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received - *[Signature]*

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**Date:** Wed, Nov 10, 2004 2:54 PM

I believe the emissions from the proposed Les enrichment plant will be deposited into the loose topsoil we have in this area.

Seasonal winds from the south, some can be in excess of 50mph, will eventually blow the contaminated soil north over Hobbs.

This poses health risks for everyone between that plant and Hobbs.

Every man, woman, and child.

That is over 30,000 people.

I believe that if that plant goes into operation, the state of New Mexico and the federal government should be financially responsible for all new cancer cases in contaminate field: Hobbs and Eunice and surrounding areas.

As a 25 employee of the City of Hobbs, I hauled quite a few loads of trash to the landfill that is located on the same road as the LES site.

On many occasions, I noticed strong winds blowing to the west.

Radioactive pollutants will be deposited heavily on Eunice.

One or more of the evaporative ponds that will hold radioactive water pose a health risk also.

I believe using pit liners under a body of radioactive water is a substandard idea for safety reasons.

If the water table becomes contaminated, again the state and federal government should assume all costs.

Les is an underfunded shell company. Its parent company Urenco has a reputation for dishonesty. If there are any problems, Les will simply go bankrupt.

Our City and County leaders have failed to provide full disclosure on the effects of the LES plant to the people here.. LES officials have failed to provide full disclosure to the people here.

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source EIS for the National Enrichment Facility in Lea County New Mexico

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FRIDS = ADM-03

Grd = G. Bradford (17H131)  
N. Johnson (TAS)

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Files	Size
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Mime.822	165005

**Date & Time**  
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**Options**

Expiration Date:	None
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Security:	Standard

Another sensitivity test was conducted to investigate possible effects of strong southerly but not extreme winds (again between 8 meters per second [26.2 feet per second] and 14 meters per second [45.9 feet per second]) on pollutant concentrations, when pollutants may possibly reach Hobbs. March 10, 1991, was selected for this simulation and 24-hour average concentrations were estimated. The wind speed was approximately 10 meters per second (32.8 feet per second) from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m., mostly from the south, and stability was neutral. Figure E-9 shows the results from this simulation.

Average 24-hour concentrations are shown as a shaded image overlaid on a schematic map of the study area. The figure shows a narrow plume extending to the north from the source.

These sensitivity tests indicate that pollutants may possibly reach Hobbs during strong wind episodes. However, atmospheric conditions when winds can be characterized as "gale" or "storm" are rare, and levels of concentrations are expected to be significantly lower at distances greater than 25 kilometers (15.5 miles). Spatial gradients in modeled pollutant concentrations were also estimated. A sensitivity test was conducted for the same day (March 10, 1991), with winds from the south, so the plume extends to the north from the proposed NEF source. The results from this simulation are shown in Figure E-10.

The figure shows the decrease in concentrations at the plume centerline due to dispersion processes as a function of distance from the source. As can be seen from the figure, the concentration decreases by a factor of 1,000 when the possible plume from the proposed NEF reaches Hobbs.

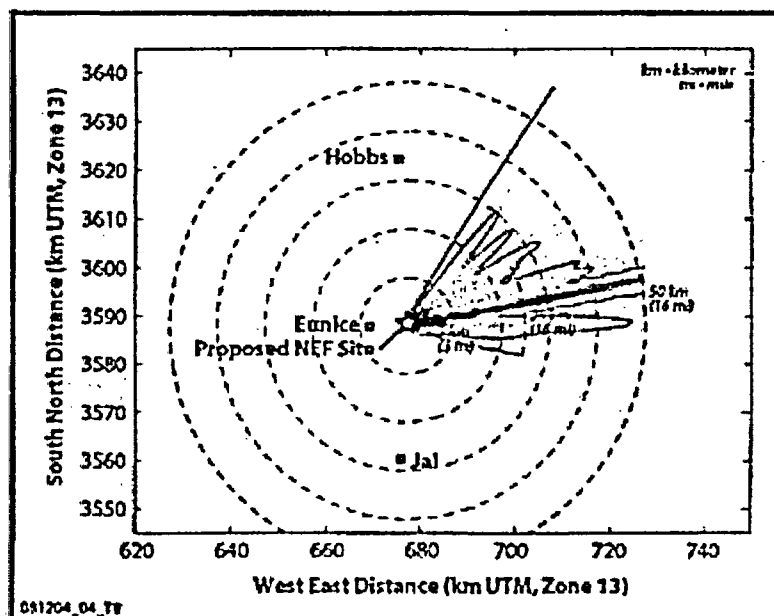


Figure E-8 Average 24-Hour Concentrations of Pollutants in Extreme Winds from the West-Southwest

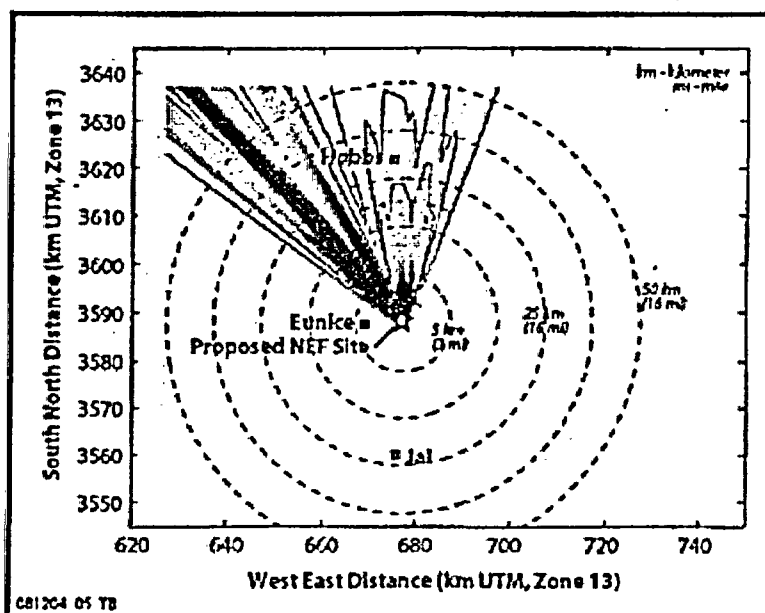


Figure E-9 Average 24-Hour Concentrations of Pollutants in Strong Southerly Winds