## WCS\_CISFEISCEm Resource

From: Sent: To: Subject: susan michetti <sunlightrising@gmail.com> Thursday, March 16, 2017 7:22 PM WCS\_CISFEIS Resource [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 nuclear waste shipments across the US. Worse yet, the infrastructure for our roads now results in very dangerous conditions, having been ignored for the most part throughout the last two decades. Wisconsin is full of potholes that damage axles and send cars flying sideways at times, and even the freeway system is bumpy. It would cost trillions to bring the road infrastructure up to date first. Our bridges throughout this country constitute a Russian roulette game as we travel never quite knowing when they will actually give way, but the assessments that they lack safety occurred at least a decade ago, but the Congressional Republicans did not prioritize road and bridge work programs as many recommended over the last 20 years and their condition has simply deteriorated.

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 the risks of transporting toxic waste 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. Because the food supply was not properly regulated and the American population is full of pesticide toxicity and heavy metals as well as GMOs, we no longer can predict where mental illness may display itself among American-born men or among actual terrorists. It is a well-known scientific fact that most toxic chemicals that impact the nervous system also impact the brain and cognitive functions. In addition, it is well known that endocrine disruption is rampant throughout American wildlife and human population. This impacts the ability to think clearly as well mood and behavior due to failure to properly regulate the use of pesticides and fracking chemicals that are now found too widespread in our water supply and food supply, causing mental instability. The halogens are particularly notable for causing endocrine instability and disruption. These halogens are chlorines, fluorines (being added to our water supply despite National Academy of Sciences' state-of-the-art Fluoride Report released March 2006 that should have altered the habits Americans don't want to change--the habits that Americans are too lazy to read about their adverse impacts in order to realize it is past time to correct course), and bromides. Radioactive lodine, another halogen, also causes its own set of problems, and that was released in excess during Fukushima and apparently continues to be released into the atmosphere from Fukushima with adverse effects inside the USA as well as throughout the entire northern hemisphere.

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,

susan michetti

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