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To: <nrcprep@nrc.gov>
Date: Tue, Sep 19, 2000 8:02 PM
Subject: Draft Report Comments: NUREG-1714

65 PR 39206
June 23, 2000
(136)

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by
Bill Magavern (magavern@rcip.com) on Tuesday, September 19, 2000 at 20:02:13

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Comments: Licensing the proposed independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) on the reservation of the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians would constitute a grave environmental injustice. Native Americans have already borne more than their fair share of the deaths and diseases caused by the United States government's failed experiment with nuclear power. Uranium mining has taken a grievous toll on many Indians who were never told of the dangers of their occupation.

Now eight private utilities seek governmental approval for dumping their highly irradiated nuclear fuel on the Goshute reservation. Like the earlier ill-fated attempt by nuclear utilities to dump radioactive waste on the Mescalero tribe of New Mexico, this effort uses the illusion of economic development to entice a tribe into trading away its future. The claim in the draft environmental impact statement that "there are no disproportionately high and adverse impacts on low income or minority populations" does not stand up to even the barest scrutiny. To once again target an Indian tribe with our nation's deadliest poison makes a mockery of justice.

The reservation could well become the permanent, not "interim," resting place for the lethal wastes, and the EIS should account for that possibility. Although the utilities claim that this would just be an interim dump, nuclear waste is very difficult to pick up once it has been put down. The ostensible interim nature of the proposed dump relies on the Department of Energy opening a repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. But the Yucca site has several major technical flaws, including groundwater contamination, seismic vulnerability and volcanism, and is opposed by the State of Nevada and the vast majority of its people. Therefore, any irradiated fuel moved to the Goshute reservation might stay there indefinitely, without any of the safeguards necessary for a long-term facility.

The proposed waste dump would also impose serious risks on people outside of the reservation, especially those along the routes of transport from nuclear reactors to the dump. The DEIS does not adequately address the dangers of moving 4,000 giant casks, containing 40,000 tons of high-level nuclear waste, long distances by rail.

According to Radioactive Waste Management Associates, a severe PFS rail shipment accident releasing just a small fraction of the radioactive contents of a cask carrying 5-year-old cooled nuclear fuel (which is legal to ship under NRC regulations) would result in over 115 latent cancer fatalities to exposed individuals; the economic costs of emergency response, evacuation, interdiction and clean-up could be between \$14 billion and \$24 billion. A severe rail accident in a more dense urban area could cost over \$300 billion. All economic impacts over \$7 billion become the liability of the American taxpayer, under the Price-Anderson Act. The NRC

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must calculate and publish the full economic and health impacts from a severe accident in both urban and rural settings for all the projected transport routes. Full health impacts would include not only latent cancer fatalities, but non-fatal cancers, birth defects, genetic damage, lowered immunity, and other diseases. Twenty-five transport accidents with fully loaded casks bound for Skull Valley can be expected - many of them minor, but perhaps some severe.

Despite these risks, the NRC has not held a single public hearing outside of Utah on this DEIS. NRC should hold public hearings in all the transport corridor states through which waste could be shipped from commercial reactors to the proposed ISFSI.

All of the risks posed by this massive shipping and dumping of nuclear waste are unnecessary. There is no environmental or public health reason for moving irradiated fuel away from the reactors that generated it to a centralized site. Nuclear utilities are trying to solve their public relations problems at the expense of public health.

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