Hanford as a continuing site for toxic waste dumping. It is a very bad idea for the safety of people and the planet.

Let's get creative with ways to produce energy without creating toxic waste that we then have to figure out how to dispose of. The reality is that it will never go away.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W60-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W60-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W60-1

W60-2

Corcoran, Jill, Commenter ID No. W536

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 1:40 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10536

Thank you for your comment, Jill Corcoran.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10536. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 01:39:52PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10536

First Name: Jill
Last Name: Corcoran
Organization: self
City: Salem
State: OR
Zip: 97302
Country: USA
Email: jill924@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

No, I don't approve of 12,000 + semi-trucks of the highest level radioactive waste products (spent fuel rods) from about 100 very old nuclear (mid 70's) power plants be shipped all over across the nation to store at Hanford with the rest of the radioactive waste that they have not even been able to deal with after 60 years. The US has to figure out how to deal with them now instead of creating new nuclear power plants.

W536-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W536-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

J-990

January 2016

Costa, Demelza, Commenter ID No. W140

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 8:40 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10140

Thank you for your comment, Demelza Costa.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10140. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 08:40:09PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10140

First Name: Demelza
Last Name: Costa
Address:
City: I
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: Demelza@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Radio active waste in the Columbia gorge. Absolutely NOT!!

W140-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W140-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Couche, Stephen, Commenter ID No. W500

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 12:22 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10248

Thank you for your comment, Stephen Couche.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10248. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 12:22:07PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10248

First Name: Stephen
Middle Initial: W
Last Name: Couche
Organization: U.S. Government
Address: 4718 S.E. 31st Ave.
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97202
Country: USA
Email: steveco1948@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia Gorge is tight and narrow and of course the route of a major river. The threat of an accident is real and can not be tolerated for its threat to a major metropolitan area (Portland, OR) and the threat to the Pacific Ocean if any leak made it into the river. This threat is real, and just as it could threaten the local area it could have a world wide potential and further disrupt the sensitive world ecosystem.

W500-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W500-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

J-992

January 2016

Craig, Edward, Commenter ID No. W190

From: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 12:23 AM
To: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10190

Thank you for your comment, Edward Craig.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10190. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 12:22:26AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10190

First Name: Edward
Last Name: Craig
Address: 850 West Fifth Ave
Address 2: Apt 11
City: Eugene
State: OR
Zip: 97402
Country: USA
Email: epcraig@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I think trucking radioactive waste through the Columbia Gorge will prove massively stupid if everything goes well.

W190-1

Please remove the Hanford Nuclear Reservation from the U.S. Department of Energy's list of candidate sites for a permanent nuclear waste dump site to store radioactive materials coming from across the United States. Hanford is the wrong place to transport and dispose of more highly dangerous radioactive materia

W190-2

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

- W190-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.
- W190-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Crimi, Richard, Commenter ID No. W407

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 9:35 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10407

Thank you for your comment, Richard Crimi.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10407. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 09:34:33PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10407

First Name: Richard
Last Name: Crimi
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: richard_crimi@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Secretary Chu and Mr. Edelman:

I am fervently opposed to trucking nuclear waste through the beautiful Columbia Gorge. This is precious land which we must preserve and not endanger. On the 25th Anniversary of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, we should celebrate the past and future protection of the Columbia Gorge--not propose more dangers to this national treasure.

W407-1

I hear reports every week about the cleanup at Hanford. It's already the most contaminated site in the Western Hemisphere and the Department of Energy is already engaged in one of the largest and most complex cleanup projects in U.S. history at Hanford. The number one priority should be to stop waste from leaking into the Columbia River and clean up the existing waste at Hanford. No new nuclear waste should be stored at Hanford.

W407-2

I am joined in opposition to transporting more nuclear waste to Hanford by Friends of the Columbia Gorge, Heart of America Northwest, Columbia Riverkeeper, 17 Oregon legislators, Congressman Earl Blumenauer, U.S. Senator Merkley, U.S. Senator Wyden and many others.

W407-3

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Richard Crimi

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

- W407-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.
- W407-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.
- W407-3 See response to W407-1

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January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Crocker, Terece, Commenter ID No. E90

From: Terece Crocker <terececrocker@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2011 4:25 PM
To: gtceis@ant.gov
Subject: Oregon as a waste dump

Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
Office of Regulatory Compliance

Dear Sir:

We in Oregon care about our state. We recycle, return our bottles and cans, and take our cars through DEQ in order to have a safe and livable environment.

Please stand firm in our commitment, by keeping Oregon from being a dumping ground for radio active waste. Trucking it across country from other states is dangerous and an accident waiting to happen.

If another state benefits from their waste then they can deal with their problem in their own backyard. Hanford is just getting cleaned up, I understand it was to be a park! Explain that!

Your consideration is appreciated,
Sincerely,

Terece Crocker
Lifetime Oregon Citizen

E90-1 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

E90-2 Based on the analysis found in Chapter 12 for generic commercial locations, many of the areas where the waste is generated are not suitable for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste. The GTCC EIS evaluates a range of reasonable disposal alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Regarding the designation of Hanford to be included in the Manhattan Project National Park, legislation was passed under the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 and signed into law by President Obama on December 19, 2014.

E90-1

E90-2

Cummings, George, Commenter ID No. W222

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 10:22 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10222

Thank you for your comment, George Cummings.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10222. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 10:21:46AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10222

First Name: George
Last Name: Cummings
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Do not truck dangerous radioactive material through the narrow corridor of the Columbia Gorge, thereby risking the health of residents and travelers and damage to a national scenic treasure. The estimated level of radiation release is utterly unacceptable.

W222-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W222-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Cunningham, Lynda, Commenter ID No. W264

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 2:30 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10264

Thank you for your comment, Lynda Cunningham.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10264. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 02:30:12PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10264

First Name: Lynda
Last Name: Cunningham
Address: 5505 E Evergreen Boulevard, #109
City: VANCOUVER
State: WA
Zip: 98661
Country: USA
Email: lyndeee@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Please help us keep the gorgeous Columbia Gorge clean and green.

W264-1

Thank you.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W264-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

J-997

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Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Daggett, Fran, Commenter ID No. W399

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 7:23 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10399

Thank you for your comment, Fran Daggett.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10399. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 07:22:37PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10399

First Name: Fran
Last Name: Daggett
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Save the Gorge from radio-active pollution by not trucking it along the freeway.

W399-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W399-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Dale, Dorothy, Commenter ID No. W25

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2011 5:23 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10025

Thank you for your comment, dorothy dale.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10025. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 15, 2011 05:23:05PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10025

First Name: dorothy
Middle Initial: a
Last Name: dale
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Is there any way that we can learn from the events in Japan? Must we continue to destroy our habitat? It isn't just the Columbia River, it is the entire planet that continues to be killed as we mis-use our scientific know how. Stop Nuclear! Stop our unsafe storage of the waste.

W25-1

W25-2

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W25-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W25-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Dancer, Daniel, Commenter ID No. W464

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 9:56 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10464

Thank you for your comment, Daniel Dancer.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10464. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 09:55:51AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10464

First Name: Daniel
Middle Initial: D
Last Name: Dancer
Organization: Art For the Sky
Address: POB 693
City: Mosier
State: OR
Zip: 97040
Country: USA
Email: dancer@artforthesky.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Hello,

I live in the Columbia Gorge, drive on it's roads everyday and think it is an insane idea to be driving nuclear waste up and down these roads. I don't approve of 12,000 + semi-trucks of the highest level radioactive waste products (spent fuel rods) from about 100 very old nuclear (mid 70's) power plants be shipped all over across the nation to store at Hanford with the rest of the radioactive waste that they have not even been able to deal with after 60 years and still the cleanup budget exceeds \$2 billion a year and they won't ever have it all cleaned up.

1. Hanford can not be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be buried in landfills or boreholes - the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed.

2. Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults.

3. USDOE needs to consider in the EIS how to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes.

4. USDOE has to disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of both of USDOE's separate proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to Hanford, in one environmental impact statement for the public to review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes

W464-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W464-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W464-3 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W464-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W464-5 DOE has considered cumulative impacts at the Hanford Site in this GTCC EIS. The disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste at the Hanford Site could result in environmental impacts that may warrant mitigation for Tc-99 and I-129 through limiting receipt of these waste streams (see Table 6.2.4.2 and Figure 6.2.4.1 in this EIS).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

D'Arrigo, Diane, Commenter ID No. L313

From: Diane D'Arrigo/NIRS <dianed@nirs.org>
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 5:39 PM
To: Arnold Edelman
Cc: Diane D'Arrigo/NIRS
Subject: Greater than Class C Comments

June 16 2011

Arnold Edelman, Document Manager, DOE GTCC EIS, Cloverleaf Bld., EM-43, 1000
Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585

Dear Arnold Edelman and DOE

Please extend the public comment period for one month so that individuals, organizations and communities affected and potentially affected by GTCC and GTCC like waste can fully review, evaluate and comment. Those living and working at and around some of the sites with large amounts of this waste or potentially in line to receive large amounts of waste deserve the chance to learn more and provide input. It has been a long time coming --getting to the point where the public can weigh in on this unique waste category. We would greatly appreciate a 31 day extension.

Sincerely

Diane D'Arrigo
Nuclear Information and Resource Service
Takoma Park MD

Peggy and Melody Pryor
Andrews TX

Diane D'Arrigo/NIRS
6930 Carroll Ave #340
Takoma Park MD 20912

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L313-1 DOE provided a 120-day public comment period, as compared to the required 45-day public comment period. The public review and comment period on a DOE draft EIS shall be no less than 45 days (40 CFR 1506.10 (e)). The public comment period begins when EPA publishes a NOA of the document in the Federal Register.

L313-1

J-1001

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Davidson, Jennifer, Commenter ID No. W533

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 12:17 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10533

Thank you for your comment, Jennifer Davidson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10533. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 12:16:44PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10533

First Name: Jennifer
Last Name: Davidson
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: jen@kdavidson.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted: :
I oppose the use of the Hanford site for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. It poses an undue risk to the densely populated areas of NW Oregon and SW Washington to have these materials transported through this region.

W533-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W533-1 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

The limitations and exemptions defined in DOE's January 6, 2006, Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington (as amended on June 5, 2008) regarding State of Washington v. Bodman (Civil No. 2:03-cv-05018-AAM), signed by DOE, the State of Washington Department of Ecology, the Washington State Attorney General's Office, and the U.S. Department of Justice, will remain in place. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

I hope the recent letter from Washington State and Oregon was clear ~~enough~~ enough, OR ^{were not} ~~listened~~ listened

But in case you didn't get it, or didn't read

Let me speak for the people of the ~~North~~ Northwest

We do NOT want more nuclear waste brought here

We have been used as guinea pigs, we have had our

air and water polluted by the U.S. Government for decades

We are Tired!

I'm sure you are tired as well. Each of you, tired

of listening to people at these forums describe in

detail how their families have been devastated by

Hanford and other Nuclear sites around the Nation

I hope you are sick of it, because we are sick of

having you come to give us excuses of why Hanford

has not been cleaned up, and now, why you

would EVER consider bringing more nuclear

material to a site that is continuing to

leach into the environment.

So I will save you the time of listening to my

personal pain, but Please do us all the favor of relaying

to Washington DC this Message. Oregon + Washington Do NOT
bring more Nuclear Material Brought to the banks of the Columbia River

L417-1

Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), DOE analyzed the range of reasonable disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

L417-1

J-1003

January 2016

I wrote this down
 to help ensure
 I wouldn't use any
 near words.
 Had my 4 yr old make
 re it was clear enough.

This is Disgusting, insulting
 Please!!
 That's your best idea?
 Trashos? Bare holes?
 160 Million Curos
 Jason Davis
 6th Grader
 Midland county
 Wasco county

In case you don't already
 know. What we want
 is for the U.S. Government
 to properly clean up what
 is already there. ~~So that~~
~~future generations can feel~~
~~secure about their~~
~~health and well being~~
 Thank you.
 Scrap this EIS AND FIND
 A location for permanent Disposal

~~Redaction is~~
 L417-2
 When you mentioned 10,000
 years I was struck with
 the Fukushima scenario -
 what happens to Hanford if
 Grand Coulee Dam ruptures?

L417-2 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, and SRS. The ongoing cleanup efforts at these sites will continue. DOE does not anticipate that GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like waste disposal would affect ongoing cleanup activities at these sites.

Deaton, Douglas, Commenter ID No. W515

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:58 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10515

Thank you for your comment, Douglas Deaton.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10515. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 11:58:14PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10515

First Name: Douglas
Middle Initial: C
Last Name: Deaton
Address: 4613 NE Killingsworth St. #1
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97218
Country: USA
Email: dougsplanet@mac.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Greetings,

Hanford can not be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be buried in landfills or boreholes - the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed. Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults.

W515-1
W515-2

USDOE needs to consider in the EIS how to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes.

W515-3

USDOE has to disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of both of USDOE's separate proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to Hanford, in one environmental impact statement for the public to review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes.

W515-4

Thank you.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W515-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W515-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W515-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W515-4 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

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MR. BROWN: Okay. Hugh Delanty. Okay. And then Linda Olson-Osterlund will be after Hugh.

MR. DELANTY: Thank you, sir. My name is Hugh Delanty. I'm a retired U.S. civil servant, and I was a natural resource planner. I worked for the United States government, and I had plenty of chance over the years to talk about this and all kinds of other issues related to resource development. And I've heard on awful lot and learned some new things tonight that I hadn't really realized before, and I appreciate being able to come to a place where I could hear that.

One of the things that has really occurred to me as I've listened, there's been talk about digging these sites in the Canadian shield where nuclear waste could be safely stored. I mean, now, as safely as we can do, and it's not totally safe either. But

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T138-1

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1 we could be doing that, but that seems to be not a
2 viable alternative because there's tremendous
3 political opposition.

4 And as a civil servant, I know what a real
5 obstacle it is to have a politician against you for
6 some darn thing. I mean, you know, it doesn't matter
7 if they're making sense or whether their stand makes
8 sense or anything else. And with due respect to our
9 friends here, I think they're kind of up against
10 that. They can't really tell all these Eastern
11 congressmen and senators about all this stuff.

12 But, you know, nuclear power is something where
13 the true costs of it are not being fairly accessed.
14 The people who are demanding nuclear power, they
15 should have to pay the true costs of it, and that
16 includes this two or three billion, or whatever it
17 is, to dig these holes. They're getting by without
18 paying for some of the stuff that they're doing. And
19 I don't think that's right. And I think our Congress
20 is really remiss by not acting out laws that will
21 fairly distribute all this.

22 And, you know, does anybody here besides me feel
23 like it is time that our politicians started getting
24 honest with us about, you know, the resources are
25 finite and the nuclear power, you know, it can't be

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T138-2

Delanty, Hugh, Commenter ID No. T138 (cont'd)

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1 expanded indefinitely. Jeez, you know, unlimited
2 growth is the etiology of a cancer cell. I stole
3 that from Edward Abbey.

4 But I don't know. I guess there's a lot of
5 other things I can say, but I think the people that
6 are using nuclear power in the East, and all the
7 other people that want to dump all this stuff out
8 here, they have not been told the true costs of
9 nuclear power. So I am strongly in favor of stuff
10 being taken care of at the site. They're getting the
11 benefit of it, and they ought to pay for it, and we
12 should not pay for it. I am flatly and unalterably
13 against dumping more waste. I cannot believe that
14 that was ever selected as a site, because we're
15 putting waste into the ground right next to the
16 largest river in the American West. That's what
17 we've done.

18 By the way, I'm from Vancouver, Washington, but
19 isotopes come down the right side of the Columbia
20 River as well as the left too. Thank you.

T138-3

T138-4

T138-3 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (LLRWPA, P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. Under the LLRWPA (P.L. 99-240), DOE is to identify options to Congress for ensuring the beneficiaries of the activities resulting in the generation of GTCC LLRW bear all reasonable costs of dispositioning of such waste.

T138-4 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T139-1 Comment noted. DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. See Section 1.5.

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MR. BROWN: Thank you. Theodora Tsongas following Anita Derry, correct?

MS. DERRY: That's correct.

MR. BROWN: Good.

MR. SCARL: I'm from the Portland metro area, and I'd like to thank the lady who's doing the recording. I've been watching you for some time, and I think it's -- it's so important that we each speak out. I didn't come with anything prepared, and I'm really glad to be at the end because I've learned a lot tonight. And I feel some inspiration.

Last night I stayed up kind of late looking at the Internet, mostly about Fukushima, and I asked my dad tonight if he wanted to come. He's going to be 89 in July, and he said he wasn't up for it. And, actually, since Fukushima happened, I've seen my dad change radically.

He's always been a very well informed individual, strong feelings about social justice. He was a World War II pilot on a Bombardier. But he's begun to withdraw. And all the magazines he gets -- they're all left, he's very progressive -- he's

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1 pretty much not reading, and he's started to read
2 fiction, which he read as a young child. And he's
3 disheartened. So I try not to tell him too much
4 about what I think about things, because I'm a
5 pessimist. But I did tell him about the nuclear
6 meltdowns that are happening in Japan and massive
7 amounts of radioactive seawater that are dumped every
8 day, that there could be dire consequences that are
9 going to affect the planet.

10 So what I would like to tell the Department of
11 Energy is, this isn't about them or any of their
12 employees or any of the other agencies or our
13 government. It's really about the people of this
14 planet and all of the species. And I think that as
15 long as we are engaged with the view of
16 self-centeredness at the expense of all of us as one,
17 we're never going to get it right.

18 Now, I don't know if I'm going to be around in
19 10,000 years. I don't know what will be around in
20 10,000 years, but I think they're entitled to the
21 same opportunity that I was born in. And I came in
22 the early '50s. The other night I watched a show on
23 the atomic energy industry, Soviet, U.S. It was
24 pathetic, just pathetic. We are so shortsighted. So
25 my request to them is, don't bring it to Hanford,

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T139-2

T139-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

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1 don't take it anywhere. I'm really encouraged by
2 what they're doing in Finland. Please, please,
3 please talk to the Finns and quit producing the
4 stuff, because we know we can't contain it. We know
5 it's deadly to everything. And as an individual that
6 was born from Oregon -- my family moved west and came
7 here --

8 MR. BROWN: You've got about 30 seconds.

9 MS. DERRY: I don't have much left of my life,
10 but I'm willing to take on our government at this
11 point, because, really, they're not representing me
12 or anybody I know anymore. Corporations, we know
13 what's happening with that, we know what's happening
14 with our political system. And I think it's time
15 that all of us stand up and say enough is enough.
16 You need to stop what you're doing, change the way
17 we're interrelating with our planet and with other
18 people. And I think there's a lot of people in this
19 state and throughout the United States that are
20 willing to go out into the streets and take -- you
21 know, take action. So that's my message.

22 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

23 MS. DERRY: I'm really glad everybody showed up.

T139-3

T139-3

DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

DeVries, Peg, Commenter ID No. W470

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 11:37 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10470

Thank you for your comment, peg DeVries.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10470. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 11:36:55AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10470

First Name: peg
Last Name: DeVries
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please consider containment of this highly toxic waste to remain in the general, local area where it was used. The pristine North West is not a toxic dump and Hanford cannot safely deal with the waste it has generated much less adding more.
thank you...

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W470-1 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W470-1

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 7:38 AM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10199

Thank you for your comment, Laura DiPietro.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10199. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 07:37:44AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10199

First Name: Laura
Last Name: DiPietro
Address: 19 1/2 Fulton St.
City: Asheville
State: NC
Zip: 28801
Country: USA
Email: lunajunior1@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I oppose the idea of trucking highly radioactive waste (Greater Than Class C or GTCC waste) to the Hanford site in Washington state through the Columbia River Gorge. That's 1,260 to 2,520 trucks of radioactive waste passing through the Gorge near homes, schools, critical wildlife habitat and the Columbia River.

GTCC waste is dangerous to human health and the environment for more than 500 years. A 2008 Department of Energy study predicts over 800 adult cancer deaths along the trucking routes as a result of radiation leaking from the trucks during normal operation, even if no accidents occur! And this "best case scenario" study only includes adults, excluding children who are even more susceptible to the dangers of radioactive waste. An accident resulting in the spillage of highly radioactive waste would be catastrophic for the Columbia River Gorge and its residents. The Columbia Gorge is one of my favorite places on earth & a place I visit each time I go back west. Keep it spectacular please!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W199-1 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017). The *GNEP PEIS* involved many more shipments than those for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Because of this, the resulting estimated impacts for that program (now terminated) were much greater than those given in this EIS. The same types of analyses were done in both the *GNEP PEIS* and this EIS, but no LCFs are expected to result from transportation of the GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like wastes to the potential disposal sites considered in the GTCC EIS due to the much lower shipment numbers (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W199-1

J-1013

January 2016

DiVincent, L.M., Commenter ID No. W476

From: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 1:28 PM
To: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10476

Thank you for your comment, LM DiVincent.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10476. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 01:27:59PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10476

First Name: LM
Last Name: DiVincent
Country: USA
Email: lm4nvc@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please refrain from adding more waste to Hanford landfills or boreholes but rather remove it from the trenches and ditches and tank leaks need to be removed and relocated to deep underground repositories like the one they're building in Finland. USDOE must disclose the impact of using Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, including trucking wastes to Hanford. This should be put in one environmental impact statement for the public comment, including the proposal to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W476-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W476-1

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1 problem, that the technocrats were going to have it
2 fixed, the scientists, the physicists, they were
3 going to figure it out before it was a problem. It
4 is 34 years later, and it is still a problem. He is
5 still wrong in what he told me, and I'm not a
6 scientist. You don't have to be a scientist to know
7 how dangerous this stuff is, how --

8 MR. BROWN: I'm sorry. You're at your time
9 limit.

10 MS. POLISHUK: Okay. Thank you.

11 MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is Melba -- it
12 looks like Dlugonski. Okay. You have lovely
13 handwriting.

14 MS. DLUGONSKI: Melba Dlugonski, Southeast
15 Portland.

16 One of the things about coming at the end of
17 something like this, everybody has already said most
18 of the things that you were planning to say. And
19 while some redundancy is appropriate, we are short on
20 time. So maybe I will just bring up a couple of
21 things, and one was my vision of what I would
22 really -- a daydream of what I would like to have see
23 happen tonight.

24 The DOE would come in and say, you know, we
25 really have screwed up. We're very, very sorry, and

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1 we'd like to make it up to you. We're going to use
2 the considerable influence of our agency and our
3 other agencies we'll bring on board and their
4 corporate sponsors, and we will try to make this
5 right by you.

6 The first thing we're going to do is see to it
7 that there are no nuclear power plants, that we shut
8 down nuclear weapons, that we stop using depleted
9 uranium to destroy peoples in other places.
10 Remembering with humility that this stuff is forever
11 and that this planet it is not just under assault
12 from this one thing. It happens to be the most
13 long-lived, but climate change and chemical pollution
14 and overpopulation all coming together at one time.

15 And to have a kind of humility as an agency to
16 see that you are a part of the whole. There are
17 many, many problems in the world, and it's going to
18 take an enormous responsibility on the parts of
19 individuals and groups of people to try to stop doing
20 business as usual. We need dramatic changes and
21 solutions.

22 I think the misuse of science is my other point.
23 A true scientist is a person who goes out and says,
24 you know, I really would like to understand the why
25 of things and the how of things, and I will do all

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T140-1

T140-1 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

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1 the work necessary to find out about this, but I'm
2 always asking you to prove me wrong. I'm always
3 looking for why I am wrong. Not why I'm right.

4 And have you heard that kind of science here
5 tonight? Thank you.

6 MR. BROWN: Thank you. We have Martha Shelley
7 next and then Joe Walsh.

8 MS. SHELLEY: Hi. I am Martha Shelley. I'm
9 with Code Pink Portland.

10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes. Right on.

11 MS. SHELLEY: I would like to say I support the
12 creation of a deep geological repository for existing
13 nuclear waste, and absolutely oppose the building of
14 additional nuclear power plants to create additional
15 nuclear waste. These gentlemen here say that a deep
16 repository was too expensive, it's going to cost two
17 or three billion dollars. This country spends \$120
18 billion every year on wars in the Middle East, and
19 has since -- what, ten years ago. 120 billion, but
20 we can't put a deep depository in this country for
21 the nuclear waste.

22 The DOE and the NRC are acting with unbelievable
23 arrogance. You talk about repositories to control
24 waste for 10,000 years. 10,000 years ago people were
25 just hunter, gatherers. Only 5,000 years ago the

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J-1017

January 2016

Dobson, Bruce, Commenter ID No. W10

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, May 09, 2011 4:02 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10010

Thank you for your comment, Bruce Dobson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10010. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 9, 2011 04:01:52PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10010

First Name: Bruce
Middle Initial: e
Last Name: Dobson
Address: 5026 Deer Trail Lane
City: Langley
State: WA
Zip: 98260-8727
Country: USA
Email: hoshq@whidbey.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I'm writing to urge the agencies concerned, to clean up all radioactive contamination at Hanford, to cease adding new waste, and to find absolutely safe methods for storing radioactive waste for the nation. This problem of radioactive contamination of our earth's water, air, and life is a huge one, and we must immediately do everything in our collective power to repair the damage we've already done, as well as to immediately and drastically reduce our generation of more radioactive waste.

Thank you,
~Bruce Dobson

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W10-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W10-1

Dolan, Christopher, Commenter ID No. W404

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 8:18 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10404

Thank you for your comment, Christopher Dolan.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10404. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 08:18:12PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10404

First Name: Christopher
Middle Initial: J
Last Name: Dolan
Address: 33 Bonnie Brae Ln
City: Eastsound
State: WA
Zip: 98245
Country: USA
Email: cdolan@rockisland.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I have lived near the Columbia River Gorge for over 34 years. I now first hand the dangers of that interstate. Between the wind and icy conditions it is irresponsible to have nuclear waste trucked down that interstate. We already have health issues at Hanford, please don't add to the problem. Thanks.

W404-1

Christopher Dolan

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W404-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. E27

From: Dennis Donnelly <dennidonn@ida.net>
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:57 PM
To: GTCCEIS@ANL.GOV
Subject: Response to DOE/EIS-0375-D

Gentlemen,

Please consider my comments on the Environmental Impact Statement for the Greater-than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-like Waste (DOE/EIS-0375-D) as follows.

I refer to (page 5-43, line 19)

"Because the proposed disposal facilities are expected to be available to contain the waste for a very long period of time (for the next hundreds of years), the decommissioning phase of the proposed action could be better evaluated at the time the disposal facility would be ready to be decommissioned. Hence, evaluations for the decommissioning phase are not included in this EIS; instead, subsequent NEPA documentation would be prepared at a later time to address the decommissioning phase."

What?? It appears that this EIS does not address the long-term impacts AT ALL!!

DOE really cannot sanction the creation of waste-disposal facilities without addressing the core issue of long-term environmental impacts, without completely losing credibility in its competence to conduct its job. Once the so-called disposal sites are in place and the waste is repackaged, moved, and "disposed" in them it will be too late to re-do the whole thing. The essence of the EIS process is to fully examine the consequences before committing to a decision.

Without a long-term analysis that exceeds the radiotoxic lifetime of the wastes to be so disposed, this EIS is not even worth discussing as a credible document in the field of radioactive waste disposal.

Dennis Donnelly
56 Tulane
Pocatello ID 83201

dennidonn@ida.net

E27-1

The EIS notes that the decommissioning of a GTCC waste disposal facility is part of the proposed action, but because the facility would not be closed and decommissioned until far into the future (after 2083), the impact analysis for the decommissioning phase would be conducted at that time.

The GTCC waste disposal facility would be designed to facilitate future decommissioning consistent with applicable law, guidance, and policies. The appropriate site-specific NEPA review will be conducted in the future as part of the decommissioning plan.

E27-1

J-1020

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Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. T21

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MR. BROWN: Thank you. Our next speaker is
Dennis Donnelly.

DENNIS DONNELLY: Hi. I'm Dennis Donnelly,
currently unaffiliated with any organization.

MR. BROWN: Can you speak a little closer to
the mic?

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. T21 (cont'd)

1 DENNIS DONNELLY: Yes.
2 MR. BROWN: Thanks.
3 DENNIS DONNELLY: I would like to point out
4 that the EIS considers -- see, apparently considers a
5 10K year time frame, and when you say "transuranics"
6 the radioactive lifetimes is far longer than
7 10,000 years.
8 And I would like to say, to be
9 meaningful, it has to address the full length of the
10 radio toxicity of these materials involved. I
11 noticed that the EIS concluded there was to be no
12 dose from the Nevada Site. I would like to ask if
13 they considered the possibility of hydro-magmatic
14 volcanic activity at the Nevada Site.
15 For example, in Death Valley, just over
16 the hill, there's a place called Ubehebe Crater which
17 had a hydro-magmatic explosion. These events can put
18 hundreds of square miles of subterranean contents in
19 the air right now, and could potentially -- well,
20 take out -- take all of that waste if they want to
21 put in there out into the air and it is -- it has to
22 be considered in any EIS. Otherwise you look like
23 (inaudible) with their not considering fully the
24 implications of an earthquake and tsunami. And you
25 know how that ends. It's not pretty.

T21-1

T21-2

T21-1 The 10,000 year time frame is consistent with the applicable EPA standard 40 CFR 191. In evaluating the performance of the proposed land disposal facilities, a number of engineering measures were assumed in the conceptual facility designs to minimize infiltration of water into the wastes and thereby minimize contaminant migration from the disposal units. Monitoring and maintenance of the land disposal units were assumed to be maintained for 100 years, and corrective measures could be implemented during this time period to ensure that the engineered barriers lasted for at least 500 years. This is consistent with the institutional control time frame given in both NRC and DOE requirements and was determined to be a reasonable approach for assessing the long-term performance of the disposal units.

It was assumed that after 500 years, the barriers would gradually fail. To account for these measures in the modeling calculations, it was assumed that the water infiltration to the top of the waste disposal area would be zero for the first 500 years and then 20% of the natural rate for the area for the remainder of the assessment time period (10,000 years). A water infiltration rate of 20% of the natural rate for the area was only used for the waste disposal area; the natural background infiltration rate was used at and beyond the perimeter of the waste disposal units.

Additional assumptions were used for a number of parameters, including the distance to a nearby hypothetical receptor (100 m or 330 ft from the edge of the disposal facility). The analyses in the EIS indicate that a near-surface trench facility at NNSS and the WIPP Vicinity can be safely used (e.g., estimates indicated no dose to a hypothetical nearby receptor at 10,000 years).

T21-2 A description of how the EIS considered volcanic activity at the Nevada site is provided in EIS Section 9.1.2.1.5. All relevant potential exposure pathways were considered in the analyses presented in the EIS, including surface runoff and airborne emissions. These analyses addressed the potential impacts on all environmental resources consistent with NEPA requirements. The focus was on the groundwater pathway, since this is the most likely manner in which someone could be exposed to the radioactive contaminants in the GTCC wastes in the distant future. Locations closer than the 100 m (330 ft) evaluated would result in higher dose and cancer risk estimates. The 100 m (30 ft) distance was used to be consistent with the minimum buffer zone distance surrounding a DOE LLRW disposal site identified in DOE Manual 435.1 1. Site-specific NEPA reviews would be conducted as needed. This information could include sensitive subpopulations and specific pathways of exposures for American Indians. In a similar fashion, additional cumulative impacts analyses would be conducted by using additional site-specific information when the location selected for a GTCC waste disposal facility was determined.

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. T21 (cont'd)

1 At the NIPP Site, they also say there's
2 no ghost. Build a second hole in the ground in the
3 area, not the WIPP Site. They can't take it. Well,
4 have they considered the possibility -- or the actual
5 failure of burial in salt, the first attempt to do
6 that at Lyons, Kansas historically 40, 50 years ago.
7 It was a failure because the salt repository in
8 Lyons, Kansas where they built the demonstration
9 facility failed. They pumped water in it and the
10 water disappeared. It doesn't contain the waste
11 really.

12 In that area, there is Carlsbad, Canada,
13 which is evidence of subterranean water right in that
14 area, and making big holes in the ground and moving
15 things around. What I'm saying is also that the --
16 this EIS has not adapted the best practices in
17 actually guaranteeing a site where volcanic activity
18 and groundwater cannot act to move these wastes
19 around. And so it is on its surface, very
20 incomplete.

21 I guess all of this stuff adds up to the
22 fact that we don't know how to do that. For 70 years
23 we've had an atomic industry that really hasn't done
24 any serious research; nor do they know how to isolate
25 the products of these things which will last eons in

T21-3

T21-3

DOE did not evaluate developing a geologic repository exclusively for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because DOE determined that such an alternative is not reasonable due to the time and cost associated with siting a deep geologic repository and the relatively small volume of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS also evaluated a trench, borehole, and vault disposal method in the WIPP Vicinity, and the evaluation concluded that these disposal methods may be appropriate for GTCC waste.

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. T21 (cont'd)

1 the environment. So it is essentially meaningless to
2 have a category such as Greater-Than-Class C or high
3 level or low level if you don't know what to do with
4 any of it. To me, it sounds like the Wall Street
5 brokers and their (inaudible), all of these different
6 categories that nobody really, really understands
7 unless you make a living doing it. And it's all
8 pretty meaningless.
9 The challenge would be to isolate this
10 stuff, if possible, and to stop creating more. Thank
11 you.

T21-4

T21-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Donoghue, Colin, Commenter ID No. E15

From: Colin Donoghue <colind@veganmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, May 07, 2011 8:59 AM
To: gtceis@anl.gov
Subject: New Mexico Resident Comment on Waste Proposal

How nuclear energy is still seen by some as a "clean" energy source is beyond me, it's a completely irrational and inaccurate notion. The nuclear industry should be completely abandoned, as the German government/people has recently decided to do; instead of filling the Earth with more toxic waste left to harm current and future generations, we should use energy sources such as solar, especially here in sunny New Mexico.

Sincerely,
Colin Donoghue

E15-1

E15-1 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

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4 MR. BROWN: Doug will be followed by Vann

5 Bynum.

6 MR. DORAN: Wow. Mr. Edelman, welcome to the

7 Land of Enchantment.

8 When I speak publicly about what has all the

9 signs of being a runaway train called nuclear

10 technology, the destination of that train is a

11 forbidden planet. I have to speak like I know what I'm

12 talking about. Please don't be fooled because I'm very

13 honored and at the same time I'm humbled to be in this

14 assembly of such powerful hearts and mind, all of us.

15 Thank you for the opportunity to voice my

16 concerns and advocate for on-site containment of

17 nuclear waste.

18 Joni gave me a fact sheet. So it could be

19 said that I appear before you here armed and dangerous

20 with the facts. I'm going to aim at pertinent. See

21 how close I come.

22 About 12 years ago at the final hearing on the

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T94-1

T94-1

DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

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1 WIPP before it opened, permission was given by the
2 Hearing Officer for the New Mexico Environmental
3 Evaluation Group to show us a video they had recently
4 made. Though pertinent to the issue, it was determined
5 not to fall into the category of the hearing's focus
6 and, therefore, was not allowed onto the hearing's
7 record.

8 The images we all watched were of a stream of
9 water coming out of the wall with a smooth surface and
10 running down. WE were told the camera had been lowered
11 into the main air shaft at the WIPP, and what we were
12 watching was a stream of water entering into and
13 flowing down the airshaft. It was described as a
14 problem and remedy was suggested.

15 No one disputed the authenticity of the video
16 and the integrity of the NMEEG is widely respected.

17 I don't know the outcome on this, but the
18 point is if a problem such as this one happened when
19 the airshaft was built, is it possible the same thing
20 happens somewhere else in the facility? Rhetorical
21 question.

22 But how many people here this evening believe
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J-1027

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1 the WIPP is dry?

2 May the record reflect no one in the space has
3 indicated to me that they believe WIPP is dry, and it's
4 true. WIPP is no more dry than my hand. My hand is
5 pretty sweaty right now.

6 And if the WIPP is not dry, Mr. Edelman, it is
7 not permanent. Let me repeat myself. If the WIPP is
8 not dry, then it is not a permanent solution, and
9 moisture is not the only problem.

10 Time doesn't permit me to go too far into
11 this, but I would refer you to the findings of
12 researchers and workers like Charles Loftus, Army Corps
13 of Engineers, among others. I know Don Hancock is here
14 tonight. I think he's a great resource, as an example
15 of what I'm talking about as far as errors.

16 Got it. Thank you.

17 And to make the mistake that the WIPP is a so-
18 called permanent solution when, in fact, it is not a
19 permanent solution does nothing but improve the chances
20 of a big time miscalculation, and that's a "big time"
21 with a capital B. As far as I can see, the only thing
22 about what to do with our nuclear waste that's

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T94-2 The WIPP has been certified by the EPA as an acceptable facility for the disposal of defense-generated TRU waste. The physical and chemical characteristics of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes proposed for disposal in the WIPP repository are comparable to the TRU wastes currently being disposed of in the repository.

Dissolution has occurred outside of the WIPP Land Withdrawal Boundary, as shown by karst features in the Nash Draw area. The EPA has noted that it is possible that dissolution occurred at the WIPP site sometime in the distant past (i.e., millions of years ago for strata-bound features) but was associated with a geologic setting other than that currently present at WIPP. However, dissolution in the underlying geology is not an ongoing process at the WIPP site. The EPA, as part of its compliance certification process, concurred with the modeling performed by DOE (which assumed that there was no karst within the WIPP site boundary) and indicated that this was consistent with existing borehole data and other geologic information.

T94-2 WIPP is located in a salt formation, and moisture (brine) is naturally present. The brine makes up about 1% of the rock volume. The brine comes in two forms: interstitial and included. Interstitial brine is trapped between crystal facies (between fracture boundaries at the microscopic scale). Included brine is inside small cavities called inclusions trapped within the crystals themselves. Samples of brine collected from locations just inches apart from one another show different chemical and isotopic compositions, indicating that the brine did not move more than a few inches from where it was trapped when an ancient tidal flat dried up 250 million years ago. This indicates the extremely slow movement of water in this salt formation. In addition, the current design for operating WIPP involves sealing the shafts to ensure that no fresh water can enter and affect the disposed-of wastes.

WIPP is surrounded by various natural resources – including potash, oil, and natural gas – as identified in Section 4.2.2.2 of this EIS. Resource considerations were included in the site selection process for WIPP and are documented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, Section 7.3.7. Disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would not invalidate the WIPP site selection decision.

There have been no worker fatalities due to radiation exposure from waste disposal activities at WIPP. In 1982, there was a single construction-related fatality in which a miner fell during the first exploratory shaft construction.

T94-3 Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require legislative changes and site-specific NEPA reviews would be conducted as needed, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

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1 permanent is the search to the answer for that
2 question.
3 The ultimate problem is its permanence.
4 Again, I advocate as strongly as possible for on-site
5 containment of nuclear waste and an Intuits production
6 because a permanent solution is yet to exist.
7 If I may borrow a few words from the Jefferson
8 Airplane, we are proud. We are very proud of who we
9 are.

T94-3
(Cont.)

T94-4

T94-4

DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

DuBois, Marchette, Commenter ID No. W342

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 22, 2011 7:27 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10342

Thank you for your comment, Marchette DuBois.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10342. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 22, 2011 07:26:42PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10342

First Name: Marchette
Last Name: DuBois
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

It is a shame that still in this day and age one considers Nuclear energy to be clean when you hide the waste. It is not clean, and we do not want the waste stored anywhere in our fragile environment. Please store, reprocess the waste on site at the facilities at which it was generated. Please let the nuclear facilities become aware of just how much dangerous by-product is produced from their processes, and please make them (and you Dept. of Energy - shame on you for being so irresponsible.) be responsible for their messes. We have only one planet! Our natural resources are our wealth and the future wealth of our children.

Thank you for reading this,
Sincerely
Marchette DuBois

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W342-1 DOE is responsible under the LLRWPA (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. In addition, under the LLRWPA (P.L. 99-240), DOE is to identify options to Congress for ensuring the beneficiaries of the activities resulting in the generation of GTCC LLRW bear all reasonable costs of disposition of such waste. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most cases, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

W342-1

J-1030

January 2016

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Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Dukes, Aaron, Commenter ID No. W408

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 9:37 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10408

Thank you for your comment, Aaron Dukes.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10408. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 09:36:51PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10408

First Name: Aaron
Last Name: Dukes
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Remove Hanford from the list of sites being considered for nuclear waste storage. Hanford is already a disaster and the wrong place to dump more radioactive garbage.

W408-1

Thank you.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W408-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

J-1031

January 2016

Dunning, David, Commenter ID No. E23

From: David Dunning <redboysings@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 11:13 AM
To: gtceis@anl.gov
Subject: proposed deposit of more nuclear waste at Hanford

A really BAD idea! Let's see, we already have unchecked leaking of nuclear waste at Hanford and somebody wants to send 10,000 truckloads of more nuclear waste up there with a projected death toll of at least 800 due to the radiation from the trucks as they pass by on I-5. --not to mention possible crashes. and the further radioactive contamination of the Columbia River? NO! NO! NO! It's insanity!

Clean up Hanford for real and stop adding to the catastrophe upriver from us!

David Dunning, Ph.D.

Lake Oswego OR, 97035

E23-1

A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* (DOE 2008b) regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017).

Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D).

E23-1

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MR. DUNNING: If I'm not mistaken, I think I'm last. I'm Dirk Dunning. I'm an employee of the State of Oregon, Department of Energy. I'm mostly going to be speaking on my own behalf. There are no prepared remarks. I first wanted to thank Arnie and you and all of your crew for coming. It is immensely important to us, and, as you can tell, it's important to our citizenry. Silently in the back we have Mary Beth Burandt. Thank you for coming. Thank you for listening. She's the document manager for the Tank Closure & Waste Management (inaudible) impact statement, which is also being worked on. It is also

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Dunning, Dirk, Commenter ID No. T141 (cont'd)

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1 important that she is here representing that effort,
2 as well as hearing what all Oregonians have to say.

3 But mostly, thank you to all of you for coming.
4 My boss, unfortunately, had to leave. We're under
5 furlough this week. Tomorrow we're unemployed for
6 the day, and he timed out for the day and had to
7 leave. So the honor fell to me to listen to the end,
8 and I thank you very much, everybody who is here,
9 particularly the younger folks. We tried very hard
10 to get people out that are younger, and it's very
11 heartening to see so many tonight.

12 I won't have much to say in terms of comments
13 about the particular EIS because we are working on
14 comments and will be speaking on behalf of the state
15 representing all of you as best we can. So part of
16 what we are doing in a meeting like this is coming to
17 listen, so we can hear all the perspectives of
18 everyone, and we deeply appreciate that.

19 On my own behalf, just a couple of comments.
20 One, to recognize that this problem, like so many, at
21 Hanford and others is not a problem. It's a
22 predicament. And the distinction is that problems
23 can be solved. Predicaments have to be dealt with.
24 To the degree you can, you solve them, but you never
25 can completely. Hanford, given the best efforts

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T141-1

DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. To this end, nine public hearings at venues accessible to the interested public for the various sites evaluated in the EIS were conducted. Notices were placed in various local newspapers to announce the public hearings before and during the scheduled hearings.

T141-1

T141-1
(Cont.)

J-1034

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Appendix J: Comment Response Document

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1 possible and as much money as we can spend, will not
2 be clean. The tank closure EIS and many other that
3 came before, and many that will come after it, show
4 that even with the best efforts, the levels far
5 exceed standards for vast times in the future. And
6 that brings me to my last comment.

7 I have been working for the state now for 18
8 years trying to ensure that Hanford is cleaned up as
9 best we can with whatever "cleanup" means in that
10 sense. I will be retired, most likely, before the
11 Waste Treatment Plant begins operation for vitrified
12 (inaudible) waste. To put this EIS and that in some
13 perspective, my grandfather was the number six badge
14 at the Hanford site. He came to Hanford in 1974, the
15 first crew from Dupont. His father, my grandfather,
16 came to the state of Washington and settled in the
17 Ellensburg Valley.

18 Actually, his grandfather brought him when he
19 was less than one year old. I'm a second generation
20 American. My grandfather came here before Washington
21 was a state. I can trace my line back through
22 Theophilus Dunning who arrived on this continent in
23 1642, and then further back into England, to the year
24 1238 and the (inaudible) line. That is 773 years
25 ago. We don't know who came before that.

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T141-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T141-2

J-1035

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Dunning, Dirk, Commenter ID No. T141 (cont'd)

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1 There's much that we don't know, but we can also
2 trace back and we can see the first civilizations,
3 the big civilizations that we know nothing about at
4 seven to 10,000 years ago. We don't know anything
5 about these people. We can go back to the cave art
6 in Lascaux in France and some of the aboriginal art
7 at 60,000 years ago. That is not far enough to
8 protect this waste into the future. We need to be
9 very careful to think how can we do this to protect
10 it as long as it needs to be protected. And again,
11 thank you all.

T141-3

T141-3 The results of the evaluation presented in the EIS are consistent with current regulatory guidance (e.g., performance of the disposal technologies were evaluated for 1,000 years) and sufficient to inform the selection of sites and methods for disposal.

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11 MR. BROWN: Okay. Clarissa Duran and Kathleen
12 Sanchez will be next.

13 MS. DURAN: Hi, everybody. Sorry to say that
14 we're seeing each other under these circumstances, but
15 it is good to see all of you.

16 For those of you who don't know me, I have
17 been working with community organizations on these
18 issues for -- since I was a student at Northern back in
19 1997.

20 Tonight I'd like to do three things. That is
21 to pay my respects, to create some imagination, and
22 some magic. And so the first thing I'd like to do is

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Duran, Clarissa, Commenter ID No. T104 (cont'd)

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1 ask this audience to take one moment of silence for
2 every person -- to show our respect to every person
3 from our communities that we know who has cancer or who
4 has died from cancer.

5 For those of you who aren't from these
6 communities, respect for the fact that so many workers
7 have fallen, have given their lives. They are truly
8 Cold War patriots. So I'd like to start with that.

9 (Pause in proceedings.)

10 MS. DURAN: The next thing I'd like to do is
11 use my imagination and rather than following your
12 process of what an EIS is, is -- well, for me coming
13 here is you telling me what you want to do or what
14 you're going to do, and as far as we, the communities,
15 will allow you to do. And when I say "we," I mean
16 those who are in charge both in Congress and at the
17 DOE.

18 And so I would like to tell you what I want
19 tonight, and these are things that I just came up with
20 while I was listening to everybody else, which thank
21 you so much for your incredible comments.

22 The first thing is that I would like the labs'
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T104-1

T104-1 Other concerns or programs not related to the disposal of GTCC waste suggested for DOE consideration are outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

J-1038

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Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Duran, Clarissa, Commenter ID No. T104 (cont'd)

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1 mission to change from threatening life to supporting
2 life, including new energy solutions which would help
3 the world to become nuclear free and carbon free.

4 Two, I would like for LANL to clean up all of
5 the waste that it has created, especially those from
6 nuclear materials and beryllium.

7 Three, I would like for LANL, the DOE, our
8 Congress, our people to guarantee the safety of all
9 LANL workers so that we have no more who are either
10 affected or dying.

11 Number four, I would like for the DOE, our
12 country to pay all the outstanding claims from the sick
13 and dying workers at all of our national labs.

14 Five, I would like for LANL to begin a true
15 dialogue and the DOE with surrounding communities in
16 northern New Mexico, and one of the things I would like
17 for you to do in creating that true dialogue is to pay
18 -- I don't know -- 20 people a salary of 80, 90,
19 \$100,000 a year to organize our communities, to help
20 bring them the education about what is really going on
21 up at LANL and why our way of life before the 1930s has
22 been destroyed.

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T104-1
(Cont.)

T104-2

T104-3

T104-4

T104-5

- T104-2 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at LANL and ongoing cleanup efforts will continue.
- T104-3 Other concerns or programs not related to the disposal of GTCC waste suggested for DOE consideration are outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.
- T104-4 See response to T104-3.
- T104-5 See response to T104-3.

Duran, Clarissa, Commenter ID No. T104 (cont'd)

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1 I'd like for the DOE, for this country to pay
2 for the education of all northern New Mexico residents
3 at Northern New Mexico College, which is a smaller
4 college, but really supports our communities.

T104-6

5 I would like for the DOE and this country to
6 pay for the health care, including alternative and
7 traditional medicines of all northern New Mexicans.

T104-7

8 I would like for the DOE and our country to
9 become aware of local traditions and respect them.

10 And lastly, for now, in this meeting -- maybe
11 in the next EIS I'll come up with some new things I
12 want you to do -- to become an entity that serves
13 humanity rather than the interests of corporations who
14 would rape and destroy for money, for power all of us
15 and this entire earth.

16 And so the last thing I'd like to do while I'm
17 up here for as much time as I have is to create some
18 magic, and to do that I would like each one of you to
19 take about 30 to 60 seconds, close your eyes, and think
20 about what would happen if tomorrow you woke up and
21 LANL was no longer -- had anything to do with creating
22 bombs or anything that had to do with the war industry

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T104-6 See response to T104-3.

T104-7 See response to T104-3.

J-1040

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1 and instead was doing things to help all of humanity.

2 So will you do that with me? Just think about

3 what it would be like to wake up tomorrow knowing that

4 those workers would be going to jobs they really wanted

5 to go to and that our community would be well and how

6 beautiful it would be without LANL and its terrible

7 waste.

8 (Pause in proceedings.)

9 MS. DURAN: When you have finished thinking

10 about what it would be like without LANL and its

11 terrible waste, I'd like for you to turn to your

12 neighbor and tell them one or two things that you --

13 are really important to you that you saw when you

14 closed your eyes because this way we can make what's in

15 our hearts real when we speak that truth.

16 MR. BROWN: Okay. Thanks very much.

17 We've got seven -- talk to your neighbors. I

18 just wanted to say --

19 MS. DURAN: Have I used all of my minutes?

20 MR. BROWN: They --

21 MS. DURAN: Have I used all of my minutes?

22 MR. BROWN: Yes. In fact, you're over by two,

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1 and we've got seven more speakers. So --

2 MS. DURAN: Okay. I apologize.

3 MR. BROWN: I want to make sure everybody has
4 a chance to speak.

5 MS. DURAN: All right. You still can talk to
6 each other --

7 MR. BROWN: Okay. That's fine.

8 MS. DURAN: -- regardless of what they say up
9 here. Thank you, everybody, for creating that magic.

Easterly, E.M., Commenter ID No. W482

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 6:49 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10482

Thank you for your comment, E Easterly.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10482. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 06:48:58PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10482

First Name: E
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Easterly
Address: 775 Fir Gardens St. NW
City: Salem
State: OR
Zip: 97304
Country: USA
Email: east4west@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Given the proximity of the Hanford site to both active fault areas in the Pacific Northwest and the Columbia River watershed I would encourage the movement of Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste to the site as an excellent demonstration of political and bureaucratic disregard for citizens of the states of Washington and Oregon.

I do understand that many areas of the United States would welcome the economic benefit of such a material storage site, the Pacific Northwest does not.

E.M. Easterly

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W482-1 DOE disagrees that it has demonstrated "bureaucratic disregard" for the citizens of Washington and Oregon. On the contrary, DOE has carefully considered all public comments on this EIS, as well as the analytic results contained herein. DOE is required under NEPA to consider the full range of reasonable alternatives to a proposed action. Accordingly, Hanford has the climate, infrastructure, personnel expertise, and many other features that favor its inclusion for analysis. Nevertheless, DOE intends to honor its commitment to defer a decision regarding the disposal of offsite waste at Hanford at least until the WTP is operational (78 FR 75913).

W482-1

J-1043

January 2016

Edwards, Karen, Commenter ID No. W337

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, June 21, 2011 6:02 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10337

Thank you for your comment, Karen Edwards.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10337. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 21, 2011 06:01:54PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10337

First Name: Karen
Last Name: Edwards
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not allow the radioactive waste shipments to be truck through the Columbia Gorge. It is a national treasure that we don't want to take chances with getting it polluted with dangerous radiation.
Thank you for this consideration.

W337-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W337-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Eldred, Mary, Commenter ID No. W78

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2011 10:15 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10078

Thank you for your comment, Mary Eldred.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10078. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 9, 2011 10:14:54AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10078

First Name: Mary
Middle Initial: L
Last Name: Eldred
Address: 18800 Blue Ridge Drive
City: Oregon City
State: OR
Zip: 97045
Country: USA
Email: meldred@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I want to express my dismay that Hanford is being considered as a site to store radioactive waste from other Nuclear sites in the US. Hanford is considered one of the most contaminated sites in the US and I feel that waste from other sites should be sent to Yucca Mountain for storage, not Hanford. Yucca Mountain is not situated near a major river like Hanford, and the chance of contaminating a water supply is much much less.

W78-1

W78-2

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W78-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W78-2 The EIS considered the range of reasonable alternatives for disposal of the inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified for inclusion in these analyses. The Secretary of Energy determined that a permanent repository for high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, is not a workable option and will not be developed. Therefore, DOE concluded that co-disposal at a Yucca Mountain repository is not a reasonable alternative and has eliminated it from evaluation in this EIS, as described in Section 2.6 of the EIS. DOE has included analysis of generic commercial facilities in the event that a facility could become available in the future. In that case, before making a decision to use a commercial facility, DOE would conduct further NEPA reviews, as appropriate.

Ellis, Joell, Commenter ID No. W204

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 8:46 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10204

Thank you for your comment, Joell Ellis.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10204. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 08:45:39AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10204

First Name: Joell
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Ellis
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please don't even think about trucking radio-active waste up the Columbia River Gorge. The Gorge is full of tourists in the Summer and very dangerous to drive in the winter.

Thank You,
J. Ellis

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W204-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W204-1

Elmshausen, Erik C., Commenter ID No. W495

From: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 1:20 PM
To: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10495

Thank you for your comment, Erik Elmshausen.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10495. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 01:19:49PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10495

First Name: Erik
Middle Initial: C
Last Name: Elmshausen
Address: 8116 SE Taylor Court
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97215
Country: USA
Email: erikelmshausen@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Hanford waste in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed; Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults. | W495-1
W495-2

Our best policy is to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes; which solves the disposal issue all together. | W495-3

I think we should store this material at the USDOE headquarters; that way it is in the DOE's interest to store it safely.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W495-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W495-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, land disposal facilities located in arid climates (e.g., NNSS and WIPP Vicinity) would isolate radionuclides for a sufficient period of time to allow for significant radioactive decay to occur.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., enhanced near surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W495-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Enfield, Norm R., Commenter ID No. W253

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 1:00 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10253

Thank you for your comment, Norm Enfield.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10253. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 12:59:38PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10253

First Name: Norm
Middle Initial: R
Last Name: Enfield
Address: 2615 NW 46th Circle
City: Camas
State: WA
Zip: 98607-9141
Country: USA
Email: njenfield@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please, no toxic waste in the beautiful Columbia River Gorge.

W253-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W253-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Epstein, Joe, Commenter ID No. T26

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MR. BROWN: Thanks, Betty.

Joe Epstein, and he will be followed by Doyle Smith.

MR. EPSTEIN: Good evening, and thank you for being here. I'm Joe Epstein, resident of Carlsbad. I retired here. I spent my entire career in the nuclear business, making nuclear submarines, commercial and DOE waste management at Hanford and here at WIPP.

As such, I, as well as the very large majority of folks in southeast New Mexico, have every confidence that DOE and WIPP could do the job of incarcerating Greater-Than-Class-C and do it superbly, better than any other site, and that this action would be much better than a no-action option.

Before WIPP opened, there was an argument that no action was the appropriate action, leaving all the waste where it was to be guarded with ongoing cost, and with the waste relatively vulnerable to surface turmoil.

The transportation itself was a major visible

T26-1

T26-1

Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation and WIPP's operating record, DOE believes that the WIPP repository would be a safe location for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes, some of which include long-lived radionuclides. DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require modification to existing law. In addition, it would be necessary to revise the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, the WIPP compliance certification with EPA, and the WIPP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

Epstein, Joe, Commenter ID No. T26 (cont'd)

12

1 threatening issue. WIPP opened and has steadily with each
2 shipment reduced the threat to the public. Who would
3 prefer Rocky Flats than what it was and what it is now?
4 And this cleanup is being repeated across the nation, and
5 the transportation has proven the opposite of the dangers
6 expressed.

7 The same story applies to GTCC and
8 Greater-Than-Class-C-like material. Transportation is the
9 largest EIS area of concern for WIPP. With WIPP, DOE has
10 the safest and most successful transportation system for
11 radioactive material transport in the country.

12 Activated metal is the greatest radioactive
13 content of GTCC and Greater-Than-Class-C-like material.
14 With the relatively short half-lives of activated metals,
15 even with the common longest-lived isotopes in the metal
16 products, within 1,000 years, it's all background. WIPP
17 has a 250 million start on protecting against any
18 activated metals threat to the environment.

19 Use of WIPP requires Land Withdrawal Act, a
20 permit, and a State of New Mexico DOE agreement for
21 consultation and cooperation to be addressed.

22 DOE'S solid relationship with the State of New
23 Mexico and Environmental Department and Congress and the
24 public makes this very doable. WIPP's attributes:
25 Geologic repository and a national treasure. By far the

T26-2 See response to T26-1.

T26-3 See response to T26-1.

T26-1
(Cont.)

T26-2

T26-3

Epstein, Joe, Commenter ID No. T26 (cont'd)

1 lowest long-term health effect to humans of any other
 2 site. Trench, borehole are all designed, to address
 3 national security concerns on disposal sources. Marker
 4 system protecting against intrusion. Very little
 5 environmental impact. The low cost and readily proven
 6 solution, skilled workforce with a proven record of
 7 safe-waste handling, highest safety and quality commitment
 8 and established performance. Los Alamos and Sandia
 9 National Labs, New Mexico State and Carlsbad, commitment
 10 for any additional workforce training requirement.
 11 The Carlsbad Environmental and Monitoring
 12 Research Center, assurance to population of no release to
 13 the environment. Remoteness, both geographically in the
 14 nation and a half mile down of the biosphere, and very
 15 importantly, the greatest public support in the nation.
 16 WIPP is recommended for Greater-Than-Class-C, and
 17 I and many of my colleagues will provide any support we
 18 can do to DOE to accomplish this.
 19 Thank you.

T26-3
(Cont.)

T26-4

T26-5

T26-4 See response to T26-1.
 T26-5 See response to T26-1.

Evans, Bill, Commenter ID No. W52

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 4:33 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10052

Thank you for your comment, Bill Evans.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10052. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 21, 2011 04:32:31PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10052

First Name: Bill
Middle Initial: S
Last Name: Evans
Address: 1930 Adams St
City: Eugene
State: OR
Zip: 97405
Country: USA
Email: billlev@efn.org
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Obviously there is no Safe Place to store nuclear waste,-- let alone by a Big River, where any INEVITABLE Leaks & Spills & Emissions--euphemistically called 'Accidents'-- will distribute the waste over hundreds and thousands of miles. Please do not even consider storing ANY levels of nuclear waste at Hanford, Washington;-- and Please make all efforts to clean up the existing nuclear waste that is already there and way too long festering. Because Nuclear Energy is INHERENTLY UNSAFE-- Let Us Proceed With The Obvious Course Of STOPPING ALL Nuclear Energy Projects Now, and Clean Up The Enormous Waste We Have Already Generated. LET US LEARN FROM THE LESSON OF ONGOING FUKUSHIMA DAIICHI CATASTROPHE AND OUR OWN DISASTROUS HISTORY WITH NUCLEAR ENERGY 'ACCIDENTS', AND THE RUSSIANS' WITH CHERNOBYL, AND OTHERS' AROUND THE WORLD, AND CEASE TRYING TO REAP ENERGY FROM THIS INHERENTLY HARMFUL TECHNOLOGY!
Thank you for your attention,
Bill Evans

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

- W52-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.
- W52-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W52-1

W52-2

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13 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Shannon Mason? Is
14 Shannon here? Jay Lee Evans? All right, and Jay Lee
15 is headed this way, and Hildegard Adams will follow Jay
16 Lee.

17 MR. EVANS: My name's Jay Lee Evans. I'm a
18 lifelong resident. My father was born in St. Joseph
19 Hospital, delivered by Dr. Loveless. He had a
20 doctorate. Something he gave me was an appreciation
21 for the amazing physics that was done at the labs
22 during the war, and I want to thank you for the

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1 opportunity to put my words on the official record
 2 again.

3 I admit, I have a profound suspicions of the
 4 process, but I'm grateful to once again enter into the
 5 Kabuki dance that we do with the DOE or the DoD.

6 Fifteen years ago, many of us were in rooms like this,
 7 testifying whether or not WIPP should be open and what
 8 level waste should be permitted and whether or not the
 9 TRUPACT containers were sufficient. And as a result of
 10 the IIS process at that time, we came away with the
 11 impression that WIPP would open but it would only be
 12 licensed for lower level military waste. In all, we
 13 knew deep down back then that this day was going to
 14 come, but we had official reassurance that neither high
 15 level nor military waste would be allowed at WIPP.

16 I'm a bureaucrat. I'm a municipal bureaucrat.
 17 I understand the need for the process of appeal and
 18 review and overturn policies, but here we are again. I
 19 worked in the circus when I was a kid. If you've ever
 20 been around camels, if you're in a tent, camel gets his
 21 nose in the tent and okay, and you look around and
 22 before you know it his neck is under the tent, and you

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T75-1

T75-1

DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

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1 say, okay. And before that, he's got his shoulders,
2 his legs, pretty soon his hump is in the tent, and
3 before you know it, you've got a camel in your tent.
4 Well, the citizens of New Mexico, the industry's
5 stinking, putrid, death-dealing camel has its nose in
6 our tent, and we are here today to suggest, to demand,
7 to plead, to be on the record, asking to turn away from
8 Pluto, the god of death, the namesake of plutonium,
9 turn towards sanity, turn towards life and the children
10 and the grandchildren that we are so fond of talking
11 about and do what?

12 I'm not all about being negative. My
13 suggestion, my proposal, my recommendation is a
14 monitored, double-walled, retrievable, surfaced storage
15 facility. I think we would be well-advised to explore
16 vitrification technology rather than weapons
17 protection. We need to refocus the lab's mission.
18 We've got these amazing brains. We've done this
19 magnificent physics here. I think we could refocus
20 away from weapons production and do some more
21 magnificent physics for humanity, for our children and
22 our grandchildren. With all due respect to the people

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T75-2

T75-2

The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

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1 that have spoken before, it should not surprise anyone
2 that the retired industry flacks and nuclear engineers
3 speak as apologists for the industry. I understand you
4 go through school, you've got a career, you get a
5 degree, you're looking for a good job. Your choices
6 are severely limited. And the labs are the industry,
7 are the place to pay off those debts, and where you
8 stand depends on where you sit. And this doesn't
9 change; it's always the same. We have the engineers
10 speaking about how safe it is.

11 I'm not surprised at them spinning the
12 industry's line. It was asked, why was 13 billion
13 dollars spent on Yucca Mountain and came up rejected.
14 The answer to that is, you can't put enough lipstick on
15 that pig, whether it's United States Geologic Service
16 reports or labs modeling, to disguise the fact that
17 when you're talking about geologic time, thousands of
18 tons of waste, high, low, medium level, and half lives
19 of millennia, it is the height of arrogance and human
20 folly and sheer stupidity to think that employing the
21 crudest waste disposal method imaginable, sticking it
22 in the ground, is going to be reasonable or well-

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T75-3

T75-3 The EIS analyses are based on conceptual engineering information and necessitated the use of a number of simplifying assumptions. This approach is consistent with NEPA, which requires such analyses to be made early in the decision-making process.

DOE recognizes that modeling potential releases of radionuclides from the conceptual disposal sites far into the future approximates what might actually occur. Sufficient detail was included in these designs for use in the EIS analyses, consistent with the current stage of this process. Some of the input values may change in the future and could result in higher impacts (such as from increased precipitation at some sites due to climate change), while others could result in lower impacts (due to decreased precipitation).

DOE believes that the assumptions made to support the long-term modeling calculations are reasonable and enable a comparative evaluation of the impacts between alternatives. The results of the evaluation presented in the EIS are sufficient to inform the selection of sites and methods for disposal. Site-specific NEPA reviews would be conducted as needed.

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1 advised way to provide for our children's and our
2 grandchildren's health and future.

3 A gentleman I mentioned earlier that --

4 MR. BROWN: You've got a little less than a
5 minute left.

6 MR. EVANS: I haven't got my running shoes on.
7 Permanent disposal passed to protect our children and
8 our grandchildren, I agree, and something else that we
9 can also agree on is radionuclides are both mutagenic
10 and carcinogenic. I know of no more authoritative
11 source than National Academy of Science. Google it,
12 look up B-E-I-R, Biological Effects of Ionizing
13 Radiation. It's clear. It's been mentioned here.
14 There is no safe dose of radiation, especially if it's
15 internal, ingested, or inhaled -- despite this very
16 reassuring placemat, very charming, that I'm very
17 grateful to have.

18 We hear the canard, no fatalities at Three
19 Mile Island, no fatalities in nuclear subs, and now in
20 this cascading catastrophe that's Fukushima, the media
21 tells us in unity, immediately, the two messages to
22 throw all on, it's safe, it's inevitable, even while

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T75-3
(Cont.)

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1 it's continuing to melt down.

2 MR. BROWN: Okay --

3 MR. EVANS: To finish up, to finish up here.

4 I'm going to conclude the way I always conclude my

5 testimony at these events, with the statement --

6 MR. WADE: Don't let it break with tradition.

7 MR. EVANS: I will focus the question on --

8 the (inaudible). If you choose not to hear us, your

9 grandchildren will curse your name.

Evans, Peter, Commenter ID No. T4

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MR. BROWN: Thank you. Peter Evans who will be followed by Dr. Rose Hayes.

MR. PETER EVANS: Hi. I am Peter Evans, resident of Aiken, no affiliations. I actually want to thank everybody for being here to give the presentation and

Evans, Peter, Commenter ID No. T4 (cont'd)

12

1 give us a chance to give our thoughts on this. The SRS
2 is located in a large and growing metropolitan area.
3 When you have the people who are dependent upon the
4 Savannah River for drinking water the people in
5 Savannah, Beaufort and many other people in Hilton Head
6 it is even much larger metropolitan area. When
7 radioactive material is stored at the SRS, whether
8 above the ground or underground, there is always a risk
9 of leakage into the ground. This risk is amplified by
10 the earthquake fault lines that are in the SRS area.
11 We are put at further risk by the fact that the SRS
12 does not continuously monitor the Savannah River for
13 radioactive leaks. Heaven help us if radioactivity
14 gets into our aquifer or into the Savannah River. The
15 group Citizens for Nuclear Technology awareness has
16 lobbied for more nuclear activity to come to Aiken.
17 This group, many represent people either currently or
18 previously involved with the nuclear industry, however
19 they do not speak for the general populous. It is time
20 that the focus be upon some additional jobs or not be a
21 promise of additional jobs of income for the area.
22 This would cease in the event of a substantial nuclear
23 accident. The focus must be on the health and well
24 being of the many people living in the area. The SRS
25 is not the place for storage of any nuclear materials.
26 The materials here must be removed and no nuclear

T4-1

T4-1

SRS is analyzed as a candidate location for a new GTCC waste disposal facility as it currently disposes of similar radioactive wastes. DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the SRS and ongoing cleanup efforts will continue.

Evans, Peter, Commenter ID No. T4 (cont'd)

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1 materials should ever be brought here again. Thank
2 you.

T4-1
(Cont.)

Evans, Rosamund, Commenter ID No. T58

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20 MR. BROWN: Okay, Rosamund Evans and Floy
21 Barrett will follow.

22 MS. EVANS: I'm Rosamund Evans. I've lived in
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1 New Mexico for 37 years. I'm a citizen. There will be
 2 comments submitted after I work with a couple
 3 organizations to develop those. You know, when we come
 4 -- and I really appreciate the opportunity to have
 5 public comments. We have very few venues where we can
 6 be heard, and so some of the statements I guess are for
 7 ourselves and to bolster our activity, than it is,
 8 because we don't feel that we're heard. I definitely
 9 oppose the plans to bring the nuclear -- the GTCC to
 10 New Mexico, and certainly not to WIPP. The -- I oppose
 11 -- I'm just going to state the very simple things that
 12 I can say at this time.

13 I oppose the transportation that will have to
 14 occur to bring that waste to New Mexico, across New
 15 Mexico to WIPP, and of course, the possibility of
 16 accidents and contamination then exists in many parts
 17 of the country that might not be contaminated, but I'm
 18 not sure where that would be at this point. The
 19 available current proposed solution might be the
 20 hardened on-site waste. And as Don Hancock pointed
 21 out, that has not even been considered. But I believe
 22 that that is being used in some places at this time.

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T58-1

T58-2

T58-3

T58-1 DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. To this end, nine public hearings at venues accessible to the interested public for the various sites evaluated in the EIS were conducted. Notices were placed in various local newspapers to announce the public hearings before and during the scheduled hearings.

T58-2 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP and all the other sites being evaluated. No transportation LCFs are expected.

DOE's requirements for transportation of radioactive waste are developed and continually revised to ensure maximum protection of public health and the environment, thereby minimizing the risk of a traffic accident. DOE has established a comprehensive emergency management program that provides detailed, hazard specific planning and preparedness measures to minimize the health impacts of accidents involving loss of control over radioactive material or toxic chemicals. DOE's transportation emergency preparedness program was established to ensure that DOE and its contractors, state, tribal, and local emergency responders are prepared to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively to accidents involving DOE shipments of radioactive materials. Should an accident occur that involves a release of radioactive material to the environment, it would be promptly remediated in accordance with these procedures. These measures would help DOE to minimize and mitigate any impacts on the environment.

T58-3 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

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1 I myself think that this plan has been
2 designed to test out bringing the high-level rods, that
3 waste, to New Mexico, because it could be the trial run
4 and the working out of the details of bringing all of
5 it to New Mexico. And I definitely agree with one of
6 the other speakers, who said that New Mexico's had
7 enough. We really have. There is currently ongoing a
8 mapping of contaminated sites, water, land, around New
9 Mexico. When that is finished, I think it'll be very
10 interesting for all of us, because we can't really know
11 of all of the contamination that has happened because
12 of the nuclear activity and the militarization in New
13 Mexico. And we have accepted, and I think accepted in
14 much too passive a way, what has happened to our land,
15 our resources, our air.

16 There's a lot of cancer, and it may be treated
17 with radiation, but that cancer, much of it has come
18 from the radiation, and unfortunately, my grandchildren
19 and their children are certainly going to experience
20 that after what has happened in Japan, and we're still
21 suffering from Chernobyl. We are definitely lied to.
22 When you change the background -- I don't know the

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T58-4

T58-4

See response to Spent nuclear fuel rods are not part of the GTCC inventory and are not considered in the GTCC EIS.

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1 technical term, but you simply lift the bar on
2 acceptable radiation, which was done after Chernobyl
3 and now is being done in Japan. That's not solving a
4 problem; that's just saying, more radiation is
5 acceptable as part of the standard of safety. We've
6 seen that in other situations; chemicals, for example,
7 that are declared safer than they earlier were rated.

8 MR. BROWN: About one minute left.

9 MS. EVANS: Thank you. I want to say that we
10 must object, and we must use the words that recognize
11 this as insanity, because that's what it is. The
12 nuclear power and the nuclear weapons, we are
13 experiencing crisis. We cannot continue to just go
14 along; we must call it what it is, and it's insanity,
15 and thank you, Joe, for helping us to understand that,
16 too. Thank you.

T58-5

T58-5

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Faris, Larry and Janice, Commenter ID No. W430

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 11:16 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10430

Thank you for your comment, Larry and Janice Faris.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10430. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 11:15:26AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10430

First Name: Larry and Janice
Middle Initial: D
Last Name: Faris
Address: 318 Rosario PL NE
City: Renton
State: WA
Zip: 98059
Country: USA
Email: jandlfaris@comcast.net

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

No nuclear wastes should be on our highways or railways. The danger to our children and communities is too great! Store all wastes on site and do NOT create any more nuclear waste. No engineer has solved the holding problem. The W430-1
W430-2
WT plant has too many design problems and will never be safely built in our lifetimes.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W430-1 DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment. These regulations include requirements for radioactive materials packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping papers, and highway routing. The waste shipments would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC wastes would be shipped in approved waste packages and transportation casks. The robust nature of these casks limits the potential release of radioactive and chemically hazardous material under the severest of accident conditions.

DOE is committed to completing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, including construction and operation of the Waste Treatment & Immobilization Plant Project.

W430-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Fasnacht, Sharon, Commenter ID No. W55

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 6:51 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10055

Thank you for your comment, Sharon Fasnacht.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10055. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 21, 2011 06:51:11PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10055

First Name: Sharon
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Fasnacht
Address: 4006 113th Avenue SW
City: Olympia
State: WA
Zip: 98512
Country: USA
Email: fasnacht@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am opposed to transport of nuclear waste by truck, or any other method, to Hanford in Washington State. I am opposed to increasing waste levels at Hanford. WHY? Because we haven't cleaned up the last mess, and the leakage has already begun contaminating the Columbia River/Pacific Ocean. STUPID is a good word for considering any site on a river as a candidate. STUPID is a good word for licensing 23 MORE nuclear power plants in the South before we've developed a way to dispose of the waste. SPEND THE MONEY ON RESEARCH! STUPID is trucking the waste. It should be stored where it is created, and if that can't happen, DON'T CREATE IT!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W55-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W55-2 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

W55-1

W55-2

Feldman, Laura, Commenter ID No. L411



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE (DOE/EIS-0375-D)

U.S. Department of Energy

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. Mrs. Ms. X Mr. & Mrs. Dr. Name: Laura Feldman Title: citizen of the Columbia River Watershed Organization: Address: 8527 N. Decatur #4 City: Portland State: OR Zip Code: 97203 Phone: 503-729-7901 E-Mail Address: Feldman32101@pb.com

Comment: Who's profiting from nuclear power? That's the question we need to continually ask. Follow the money trail. Nuclear power is a way of centralizing energy, controlling it, controlling us. Your children, your grandchildren, will they have children?

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- Withhold my name and address from the public record. Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to: Mr. Arnold Edelman Document Manager Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43) U.S. Department of Energy 1000 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to: (301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to: gtcecis@anl.gov

L411-1 The technologies and alternatives suggested for evaluation are not within the reasonable range of alternatives for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Other concerns or programs suggested for DOE consideration are considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

L411-1

J-1068

January 2016

Felton, John, Commenter ID No. L413

5/19/11

Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C., 20585-0119.

For many years now, people have been participating in these public forums expressing their outrage and anger over the continuing disregard for the site known as Hanford. Residents both locally and regionally have shared their desires, often with very little governmental support or willingness to act on their behalf.

Each time I attend a meeting like this, I ask myself, is anybody home? Is anyone that is in a position to act responsibly and actually make positive change in the situation at Hanford really listening?

Adding more waste to Hanford is not only a bad idea, it is wrong. It is no different than giving a drink to an admitted alcoholic saying "what harm could come from only one more drink"?

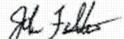
To the States of Washington and Oregon – keep fighting to prevent this waste from coming into our region and never give up. Giving up will send a signal that more waste will be on its way.

To the Department of Energy – shame on you. We have enough waste already, we don't need any more, it does not belong here, and none of us wants it. Even people who work at Oak Ridge in Tennessee agree that the best place for any nuclear waste storage is at Yucca Mountain. Whatever you want to send to us, we will fight to turn it away.

Each meeting I attend, I am hopeful that someone in a position of action will indeed act on behalf of Hanford because it is the right thing to do. We don't want any more waste there, period.

Honestly, how many of you would really give a drink to an admitted alcoholic thinking no harm would be done?

John Felton


P.O. Box 406
Vancouver, Washington 98666

L413-1

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L413-1

Fentin, Karyn, Commenter ID No. W16

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2011 8:46 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10016

Thank you for your comment, Karyn Fentin.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10016. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 12, 2011 08:45:27PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10016

First Name: Karyn
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Fentin
Address:
City:
State:
Zip: :
Country: USA
Email: bandk290@canby.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

As a nurse, I am aware of the effects of radiation poisoning. Trucking radioactive waste over our highways is not a safe or well thought out plan. This must not be implemented.
Karyn Fenton

W16-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W16-1

The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

Fenwick, Steve, Commenter ID No. W57

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 9:53 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10057

Thank you for your comment, Steve Fenwick.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10057. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 21, 2011 09:53:04PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10057

First Name: Steve
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Fenwick
Address: 4929 Cooper Point Rd NW
City: Olympia
State: WA
Zip: 98502
Country: USA
Email: fenwizard@earthlink.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I wish to voice my opposition to the plan to transport dangerous radioactive waste on our public highways through high population centers. This is foolish, dangerous and an invitation to terrorist attacks. You should not be playing Russian roulette with our country's public safety!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W57-1

The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. The EIS addressed the collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, the radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and the consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including those that could release radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs (see Section 6.2.9.1).

The EIS also evaluated the impact of intentional destructive acts that could occur during waste handling, transportation, and disposal (see Section 2.7.4.3 of the EIS). The potential for such destructive acts is low. DOE sites considered in the EIS are secured, and the packaging for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would be robust. The GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are not readily dispersible, and the impacts from any attempts to disperse these materials during transportation (such as the impacts from an explosive blast) would be greater than the impacts from any potential release of radioactivity. Impacts from severe natural phenomena, such as earthquakes and tornados, would not be expected to be significant, given that the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are largely not dispersible and given the robust nature of the waste packages and containers.

W57-1

Field, Diane, Commenter ID No. W188

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 12:10 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10188

Thank you for your comment, Diane Field.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10188. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 12:10:01AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10188

First Name: Diane
Middle Initial: H
Last Name: Field
City:
State:
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Our grandchildren live in Tokyo and their immediate environment has been compromised for hundreds of years by the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Don't add to the contamination of the Portland area and its waters too! Are we going to leave any place safe for our children's children??

W188-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W188-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Field, Michael, Commenter ID No. W388

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 5:27 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10388

Thank you for your comment, Michael Field.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10388. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 05:26:56PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10388

First Name: Michael
Last Name: Field
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Please don't make a bad situation worse.

W388-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W388-1 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE (DOE/EIS-0375-D)

U.S. Department of Energy

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. Mrs. Ms. Mr. & Mrs. Dr. Name: Dee Finney Title: RN Organization: Address: City: State: Code: Phone: E-Mail Address: DeeFinney@zicenet.com

Comment: I AM ADAMANTLY OPPOSED TO PLACING ONE MORE MOLECULE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE IN NORTHERN OR SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO WE ALREADY ARE THE REPOSITORY OF SO MUCH RADIOACTIVE WASTE THAT WE CANNOT CONSIDER ANY MORE. WE HAVE TO CLEAN UP WHAT WE ALREADY HAVE. OUR LAND IS POISONED, OUR PEOPLE DYING OF CANCER, CHILDREN BEING BORN WITH DISABILITIES AND VARIOUS GENETIC DISABILITIES.

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law.

- Withhold my name and address from the public record. Withhold only my address from the public record please no address

Comment forms may be mailed to: Mr. Arnold Edelman, Document Manager, Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585-0119

L402-1 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

J-1074

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

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13

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MR. BROWN: Thank you.

7

Dee Finney and Roz North will be after Dee.

8

MS. FINNEY: Hello. My name is Dee Finney.

9

I'm a resident of Dixon, New Mexico, a downwind

10

community, and I've lived there for 25 years.

11

I'm a registered nurse, and I work with people

12

with disabilities many of whom cannot speak for

13

themselves. Most of these people that I work with live

14

in Los Alamos and Rio Arriba County.

15

We have so much waste already here in New

16

Mexico we are imploring the DOE not to dispose any more

17

here. We all know that New Mexico is considered the

18

national sacrifice area, but haven't we sacrificed

19

enough?

20

I am a nurse and volunteer my time to help

21

people die in my northern village. Do I do this

22

voluntarily? No, I do not. Why do I do it? Because

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T80-1

T80-1

The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository. Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as needed and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement..

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14

1 there's no one to take care of all the people that are
2 dying there. It's very appalling that we're not
3 hearing this on the nightly news.

4 Many people from LANL are dying there, and
5 there's a lot of non-LANL people as well, but believe
6 me they're dying from all kinds of cancer there, and
7 most of the cancer lately has been bone. It's a very
8 painful death, and it's so horrific to see and to take
9 of these people with one of the worst ways to die in my
10 opinion.

11 I feel we desperately need to find another
12 site besides New Mexico. We have enough, and we cannot
13 take one more Curie of waste.

14 There are so many issues related to the
15 defense industry here. We're already so stressed out
16 about dealing with all this radioactive industry.
17 Please don't dispose more of this poisonous waste. We
18 don't have the infrastructure here. This is one, in my
19 mind, the biggest issue that is so -- I mean, it's just
20 amazing to me that there's no emergency management
21 system.

22 If there's an earthquake here or a tornado or
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T80-2

J-1076

January 2016

Capital Reporting Company

15

1 some other climatic event, there's no way to tell
2 people to leave. I myself have my car full of gas all
3 the time because we're just living on borrowed time
4 with no accident up here, and this is so basic there is
5 no emergency management system in place for this
6 horrific dump really up here, this radioactive waste
7 dump.
8 We don't have the infrastructure. We are
9 dealing with so many issues in these communities, drug
10 addiction, cancer, poverty, disabled people beyond
11 belief. You just don't hear about it. Please let us
12 focus on these deep issues that we're dealing with all
13 the time and no more dumping in New Mexico.

T80-3

T80-3 See response to T80-1.

Fisher, Kristina, Commenter ID No. E50

From: kristina.gray.fisher@gmail.com on behalf of Kristina G. Fisher
<kristinagrayfisher@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 6:22 PM
To: gtcc@lanl.gov
Subject: Re: Comments on Draft GTCC EIS

June 27, 2011

Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
DOE GTCC EIS
Cloverleaf Bld., EM-43
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington DC 20585

Dear Mr. Edelman,

Please accept these written comments on the Draft EIS (DEIS) for Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C (GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Waste.

I am strongly opposed to the storage of these very dangerous wastes in New Mexico, either at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) or the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP). LANL currently buries its low-level radioactive waste in unlined trenches, pits, and shafts at Area G. State and federal agencies are still determining what will happen to the hazardous and radioactive wastes at Area G. A decision to bury GTCC waste at LANL would predetermine that this other, less radioactive waste could be buried there, posing a serious threat to groundwater and perhaps ultimately the Rio Grande. Considering that Santa Fe and Albuquerque now divert significant portions of our drinking water from the Rio Grande downstream from LANL's run-off, this shallowly buried waste poses unacceptable risks to human health. Similarly, burying GTCC waste at WIPP would contravene the ban on commercial waste at that facility, and would increase by 30 times the radioactivity level of waste stored at WIPP.

I urge you to consider the alternative of "Hardened On-Site Storage" (HOSS): storing GTCC waste and irradiated spent fuel at commercial nuclear power plants in long-term storage so that they can be monitored and are protected from accidents or terrorist attacks. Storage on site would greatly reduce the threat of accidents during transport. Although this is not a permanent solution, it would be more protective of human health and the environment than DOE's current dumping practices and the alternatives presented in the current DEIS. HOSS is a good alternative for storing wastes until a scientifically sound, publicly acceptable solution is found.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Kristina G. Fisher
1608 Camino la Canada
Santa Fe, NM 87501

E50-1 The GTCC EIS evaluated potential impacts to water resources and other resource areas (see Sections 8.2 and 4.3) from disposal of GTCC waste at LANL and at WIPP.

Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1). In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste.

E50-2 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

E50-1

E50-2

Capital Reporting Company

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MR. BROWN: Esmeralda is next, and she will be followed by James McNaughton.

MS. FLORES: Good evening. My name is Esmeralda, and I'm a senior at Aloha High School.

I opposed the proposal of bringing more waste into Hanford. It's ridiculous that Hanford is in the process of cleaning up, and for more waste to be dumped in it, it's crazy. Even the smallest amount brought in can still have an impact on our environment. I love Washington and Oregon because of the clean air, so let's keep it that way. This waste is not good for our health, and we don't need any

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T142-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T142-1

Capital Reporting Company

29

- 1 more of it. The Department of Energy can find
- 2 another place to dump that waste in, but not in our
- 3 backyard.

Flugge, Claudia, Commenter ID No. L287

April 26, 2011

Arnold Edelman

DOE Document Manager GTCC EIS

Cloverleaf Blvd, EM-43

1000 Independence Ave, SW

Washington DC, 20585

Dear Dept of Energy

This is a letter of strong opposition to the DOE plan to utilize the New Mexico Waste Isolation Pilot Program in Carlsbad for Greater Than Class C radioactive waste. Do not use New Mexico for GTCC radioactive waste. This is ample evidence that DOE and their scientist have failed to responsibly use nuclear energy. If DOE cannot keep and treat the radioactive waste where it is produced, then DOE should not support a wasteful expensive exercise with taxpayer money. Chernobyl, Fukushima and Three Mile Island have shown how devastating radiation damage can be. Thank you in advance to stop the shipments.

Tsosié Tsinnahjinnie
Claudia Flugge

Claudia Flugge/Tsosié Tsinnahjinnie

6020 Northland Ave NE

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

received

MAY 2 2011

L287-1

L287-1

Disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP or the WIPP Vicinity site is included in the range of reasonable alternatives and is evaluated in this EIS. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

J-1081

January 2016



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE (DOE/EIS-0375-D) U.S. Department of Energy

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. ___ Mrs. ___ Ms. X Mr. & Mrs. ___ Dr. ___ Name: LYNN FORD Title: member Organization: Hanford Watch Address: City: State: Zip Code: Phone: E-Mail Address:

Comment: U.S. DOE has not fulfilled adequately with public information requirements - not enough information re specific routes, risks, & doses. Not enough notice to participants in last year's process. Need to re-start EIS process based on actual, specific routes. Hanford already has enough waste. DOE needs to withdraw this proposal and give (DOE's) 2004 decision designation. Hanford is national waste site.

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- Withhold my name and address from the public record. Withhold only my address from the public record.

Comment forms may be mailed to: Mr. Arnold Edelman, Document Manager, Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to: (301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to: gtceis@anl.gov

- L414-1 DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. To this end, nine public hearings at venues accessible to the interested public for the various sites evaluated in the EIS were conducted. Notices were placed in various local newspapers to announce the public hearings before and during the scheduled hearings. See Section 1.5. L414-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L414-1

L414-2

Frech, Lisa Jo, Commenter ID No. W111

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:20 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10111

Thank you for your comment, Lisa Jo Frech.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10111. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:20:01PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10111

First Name: Lisa Jo
Last Name: Frech
Address: 20645 SW McCormick Hill Rd
City: Hillsboro
State: OR
Zip: 97123
Country: USA
Email: ljfrech@juno.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

It is ludicrous to even think of allowing more radioactive waste to be brought to the Hanford site. The Columbia River Gorge is a national treasure that should be protected, not endangered by thousands of truckloads of radioactive waste. Hanford is already the most polluted area in the Western Hemisphere, with 53 million gallons of high level nuclear and chemical waste stored in aging, leaky tanks near the Columbia River. This deadly waste is currently leaking underground and flowing slowly into the Columbia. The number one priority should be to stop more waste from leaking into the river and clean up the existing waste and contaminated soil. Where is the sense in adding more toxins to the ones we have yet to control or eliminate?

W111-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W111-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

J-1083

January 2016

Fredrickson, Catherine, Commenter ID No. W471

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 12:07 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10471

Thank you for your comment, Catherine Fredrickson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10471. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 12:06:59PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10471

First Name: Catherine
Last Name: Fredrickson
Address:
City:
State
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: cathyfred@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
It has come to my attention of the intent to expand Hanford for storage of more chemical/radioactive waste. I STRONGLY OPPOSE THIS.

W471-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W471-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

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MR. BROWN: Toby -- did I get the last name
correct -- I think Cantine?

(No response.)

We'll come back. Katja Freeborn, are you ready?
And then Amanda Vasquez is after Katja.

MS. FREEBORN: Hi. My name is Katja Freeborn.
I'm a teacher over at Alcha High School, and some of
my students have come to speak tonight too.

When you open a dump in a community, a cheap
dump, people come and want to unload their garbage,
and I think that's what's going to happen when you

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1 open up Hanford as a new facility to dump more of the
2 waste that is being produced in the United States.
3 Even if the promises are made that only 12,000
4 truckloads of waste, or only one football field
5 seven feet deep of waste, will be planted there, once
6 you open the floodgates, people will be screaming to
7 unload their nuclear and their radioactive trash
8 here.

9 Hanford does not have a clean track record of
10 saying no to dumping or self-regulation. We are
11 predicted to be paying for the cleanup of the nuclear
12 trash for the next 50 years, and already now the
13 Department of Energy is considering accepting more
14 trash before the other trash is even cleaned up.
15 This is totally unacceptable. I am so grateful that
16 Trojan is shut down and that the Umatilla Chemical
17 Weapons Depot is finally cleaning house. We've
18 waited many years for this.

19 We have got to protect the clean lands and
20 rivers and air that we have left. In light of
21 Fukushima, how can we even consider asking one region
22 to collect all the country's radioactive waste into
23 one central location, which is already leaking
24 poisons into the Columbia River Basin. How can the
25 federal government do this to its own people? Just

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T143-1

T143-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

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1 because we are 3,000 miles from D.C. does not mean we
 2 are the perfect location for this trash. Regional
 3 dumps seem much more appropriate if it's hard to
 4 dispose of the waste. If it is hard to dispose of
 5 the waste, it is a natural deterrent for creating
 6 more waste. Please keep my Columbia and its land and
 7 its people safe from radioactive silt.

8 My father worked at Trojan in the late '70s and
 9 the early '80s. He died in 1984 at age 48 from
 10 cancer he believed was caused by exposure to toxins
 11 at Trojan. Please keep these Trojans out of my
 12 backyard. Sorry. Please keep these toxins out of my
 13 backyard so my own children, Mila and Paul, can have
 14 a mom that lives past 48.

T143-2

T143-3

T143-4

T143-2 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository. Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

T143-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste, ensuring the safety of nuclear power plants, and promoting alternative energy sources are outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes in compliance with the requirements specified in NEPA, the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240), and Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58). The GTCC EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed disposal alternatives for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Based on the evaluation, DOE has determined that there are safe and secure alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS provides information that supports this determination, and, as discussed in Section 1.1, Purpose and Need for Agency Action, DOE is responsible for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

T143-4 See response to T143-1.

Friedman, Paula, Commenter ID No. W483

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 6:51 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10483

Thank you for your comment, Paula Friedman.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10483. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 06:50:57PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10483

First Name: Paula
Last Name: Friedman
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: friedman@gorge.net
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia River Gorge, a national scenic area, should not be risked with radioactive contamination by radioactive waste being sent to the Hanford storage site. Traffic through the Gorge becomes dangerous in stormy, especially snowy, weather, with danger of crashes. Even east of Portland, many thousands of people live within a few miles of the rail and road transits through the Gorge, and would be endangered by such shipments. Do not send radioactive waste through the Columbia River Gorge.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W483-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W483-1

Fryberger, Jeremy, Commenter ID No. L314

From: jeremyfryberger <jeremyfryberger@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2011 11:18 AM
To: gtccis@anl.gov
Subject: Nuclear waste storage

DOE GTC EIS: Arnold Edelman, document manager, Cloverleaf Building, EM-43, 1000 Independence Avenue, Washington, DC, 20585

Mr. Edelman,

With respect to America's nuclear waste challenges, I am strongly in favor of Hardened On-Site Storage (HOSS). I am also in favor of HOSS facilities being located at the site of the waste's creation. This approach requires communities/ regions that accept/ host nuclear facilities to be responsible for the waste's permanent storage. It also largely eliminates dangerous transport of these toxic materials.

Until HOSS is the standard practice for storage of nuclear waste, Idaho should not receive this type of waste from any other state.

Thank you for your consideration of my opinion.

Jeremy Fryberger
603 Wood River Drive
Ketchum, ID 8340

L314-1

The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

L314-1

Gaines, Brenda, Commenter ID No. W38

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 8:57 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10038

Thank you for your comment, Brenda Gaines.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10038. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 18, 2011 08:56:45PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10038

First Name: Brenda
Middle Initial: D
Last Name: Gaines
Address: 93706 Swamp Creek Rd.
City: Blachly
State: OR
Zip: 97412
Country: USA
Email: brendad@pioneer.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not make a bad situation worse.

Do not truck dangerous radioactive waste through our communities, risking lives on the highway and in the community to poison the Columbia River.

Clean up Hanford!

Stop this nuclear energy madness. This is threatening the health and lives of too many people as well as the wildlife, and our oceans.

Thyroid cancer downwind from Chernobyl is still at an alarming rate.

Keep the nuclear waste where it is produced. And stop producing it!

Germany has shown us how it is possible to provide reliable and powerful renewable energy.

Don't continue the scandalously corrupt and hypocritical economics and politics of nuclear power.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W38-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W38-2 See response to W38-1.

W38-3 DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment. These regulations include requirements for radioactive materials packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping papers, and highway routing. The waste shipments would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC wastes would be shipped in approved waste packages and transportation casks. The robust nature of these casks limits the potential release of radioactive and chemically hazardous material under the severest of accident conditions.

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W38-1

W38-3

W38-2

W38-3

(Cont.)



DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE (DOE/EIS-0375-D) U.S. Department of Energy

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. Mrs. Ms. Mr. & Mrs. Dr. Name: Robert Gallegos Title: Organization: Address: City: State: Zip Code: Phone: 505-660-6762 E-Mail Address: 3rsgallegos@comcast.net

Comment: The clean-up @ LONE is well underway. The DOE has spent hundred of millions of dollars on this clean-up. It makes little sense to place 7 GTCC waste @ Los Alamos after so much effort and money has been spent. Disposal @ LONE is not the subject of the alternative proposed in the EIS. I understand the need to dispose of this waste in the safe manner. The continued storage of this waste throughout the U.S. is not acceptable in the present state. The US congress must take future action to not only

Please use other side if more space is needed.

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- Withhold my name and address from the public record. Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to: Mr. Arnold Edelman Document Manager Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43) U.S. Department of Energy 1000 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to: (301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to: gtcecis@ani.gov

L403-1

Consistent with NEPA requirements, the EIS does consider and evaluate the irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources for each action alternative. The resources that would be irreversibly and irretrievably committed for the disposal of GTCC waste at WIPP would include the underground space, energy, raw materials, and other natural and human-made resources used to construct the additional rooms needed (see Section 4.6). The resources that would be irreversibly or irretrievably committed during the disposal of GTCC waste by using the land disposal methods would include the land encompassed by the facility footprint, water, energy, raw materials, and other natural and human-made resources for construction of the disposal facility (see Section 5.4).

Estimated costs for implementing the various alternatives are given in this EIS to the extent that this information was available. A detailed cost evaluation is not required to be included in an EIS under NEPA. Detailed cost information could be provided in a future site-specific NEPA review, as appropriate.

L403-1

J-1091

January 2016

Gallegos, Robert, Commenter ID No. L403 (cont'd)

ensure the safe disposal of this waste but find mechanism to recover the costs (both extent possible) from the commercial entities that have generated and profited from this waste.

Given the current NRC policy the safest method for disposal is deep geologic disposal, i.e., WIPP or at the Nevada site outlined in the EIS with the least risk to the public.

L403-1
(Cont.)

L403-2

L403-2 Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation and WIPP's operating record, DOE believes that the WIPP repository would be a safe location for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes, some of which include long-lived radionuclides. DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require modification to existing law. In addition, it would be necessary to revise the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, the WIPP compliance certification with EPA, and the WIPP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

The State of New Mexico has indicated a willingness to accept GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes for disposal at WIPP. Twenty-eight New Mexico State Senators signed a proclamation made in the Fiftieth Legislature, First Session, 2011, stating: "Be it resolved that we, the undersigned, support the opportunity for other potential missions in southeast New Mexico to adequately address the disposal of defense high-level waste, commercial high-level waste, Greater Than Class C LLRW and surplus plutonium waste, as well as the interim storage of spent nuclear fuel." In response to the Draft GTCC EIS, Secretary David Martin, Secretary of the New Mexico Environment Department, sent a letter to DOE on June 27, 2011, stating that "the Department encourages DOE to support the WIPP or WIPP Vicinity proposed locations as the preferred alternatives addressed in the Draft EIS. The geologic repository is the favored alternative being more effective for the enduring time frames for this waste type." In addition, the Governor of New Mexico, in a letter to DOE Secretary Steven Chu on September 1, 2011, stated that the State of New Mexico encourages DOE to support the proposed location of WIPP as the preferred alternative for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

1 MR. GALLEGOS: Right, right. Thank you very
2 much. Thank you all for coming.

3 My name is Tom Gallegos. I'm a citizen of
4 Santa Fe County. I'm here as an interested citizen.

5 I'm also a tour guide in northern New Mexico
6 for the last three years, and had the opportunity to
7 bring visitors from all over the world on a regular
8 basis throughout the year to visit all of our northern
9 New Mexico communities that are affected by this
10 particular proposal. So that's also why I'm here.

11 I'm opposed to this consideration of LANL as a
12 disposal location for the greater than C type of waste,
13 and the reasons are, number one, because of our
14 extremely fragile physical environment, as we all know.
15 This reminds me a little bit of Tech Time Energy two
16 years ago that was planning to, you know, threatening,
17 if you will, to drill for oil and natural gas just
18 south of Santa Fe. Some of you may remember that, and
19 as it turned out, it was all for profit, and it was a
20 sat effort by some folks to just make money in a sad
21 way.

22 And I think this has that same feel a little

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T99-1

The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository. Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as needed and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement..

T99-1

Gallegos, Tom, Commenter ID No. T99 (cont'd)

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1 bit. It was also dangerous environmentally to all of
2 us, and thank God for Governor Richardson coming back
3 and for all the local people in Santa Fe County and
4 around the state who stood up against that, and that
5 practice has been stopped; and our environmental
6 regulations were enhanced a lot.

7 So we have an extremely physical or extremely
8 fragile physical environment that can be affected by
9 this potential action.

10 Also, number two would be our mixed cultural
11 resources, as we all know that we live here. Our
12 public environment, our public communities, our regular
13 communities, farms, et cetera, in this area, it's
14 unique in all the United States, maybe in all the
15 world, but it's certainly unique in a great part of the
16 United States, our cultural environment that we have
17 here that could be greatly affected.

18 And also, number three would be our tourism-
19 based economy for northern New Mexico. A great part of
20 it, besides LANL, does bring a lot of money here,
21 although a lot of it doesn't really reach many of us
22 here. The tourism-based economy in northern New Mexico

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T99-2

As required by NEPA, the EIS evaluates the potential impacts of the proposed action on cultural resources at the various DOE sites in sufficient detail to assess the potential impacts of the proposed alternatives. DOE recognizes that development of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require that future land uses be restricted at and near the site for the protection of the general public. This action could affect areas that may be important to American Indian tribes.

DOE considered the text provided by the participating affiliated American Indian tribes for each of DOE sites evaluated in selection of the preferred alternative. Information provided by the tribal governments associated with exposure pathways unique to American Indian tribes (e.g., greater intakes of fish, game, and plants; use of sweat lodges; use of natural pigment paints for traditional ceremonies) would be evaluated in site-specific NEPA reviews for the alternative(s) selected in a ROD for this EIS.

T99-3

There are no definitive studies related to the effects of radioactive waste shipments on local tourism and property values. With an average of only one to two shipments per day over the potential 60 year lifetime of a proposed disposal facility in the case of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste shipments, it is unlikely that there would be any significant impact on tourism and property values.

T99-2

T99-3

J-1094

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

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1 is essential that we not expose our fragile environment
2 to the potential risks that could benefit from this,
3 which could be a possible incident, an accident, a
4 seismic event, or maybe some unforeseen circumstance
5 that could affect us all if this waste is somehow
6 brought here and exposed.

7 Many here are already concerned about the
8 legacy waste from the early Los Alamos years. So 60
9 years later we're still having to deal with the legacy
10 waste that is still here with us unfortunately, and
11 that now we have a new CMRR facility that will just add
12 to that legacy waste, and we've not done a good job
13 unfortunately. You know, we're just not able locally
14 very much to get a handle on that, but the new CMRR
15 will just add to the problem, as I see it.

16 So maybe the preferred option for now would be
17 the on-site disposal might be the best until we all
18 understand or know and change our own habits and get a
19 greater solution.

20 So I'm strongly opposed to LANL being as a
21 site, but the bottom line is the health of our people
22 and the health of our environment, as people have said

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T99-3
(Cont.)

T99-4

T99-4

DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative.

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1 so eloquently tonight. It's too important to allow

2 this kind of activity in this area.

3 Thank you.

Ganus, Carolyn, Commenter ID No. W223

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 10:25 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10223

Thank you for your comment, carolyn ganus.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10223. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 10:24:41AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10223

First Name: carolyn
Last Name: ganus
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
I am completely opposed to radioactive waste being transported through the Gorge. This national scenic area should be protected! The spectre of a radioactive incident is horrifying beyond measure!

W223-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W223-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

J-1097

January 2016

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20 MR. BROWN: Okay. David Garcia and then

21 Patricia Trujillo.

22 MR. GARCIA: Good evening, everyone. My name
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1 is David Garcia. I'm from the community of San Antonio
2 Del Guache, and I just have a couple of comments that I
3 would like to speak with your permission.

4 And I think that's a very key thing, is asking
5 a sense that we all come to hear, and we have a sense
6 that we respect everybody else that's in the room. And
7 so I invoke a very important question that a feminist
8 anthropologist by the name of Gayatri Spivak brought
9 up, and she asked, "Can the subalterns speak?"

10 And what this mean is can marginalized,
11 disenfranchises people be heard? And so I ask you
12 that.

13 And so in many ways when I in many times
14 reading, I ask people here, how many of you have read
15 EIS reports and read the comments and read the
16 community responses. Are those community responses
17 being heard?

18 I come here tonight representing an idea. In
19 many Indo-Hispano communities we have an idea which is
20 called "resolana." "Resolana" is a space where people
21 dialogue. It's meaningful dialogue. Many times it's
22 the traditional space where people learn. What it is

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T110-1 DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS (see Section 1.5). All comments received was considered in preparing this Final EIS and in the identification of the preferred alternative presented in Section 2.10.

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1 is in the morning time when the sun comes up over the
2 mountains, people gather outside of their houses on the
3 southern facing wall, and they have meaningful
4 conversations of what's going to happen in that day.

5 In many ways I feel what's going on here is
6 not meaningful dialogue. I think it's many times
7 monologue when we look at many of these EIS reports
8 which are volume upon volume, and many times our
9 comments that we offer up for a lot of these management
10 companies, bureaucratic institutions to kind of take
11 our public comment, and they just add it to an
12 appendix. They add it to the last volume of a ten or
13 15 volume document.

14 And I think is that a sense dialogue? And so
15 we have to question that. Many times do we need to
16 change the forum? Does it have to be -- in many ways a
17 lot of times the forum that we encounter is a forum
18 that doesn't allow our communities enough time to
19 respond. It doesn't allow the institutions, the
20 laboratories enough time to respond to us because I
21 think that's more important, I think, because they take
22 a very short time to respond to our responses when, in

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