

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 9/4/15 5:11 PM
Received: August 26, 2015
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. 1jz-8krv-xui6
Comments Due: September 01, 2015
Submission Type: Web

Docket: NRC-2014-0044
Reactor Effluents

Comment On: NRC-2014-0044-0002
Reactor Effluents

Document: NRC-2014-0044-DRAFT-0004
Comment on FR Doc # 2015-10408

Submitter Information

Name: Brian Donovan

General Comment

www.euradcom.org/2011/ecrr2010.pdf The ICRP standards have problems.

The standards should not be relaxed in anyway. The nuclear power fleet is aging, and the there will be intense pressure to relax standards to cut costs.

Nuclear power is no longer competitive with solar and wind, further aggravating corner cutting pressure.

Solar and wind are now available cheaper than any other sources.

http://www.lazard.com/media/1777/levelized_cost_of_energy_-_version_80.pdf

We need to go solar, wind, hydro, waste to energy and fuels from air, water and electricity as fast as possible.

We are facing peak coal, oil and nuclear way sooner than we thought.

It is better old plants shut down, and the resources diverted to workable renewable solutions, rather than try and rescue old reactors.

Inspection and reporting requirements should be increased for aging reactors, and independent inspectors must be allow to make surprise inspections, if they are not already.

New reactors make even less sense.

The IAEA says that we will have uranium shortages starting in 2025, then getting worse fast.

http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1104_scr.pdf

"As we look to the future, presently known resources fall short of demand."

Fig 16 show the shortfall in 2025 and it going 1/4 of that 2050
fig 20 also show shortfall.

The 2014 version is essentially the same conclusion.
For ins fig 2.11 shows exactly the same date of shortfall: 2025.