

WCS_CISFEISCEm Resource

From: Sigrid Asmus <essay@nwlinc.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 23, 2017 11:28 PM
To: WCS_CISFEIS Resource
Subject: [External_Sender] Docket ID NRC=2016-023

To the Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

Waste Control Specialists' (WCS) application to store tons of irradiated nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste from nuclear reactors around the country in Andrews County, Texas, will cause thousands of unnecessary and dangerous nuclear waste shipments across the US.

It is imperative that you reject the WCS application, particularly as this area of Texas is likely to be subject to intensive fracking, which would make release of radioactive substances into drinking water unavoidable and permanent. Moreover, no private company has the integrity and stability to safely store nuclear waste, which can have a dangerous half-life of hundreds to thousands of years.

Risks of Transporting Nuclear Waste:

As you prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) of WCS's nuclear waste storage application, I urge you to include a full assessment of all the risks of transporting toxic waste through our communities and farmland, and on our country's highways, railways, and waterways.

The EIS for Waste Control Specialists' license application should include a designation of transportation routes and the array of potential impacts of accidents or malicious attacks that could occur along those routes. If the license is approved, deadly waste would be transported through communities, farmland, sensitive natural areas and watersheds throughout the country for 24 years.

It is imperative that the public comment period should be extended for 90 more days to enable parties along all these potential routes to comment.

Risks to Local Groundwater:

The EIS should independently review the risk of groundwater contamination at the site, especially since the entire Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Radioactive Materials Division recommended denying a license for "low-level" radioactive waste at the Waste Control Specialists site due to the proximity of groundwater.

Risks of Accident:

The EIS should consider potential impacts from accidents or radioactive waste-related acts of malice along transport routes and at the site, including impacts to people, land and water. In-depth research should examine radiation monitoring and cumulative impacts of multiple facilities near the WCS site, site security, engineering adequacy of the storage pad and seismic stresses, and the adequacy of the crane that would move radioactive waste.

Local Community Does Not Consent:

The local community has not consented to becoming a national radioactive waste dumping ground. They should not have to risk contamination of our land, aquifers or air or the health of plants, wildlife and livestock.

Risks of Temporary Site Becoming Permanent:

The EIS should address the impacts of “interim storage” becoming dangerous permanent de facto disposal, and the possibility that the waste might never be disposed of in a scientifically viable geologic repository using a reliable isolation system. With political pressure gone, the waste would likely never move again.

These risks - when included in your review – make the decision to reject WCSs application clear.

Sincerely,

Sigrid Asmus

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