

WCS_CISFEISCEm Resource

From: Peter Jones <pweebeus@aol.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 18, 2017 9:48 AM
To: WCS_CISFEIS Resource
Subject: [External_Sender] Docket ID NRC=2016-023

To the Nuclear Regulatory Commission:

Waste Control Specialists' application to store tons of irradiated nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste from nuclear reactors in Andrews County, Texas, will result in thousands of nuclear waste shipments across the US.

The Risks of Transporting Nuclear Waste:

As you prepare an Environmental Impact Statement of WCS's nuclear waste storage application, I urge you to include the risks of transporting radioactive 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 will be transported through communities, farmland, sensitive natural areas, and watersheds for 24 years.

The public comment period should be extended for 90 more days to enable parties along all these potential routes to comment.

The Risks to Local Groundwater:

The EIS should independently review the risk of groundwater contamination at the site. The 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.

The 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.

The 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 land, aquifers, air, plants, wildlife, or livestock.

The Risks of Temporary Site Becoming Permanent:

The EIS should address the impacts of “interim storage” becoming permanent de facto disposal. There is a possibility that the waste might never be disposed of in a scientifically viable geologic repository using a reliable isolation system. Without political pressure, the waste would likely never move again.

These risks - when included in the Environmental Impact Statement – make the decision to reject Waste Control Specialists' application wise.

Sincerely,

Peter Jones

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