

March 26, 1982

Mr. Ronald W. Hernan
Licensing Project Manager
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555



Dear Sir:

In reviewing the Draft Environmental Statement, I have found that some very critical areas have not been discussed.

ITEM 1: Subterranean Caverns

These caverns may be within 1/4 mile of the Nuclear Plant. The FSAR 2.5.1.2.5.4.1 does discuss these caverns but it left many unanswered questions. Since there has not been specific calculations of the "foreign" material removed with the salt that was removed, it is possible that the caverns are significantly larger than estimated. Also never discussed, was the very large chemical storage cavern which is northwest of the nuclear plant and is utilized by Dow Chemical Company. Mr. Jeff Kimball, a seismologist for the NRC, was unable to answer several questions about these caverns at the OM hearing on July 10, 1981 in Midland. Mr. Kimball admitted to not knowing the exact location of the caverns. He did say that the caverns were being further investigated. Where are the results of this investigation? Why hasn't remote-sensing been used to evaluate these caverns?

ITEM 2: Fogging of Roads

Dense fog may be so severe during the months of November through March that visibility will be significantly reduced to create traffic hazards. The DES only mentions Gordonville Road. Why were the parallel roads (Saginaw and Poseyville) not considered. Our children in school busses and hundreds of Dow employees travel these roads in a one hour time span. Who is responsible for their safety as they travel through this nuclear plant created hazard? Will the dense fog create a vehicular hazard for the hazardous waste trucks from the Dow Chemical Company. These trucks will be turning at Saginaw and Salzburg road

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intersection at the rate of one every 8 to 10 minutes. This will occur when full operation of Dow Chemical's 152 acre hazardous waste landfill begins operation.

ITEM 3: Fogging of Airborne Effluents

Will dense fogging physically and/or chemically saturate toxic effluent from the Dow Chemical Company and Dow Corning causing them to have a short airborne flight? The results will be a higher concentration of toxicity in the Midland area.

ITEM 4: Icing and Insurance Liability

Should power outage occur due to icing of power lines, home owner insurance companies will NOT cover losses such as flooded basements, loss of perishable goods in freezers and refrigerators, etc. This damage is not considered an Act of God but a man-created (nuclear plant) hazard. The DES does not discuss this liability.

ITEM 5: Radiation Tagging

Radio-isotopes may tag products produced at the Dow Chemical and Dow Corning plants making these products unacceptable for certain applications: such as contact lenses (Freeland), ear, nose and breast prostheses (Hemlock) or glues (used for NASA projects). No evaluation of the radioactive impact on the 152 acre Salzburg hazardous landfill has been addressed by the DES.

ITEM 6: Property Devaluation

It is recognized that the nuclear plant will impact property value in the area resulting in the loss of thousands of dollars for individual residences near the nuclear plant. The DES neglects this impact completely.

ITEM 7: Violation of Michigan Water Resource Commission Act

The DES states that some fish and waterfowl will die as a result of cooling pond and radioactive discharges from the nuclear plant into the Tittabawassee River. This is a clear violation of the Michigan Water Resource Commission Act. (See enclosure) The DES does not discuss this.

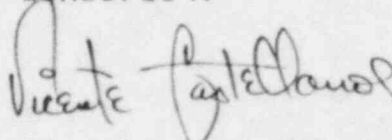
ITEM 8: Risk Assesment

The DES fails to make a cumulative risk assessment of the nuclear plant with the following established environmental risks:

Two chemical companies Four hazardous waste landfills Numerous chemical and brine disposal wells Three chemical storage caverns Open hazardous waste storage area (inside Dow complex) Two recognized earth faults

In conclusion, I strongly urge the NRC and the Michigan DNR to commence, immediately, hearings on the Draft Environmental Statement. I also would appreciate your response to my questions.

Sincerely,



Vicente Castellanos
Hazardous Waste Spokesman
Ingersoll
Township-Midland County
4823 S. Saginaw
Freeland, MI 48623

Law Review Commentaries

Flood plains, dredging, filling and regulation. Richard W. Bartke, 17 Wayne L.Rev. 861 (1971).

323.6 Unlawful discharges into waters, designation, evidence, remedies, penalties, nuisance

Sec. 6. (a) It shall be unlawful for any persons directly or indirectly to discharge into the waters of the state any substance which is or may become injurious to the public health, safety or welfare; or which is or may become injurious to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other uses which are being or may be made of such waters; or which is or may become injurious to the value or utility of riparian lands; or which is or may become injurious to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, aquatic life, or plants or the growth or propagation thereof be prevented or injuriously affected; or whereby the value of fish and game is or may be destroyed or impaired.

(b) The discharge of any raw sewage of human origin, directly or indirectly into any of the waters of the state shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the municipality in which the discharge originated unless the discharge shall have been permitted by an order or rule of the commission. If the discharge is not the subject of a valid permit issued by the commission, a municipality responsible for the discharge shall be subject only to the remedies provided in section 7.¹ If the discharge is the subject of a valid permit issued by the commission pursuant to section 7, and is in violation thereof, a municipality responsible for the discharge shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section 10.²

(c) A violation of a provision of this section shall be prima facie evidence of the existence of a public nuisance and in addition to the remedies provided for in this act may be abated according to law in an action brought by the attorney general in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Amended by P.A.1970, No. 200, § 1, Eff. April 1, 1971; P.A.1973, No 3, § 1, Imd. Eff. March 16.

¹ Section 323.7.

² Section 323.10.

Historical Note

Source:

P.A.1929, No. 245, § 6, Eff. Aug. 28.
C.L.1929, § 283.
C.L.1948, § 323.6.

P.A.1949, No. 117, § 1, Imd. Eff. May 17.
P.A.1965, No. 328, § 1, Eff. March 31, 1966.

CHEMICAL DISPOSAL WELLS

096 WELL NO 1 D DUNDEE Formation plugged 1980
 NE NE NE S27 14N2E midland Top. 2,973,000 gal

097 WELL NO 2 D DUNDEE pressure Depth
 SE SW SE S20 14N2E 735 psi 3645-3674
 Region of midland
 Cum. gallons
 479,109,610 gal
 (pH ~ 11)

JAN	193,000	0
FEB	423,000	75
MAR	1,404,000	0

108 WELL NO 3 D DUNDEE pressure Depth
 SW NW SW S21 14N2E 833 psi 3645-3700
 440,480,000 gal
 plugged LATE 1980
 NOVEMBER

109 WELL NO 4 D Sylvania pressure Depth
 SW NW SW S22 14N2E 1275 psi 4986-5117
 262,151,393 gal
 pH ~ 12.0

JAN	18,000
FEB	2,000
MAR	146,000

119 WELL NO 5 D DUNDEE pressure Depth
 NW NW NW S28 14N2E 792 psi 3645-3888
 Plugged 12/3/80
 316,155,127 gal
 (pH ~ 10-13.0)

117 WELL NO 7 D Process BRINE Sylvania PSI Depth
 NW NE NW S26 14N2E 1000 4955-5190
 4,311,295,335

100 WELL NO 8 D Sylvania pressure Depth
 SE SW NE S27 14N2E 1198 psi 4825-5120
 413,206,000 gal
 pH ~ 10.0 - 13.03

JAN	204,000
FEB	107,000
MAR	148,000

109 WELL NO 9 D plugged 1980 Sylvania pressure Depth
 SE SE NE S26 14N2E (midland Top) 1451 4917-5182
 75,283,000 gal

Cumulative to Beginning of 1981 → ALL CHEMICAL WELLS 3,806,287,719 gal