

Garcia, David, Commenter ID No. T110 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

114

1 fact, there needs to be ample amount of time for these
2 institutions to respond to our comments.

3 And many times I come to think about are these
4 EIS reports dialogues or do they represent monologues,
5 and finally, in terms of thinking about what many
6 people have brought up tonight is meaningful dialogue.
7 Is this what we really want?

8 And I think the answer is yes. And I think
9 what has to happen within this is that we have a
10 community that is highly formally educated, and I think
11 it's time for these communities that are highly
12 formally educated to come into our community and start
13 taking classes.

14 It's time --
15 (Applause.)

16 MR. GARCIA: -- for them to start taking
17 classes from us in terms of being able to respond in an
18 adequate, culturally relevant way to our comments.

19 And so that's all I had to say. Thank you
20 very much, and God bless you.

T110-2
(Cont.)

Gargas, Don, Commenter ID No. W121

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:42 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10121

Thank you for your comment, Don Gargas.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10121. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:41:22PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10121

First Name: Don
Last Name: Gargas
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please don't allow radioactive waste to be transported through the Columbia River Gorge in Washington state.
Thank you

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W121-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W121-1

Gauthier, Jerome, Commenter ID No. W367

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 3:41 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10367

Thank you for your comment, Jerome Gauthier.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10367. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 03:41:05PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10367

First Name: Jerome
Last Name: Gauthier
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

My spouse and I do not support any trucking of radioactive waste along the 184 corridor in "The Columbia River Gorge." This is a pristine area with adverse weather conditions and cannot afford even 1 truck coming through with deadly radioactive waste. Why is this waste being transferred to Hanford since the plant continues to leak deadly toxins into the Columbia River and this waste will only increase that release. It is time to totally clean up this facility. It is not time to bring even more toxic waste through this area and add to the potential disaster that is ongoing at the Hanford Plant with the extensive possibility of toxifying the entire Columbia River Basin and The entire Columbia River Gorge and Scenic Area. Look for other solutions.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W367-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W367-1

Gearhart, Franklin, Commenter ID No. W64

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, May 23, 2011 1:25 PM
To: mail_gtccisarchives; gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10065
Attachments: USDOE_Waste_GTCC10065.doc

Thank you for your comment, Franklin Gearhart.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10065. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 23, 2011 01:25:09PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10065

First Name: Franklin
Last Name: Gearhart
Address: PO Box 3426
City: Gresham
State: OR
Zip: 97030
Country: USA
Email: fgearhart@frontier.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record
Attachment: C:\fakepath\USDOE Waste.doc

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Gearhart, Franklin, Commenter ID No. W64 (cont'd)

➤ May 23, 2011

To: USDOE

Re: Disposal of highly radioactive and long-lived wastes

- USDOE should not bring anymore radioactive wastes to Hanford Reservation;
- Cleanup and haul out all the radioactive wastes that contaminate Hanford and see that no more is brought to the Hanford site;
- Oregon and Washington should be allowed to have the final say as to what is brought to Hanford. They have spoken, "NO MORE AT HANFORD";
- USDOE should develop a deep burial site on arid federal lands not in the northwest US;
- USDOE must respect the sovereignty of the States.

Thank you,

Franklin Gearhart
PO Box 3426
Gresham, OR 97030

W64-1

W64-2

W64-3

W64-4

W64-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W64-2 See response to W64-1.

W64-3 See response to W64-1

W64-4 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

Draft GTCC-LLRW EIS public hearing comment, North Augusta, SC
19 Apr 2011, by: Stephen V. Geddes, citizen of Aiken SC

The initial mission of the Savannah River Plant (SRS) was the production of materials required to build atomic bombs. In fulfilling that mission, a certain amount of pollution, mostly radiological in nature, was distributed at various locations on the site. The current mission, or one of the current missions of the plant is often described as one of environmental remediation to correct those problems.

The future use of this 300+ square mile piece of South Carolina property has not been definitively agreed upon by the Congress.

Two possible uses that have been proposed are the creation of either a National Energy Research Park or the creation of a National Environmental Research Park. Either of these possibilities, or a combination of the two, would seem to be a worthwhile use for this area, certainly a use that would reward the state of South Carolina and its citizens for the sacrifices it made when it allowed the removal of this county-sized area from the general use of the state proper.

This being the case, I think SRS should be considered a candidate for the location of the proposed nuclear waste disposal site only if such location would have no negative impact on an eventual use of the site for either of the two proposed uses previously mentioned, uses which, in addition to the stated purposes of either proposal could also provide considerable access to large areas of the site for recreational use by the general public.

A second consideration, should SRS be selected as one of the preferred options for disposal of this waste, is that the proposed location of the disposal site is in an area not currently in use for waste management. This would seem to be counterproductive to the end use of the site for either of the two suggested proposals or for the eventual uses of much of the area by the general public. Consideration should be given to using areas currently in use for waste management, or areas contiguous to same, to eliminate this as a point of concern in future years.

L408-1 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

The proposed locations for the GTCC land disposal methods identified in the GTCC EIS are considered reference locations for the purposes of the EIS evaluation. If SRS were selected for possible implementation of a land disposal method or methods, a site-specific NEPA review and documentation, as appropriate, along with a further optimization by a selection study, would be conducted to identify the location or locations within the SRS that would best accommodate a land disposal method(s). The selection study would consider other future land uses.

L408-1

Geddes, Steve, Commenter ID No. T3

1
2
3 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Steve Geddes, and Peter
4 Evans will be next.

5 MR. STEVE GEDDES: Thank you, Mr. Brown, Mr.
6 Edelman, members of staff, ladies and gentlemen. My
7 name is Steve Geddes. I've just got a short--short
8 comment here. And basically it starts with the initial
9 mission of Savannah River Plant, SRS, which was the
10 production of materials required to build atomic bombs.
11 In fulfilling that mission a certain amount of
12 munition, mostly radiological in nature, was
13 distributed at various locations on the site. The
14 current mission or one of the current missions of the
15 plant is often described as one of environmental
16 remediation to correct those problems. The future use
17 of this 300-plus square miles--square-mile piece of
18 South Carolina property has not been definitively
19 agreed upon by congress. Two possible uses that have
20 been proposed are the creation of either a national
21 energy research park or the creation of a national
22 environmental research park. Either of these
23 possibilities of a combination of the two would seem to
24 be a worthwhile use for this area, certainly a use that
25 would reward the State of South Carolina and its
26 citizens for the sacrifices it made when it allowed the

Geddes, Steve, Commenter ID No. T3 (cont'd)

11

1 removal of this county-sized area from the general use
2 of the state proper. This being the case I think SRS
3 should be considered a candidate for the location of
4 proposed nuclear waste disposal site only if such
5 location would have no negative impact on the eventual
6 use of the site for either of the two proposed uses
7 previously mentioned. Uses which in addition to the
8 stated purposes of either proposal could also provide
9 considerable access to large areas of the site for
10 recreational use by the general public. A second
11 consideration, should SRS be selected as one of the
12 preferred options for disposal of this waste is that
13 the proposed location of the disposal site is in an
14 area not currently in use for waste management. This
15 would seem to be counterproductive to the end use of
16 the site for either of the two suggested proposals or
17 for the eventual uses of much of the area by the
18 general public. Consideration should be given to using
19 areas currently in use for waste management or areas
20 contiguous to same to eliminate this point of concern
21 in future years. Thank you.

T3-1

T3-2

T3-1

The proposed locations for the GTCC land disposal methods identified in the GTCC EIS are considered reference locations for the purposes of the EIS evaluation. If SRS were selected for possible implementation of a land disposal method or methods, a site-specific NEPA review and documentation, as appropriate, along with a further optimization by a selection study, would be conducted to identify the location or locations within the SRS that would best accommodate a land disposal method(s). The selection study would consider other future land uses.

T3-2

See response to T3-1.

Geiser, Katie, Commenter ID No. W340

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 22, 2011 6:45 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10340

Thank you for your comment, katie geiser.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10340. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 22, 2011 06:44:22PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10340

First Name: katie
Middle Initial: j
Last Name: geiser
Address: :
City:
State:
Country: USA
Email: katieg3@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

As a fourth generation Oregonian, as a health care professional, and most importantly as a voice for life, I ask that no more nuclear waste be buried at Hanford until Hanford is cleaned up!

Thank you for your support for life and health!

Katie Geiser

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W340-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W340-1

George, Betina, Commenter ID No. W32

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2011 3:55 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10032

Thank you for your comment, Betina George.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10032. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 17, 2011 03:54:43PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10032

First Name: Betina
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: George
Address:
City:
State:
Country: USA
Email: scarlettawkes@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

As a resident of Washington state, I object vehemently to the unsecured transport of radioactive waste through our state, and also its disposal in unlined trenches at Hanford and other nearby locations that would, without doubt, lead to the contamination of the Columbia River and the nearby groundwater, which could raise the measurable radiation level of that water to 48 millerems per year per resident. This is a deplorable misuse of that land, an immoral abuse of the Nez Perce and Yakima treaties, and as a member of the First Nations Ahousit band of the Nuu-Chah-Nulth people, it is disgusting that any non-tribal government, to this day, still feels justified in exposing its Indigenous peoples to such extreme radiation and toxicity that it may cause terminal cancers to explode in their frequency and increase their overall lethality. The Department of Energy and the United States Federal Government has been entrusted with the enormous responsibility of safely disposing of toxic and radioactive wastes, and this method clearly poses an unacceptable hazard to all of Washington's residents, but especially to the defenseless nearby tribal residents. I implore the D.O.E. to stop this irresponsible action, and respect the rights of all of Washington's citizens to have safe, clean, carcinogen free water, and devise another plan for disposal that ensures both safe transport that provides adequate security in the event of a terrorist plot to abscond with dangerous materials, and adequate containment and secure storage, preferably at another location altogether, that endangers NO ONE.

Sincerely,
Betina A. George

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W32-1

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W32-1

J-1110

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Gerdes, Cynthia, Commenter ID No. W117

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:37 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10117

Thank you for your comment, Cynthia Gerdes.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10117. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:36:49PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10117

First Name: Cynthia
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Gerdes
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: cgerdes@solidnet.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Keep toxic radiation waste out of the Gorge and out of our lives! And clean up Hanford. Creating this kind of a mess anywhere is beyond belief--and especially in the Gorge.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W117-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W117-1

Gerould, Stephen, Commenter ID No. W122

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:43 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10122

Thank you for your comment, Stephen Gerould.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10122. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:42:27PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10122

First Name: Stephen
Last Name: Gerould
Address: 3307 SW Dosch Rd
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97239
Country: USA
Email: stephen@stephengerould.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Keep nuke waste out of our state of Oregon. PERIOD.
The Columbia River has borne far too much abuse from the Nuclear Industry. We the citizens of Oregon have spoken repeatedly against Nuclear Arms and Energy.

NO, NO, NO. -- Not Ever!!!!

(UNDERSTAND THAT??)

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W122-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W122-1

Gibbons, Anne, Commenter ID No. L207

From: Edelman, Arnold <Arnold.Edelman@em.doe.gov>
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2011 2:42 PM
To: Picel, Mary H.
Subject: FW: Greater than Class C Comments

Mary I got this email directly.
Arnie

-----Original Message-----

From: Anne Gibbons [mailto:gibbons@lynchbug.edu]
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2011 2:33 PM
To: Arnold Edelman
Cc: Anne Gibbons
Subject: Greater than Class C Comments

June 9, 2011

Arnold Edelman, Document Manager, DOE GTCC EIS, Cloverleaf Bld., EM-43, 1000

Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mr. Edelman;

I write to you as a concerned citizen and a follower of Jesus. Having just returned from Haiti I am struck once again by the scarcity of resources in our world and the priorities we have as a country. So much good could be done if we were to consider alternatives to War and the preparations for War.

To that end I humbly ask for your thoughtful consideration of the following recommendations:

Hardened On-site Storage (HOSS) must be considered as an alternative.

o GTCC waste and irradiated spent fuel would remain on-site at commercial nuclear power plants in long-term storage so that they can be monitored and are protected in hardened storage facilities from aircraft crashes or terrorist attacks. Keeping the waste in HOSS would reduce the risk of accidents or a terrorist attack during transport. While HOSS is not a permanent solution, it would be more protective of human health and the environment than any of DOE's current dumping practices and the alternatives presented in the DEIS.

L207-1 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

L207-1

Gibbons, Anne, Commenter ID No. L207 (cont'd)

- The DOE rejection of the HOSS alternative is unacceptable because GTCC LLW at present and for decades in the future will be in on-site storage, so the actual status is not outside the scope of alternatives that should be considered for an EIS.

- o The DEIS rejected the HOSS alternative that many people from around the country advocated at DOE's GTCC scoping meetings in 2007.

- o HOSS would be a safe way of storing wastes until a scientifically sound, publicly acceptable solution is found. Part of that future solution, of course, should be drastically minimizing the generation of those wastes.

- o DOE's reason for rejecting HOSS is that it is "not a permanent disposal facility." Yet, most of the GTCC waste will not be generated for many decades.

- o At least 85 percent of existing reactors and any new ones are expected to operate beyond 2030, which means GTCC waste disposal could not begin for years after that.

- o Decisions now about disposal sites and technologies are premature. There is time to learn from experience.

- o DOE must create a regulatory definition of HOSS.

- o DOE must create a regulatory framework for HOSS

- o HOSS is not a "no action" alternative.

- Do not send GTCC to DOE sites. Nation-wide, DOE sites are still facing 100's of billions of dollars and decades worth of cleanup from the Cold War.

WIPP Recommendations

- The Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) must not be considered for GTCC waste disposal.

- DOE is considering WIPP for GTCC disposal only because WIPP is currently the only hole in the ground. DOE must expand its horizons.

- o Section 1.4.3 of the EIS states, "For deep geologic disposal, WIPP in New Mexico was included for evaluation in this EIS because of its characteristics as a geologic repository."

- The only repository alternative considered is WIPP, even though federal and New Mexico laws clearly prohibit commercial waste, including GTCC. By law, WIPP's mission is limited to 175,564 cubic meters of transuranic waste from nuclear weapons. That's less than 5,000,000 curies of radioactivity. GTCC waste would be 30 times more radioactivity than planned for WIPP and would eliminate the ban on commercial waste.

Los Alamos Recommendations

- The Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) must not be considered for GTCC waste.

- The location of LANL in a seismic fault zone between a rift valley and a dormant volcano is not the place for radioactive waste that is dangerous for tens of thousands of years.

L207-1
(Cont.)

L207-2

L207-3

L207-4

L207-5

L207-2 The development of a regulatory framework for the use of HOSS at commercial nuclear power plants is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS. DOE does not have authority to regulate the storage of radioactive wastes at commercial facilities, including nuclear power plants. Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended (AEA) (see United States Code: 42 USC § 2011), the NRC is responsible for regulating storage of such wastes. Radioactive waste storage requirements can be found in 10 CFR Part 30 (Rule of General Applicability to Domestic Licensing of Byproduct Material), 10 CFR Part 70 (Domestic Licensing of Special Nuclear Material), and 10 CFR Part 72 (Licensing Requirements for the Independent Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level Radioactive Waste, and Reactor-Related Greater Than Class C Waste). In addition, the NRC has provided guidance for the storage of LLRW in SECY-94-198, Review of Existing Guidance Concerning the Extended Storage of Low-Level Radioactive Waste, which was issued on August 1, 1994.

L207-3 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

L207-4 DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

Gibbons, Anne, Commenter ID No. L207 (cont'd)

Anne Gibbons
412 Stafford Street
Lynchburg, VA
434-846-5902

L207-5 The seismic conditions at LANL (see Section 8.1.2.1.4) were considered in the evaluation performed for the EIS. The results of the evaluation were taken into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative presented in the Final EIS.

Giese, Mark, Commenter ID No. E59

From: Mark M Giese <m.mk@att.net>
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2011 12:29 PM
To: gtccsis@anl.gov
Subject: prepare a new draft EIS

Please prepare a new draft EIS that considers HOSS facilities as the best solution for GTCC waste for decades to come.

Thank you.

--Mark M Giese
1520 Bryn Mawr Ave
Racine, WI 53403

E59-1

E59-1

The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

Giese, Mark, Commenter ID No. W14

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2011 12:06 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10014

Thank you for your comment, Mark Giese.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10014. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 11, 2011 12:05:28PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10014

First Name: Mark
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Giese
Address: 1520 Bryn Mawr Ave
City: Racine
State: WI
Zip: 53403
Country: USA
Email: m.mk@att.net

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Nuclear waste should be stored as safely as possible as close to its point of generation as possible. Waste this dangerous should be in hardened on-site storage (HOSS) NOW.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W14-1

The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

W14-1

J-1117

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Gleichman, Ted, Commenter ID No. W523

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 4:48 AM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10523

Thank you for your comment, Ted Gleichman.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10523. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 04:48:11AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10523

First Name: Ted
Last Name: Gleichman
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97203
Country: USA
Email: tedgleichman@mac.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Tragically, Hanford has been managed very badly. The Department of Energy is nowhere close to correcting the errors of the past or implementing competent management for the future.

It is imperative that no further chores be assigned to Hanford until ALL of the many existing problems there are fully resolved. They are not capable of handling more radioactive waste. Do not send any to Hanford.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W523-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W523-1

Goeckermann, John, Commenter ID No. W154

From: .gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 9:46 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10154

Thank you for your comment, John Goeckermann.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10154. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 09:46:05PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10154

First Name: John
Last Name: Goeckermann
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
ARE YOU CRAZY???? KEEP TOXIC WASTE AWAY FROM THE GORGE, THE RIVER, AND OREGON!!!!

W154-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W154-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Gohl, Larry, Commenter ID No. W82

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 8:26 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10082

Thank you for your comment, Larry Gohl.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10082. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 10, 2011 08:26:20PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10082

First Name: Larry
Middle Initial: B
Last Name: Gohl
Address: 725 Snowden Road
City: White Salmon
State: WA
Zip: 98672
Country: USA
Email: Larry@AdventureCruises.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I strongly urge you to decrease the amount of waste stored at Hanford. I am opposed to increasing the total amount of nuclear waste at Hanford for any reason.

W82-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W82-1

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Gold, Rick, Commenter ID No. W350

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 12:20 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10350

Thank you for your comment, Rick Gold.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10350. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 12:20:25PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10350

First Name: Rick
Last Name: Gold
Address: 1001 E. Broadway #2
Address 2: Suite 420
City: Missoula
State: MT
Zip: 59802
Country: USA
Email: goldrichs@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Sirs,

Please address the following points when completing your E.I.S.

1. Hanford can not be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be buried in landfills or boreholes - the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed.
2. Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults.
3. USDOE needs to consider in the EIS how to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes.
4. USDOE has to disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of both of USDOE's separate proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to Hanford, in one environmental impact statement for the public to review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W350-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W350-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W350-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W350-4 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

Goldberg, Marshall C., Commenter ID No. W486

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 11:39 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10486

Thank you for your comment, Marshall Goldberg MD, MPH.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10486. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 11:38:33PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10486

First Name: Marshall
Middle Initial: C
Last Name: Goldberg MD, MPH
Address: 3080 SW Raleighview Dr.
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97225-3149
Country: USA
Email: mcgoldbe@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am strongly opposed to shipping ANY grade of nuclear waste through th Columbia River Gorge or along the Columbia River. None of the developed EIS statements adequately quantifies the public health and environmental risks of these proposals. Such shipments are short-sighted, foolish, and dangerous efforts to dispose of highly toxic, long-lived materials. Given the deplorable record of the Hanford sites' management, both historically and in current clean-up contracts, further shipments of nuclear wastes would constitute Federal malfeasance.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W486-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W486-1

Goldberg, Marshall C., Commenter ID No. W293

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 5:55 AM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10293

Thank you for your comment, Marshall Goldberg,MD,MPH.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10293. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 17, 2011 05:55:08AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10293

First Name: Marshall

Middle Initial: C

Last Name: Goldberg,MD,MPH

Country: USA

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I strenuously OPPOSE sending any more radioactive waste to the Hanford reservation on a public health basis.

W293-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W293-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Goldberg, Marshall F., Commenter ID No. W62

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 22, 2011 2:16 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10062

Thank you for your comment, Marshall Goldberg.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10062. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 22, 2011 02:15:39PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10062

First Name: Marshall
Middle Initial: F
Last Name: Goldberg
City: Oak Harbor
State: WA
Zip: 98277
Country: USA
Email: mfgold@comcast.net

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

It dismays me that the USDOE would pursue the deposition of highly radioactive and long-lived wastes at Hanford when the USDOE has not adequately contained the material that is already stored there. Once the ground water and the Columbia river are contaminated there is no possible remediation or mitigation. Only deep underground, stable geologic formations should be used to store such harmful wastes.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W62-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W62-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., enhanced near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W62-1
W62-2

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 19, 2011 1:51 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10315

Thank you for your comment, Jan Gordon.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10315. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 19, 2011 01:51:13PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10315

First Name: Jan
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Gordon
Organization: heart of america
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: janimalst@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

I do not want 12000 truckloads of extremely hazardous radioactive waste going thru wash and oregon. These are susceptible to accident and terrorist attack and could contaminate miles and kill unknown #s of people and animals. The waste that is already there in miles of unlined trenches has not been dealt with and is above the water table and currently leaking into the water table. Bringing more waste violates laws by adding extremely hazardous waste. NO MORE WASTE IN HANFORD, CLEAN UP HANFORD, NO MORE NUKES

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W315-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

If DOE decides to implement its preferred alternative for the TC&WM EIS, GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not be shipped through the Columbia River Gorge for disposal at the Hanford Site until the waste treatment plant is operational. However, regardless of where the GTCC waste disposal facility is ultimately located, a relatively small amount of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes may be transported through the Columbia River Gorge on their way to the disposal facility. The waste would be generated within the states of Oregon and Washington and would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment. These regulations include requirements for radioactive materials packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping papers, and highway routing. The waste shipments would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would be shipped in approved waste packages and transportation casks. The robust nature of these casks limits the potential release of radioactive and chemically hazardous material under the severest of accident conditions. It is unlikely that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to any of the alternative sites evaluated in the EIS would cause an additional fatality as a result of radiation from either incident-free transportation or postulated transportation accidents.

The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. The EIS addressed the collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, the radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and the consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including those that could release radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. About 12,600 shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs. One fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

The EIS also evaluated the impact of intentional destructive acts that could occur during waste handling, transportation, and disposal (see Section 2.7.4.3 of the EIS). The potential for such destructive acts is low. DOE sites considered in the EIS are secured, and the packaging for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would be robust. The GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are not readily dispersible, and the impacts from any attempts to disperse these materials during transportation (such as the impacts from an explosive blast) would be greater than the impacts from any potential release of radioactivity. Impacts from severe natural phenomena, such as earthquakes and tornados, would not be expected to be significant, given that the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are largely not dispersible and given the robust nature of the waste packages and containers.

DOE's standard operating procedure for transportation of radioactive waste is developed and continually revised to ensure that the utmost protection of public health and the environment is achieved and that the risk of a traffic accident is minimized. For example, DOE has established a comprehensive emergency management program (Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program or TEPP) that provides detailed, hazard specific planning and preparedness measures

W315-1
W315-2
W315-3
W315-4
W315-5

to minimize the health impacts from accidents involving loss of control over radioactive material or toxic chemicals. DOE's TEPP was established to ensure that its contractors and state, tribal, and local emergency responders are prepared to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively to accidents involving DOE shipments of radioactive materials. If an accident that involved a release of radioactive material to the environment occurred, it would be remediated promptly in accordance with these procedures. These measures would help DOE minimize and mitigate any impacts on the environment.

- W315-2 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site. The ongoing cleanup efforts will continue.
- W315-3 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.
- W315-4 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site. The ongoing cleanup efforts will continue.
- W315-5 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes in compliance with the requirements specified in NEPA, the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240), and Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58). The GTCC EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed disposal alternatives for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Based on the evaluation, DOE has determined that there are safe and secure alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS provides information that supports this determination, and, as discussed in Section 1.1, Purpose and Need for Agency Action, DOE is responsible for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Green, Jeanne, Commenter ID No. T92

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44

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MR. BROWN: Okay. Jeanne Green is next and she'll be followed by Mary. I'm afraid I didn't read my reading glasses. So I'm not doing the last name very well, but Mary who is with the Santa Clara Comanche. If you know who you are, you -- good. You're next. . Oka.

MS. JEANNE GREEN: Okay. I'm Jeanne Green actually--

MR. BROWN: Okay.

MS. JEANNE GREEN: From Taos. I just have some comments.

Okay. Of the sites mentioned, WIPP's mission is limited by law to 175,000 cubic meters of transuranic waste from nuclear weapons. That's less than five million Curies of radioactivity. GTCC waste

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J-1127

January 2016

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45

1 would be 30 times more radioactivity than planned for
2 WIPP and would eliminate the ban on commercial waste.

3 So you're planning to send all of this this
4 nuclear waste from all of these nuclear plants and
5 other places to either WIPP, which is illegal. That's
6 not what it was planned for, and it's a salt bed that
7 could be melted. Salt dissolves in water. This is
8 simple.

9 The other plan you're planning on is LANL.
10 LANL has millions of gallons of radioactive crap all
11 over that place sitting there. Water is washing over
12 it. Wind is washing over it. It's washing into the
13 Rio Grande. They found it all the way -- they found
14 radioactivity all the way down, and is it Cochiti? In
15 our river, in our Rio Grande River, they're finding it,
16 you know.

17 When they did this study about the Buckman
18 Diversion Project, they did not test the sediment.
19 That's where the radioactivity is. It's there. It's
20 washing over all of those barrels going into our water,
21 going into our groundwater. It's contaminating all of
22 us.

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T92-1

T92-2

T92-1

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. DOE also recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require legislative changes and site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

The WIPP has been certified by the EPA for the disposal of defense-generated TRU waste. The physical and chemical characteristics of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes proposed for disposal in the WIPP repository are comparable to the TRU wastes currently being disposed of in the repository.

Dissolution has occurred outside of the WIPP Land Withdrawal Boundary, as shown by karst features in the Nash Draw area. The EPA has noted that it is possible that dissolution occurred at the WIPP site sometime in the distant past (i.e., millions of years ago for strata-bound features) but was associated with a geologic setting other than that currently present at WIPP. However, dissolution in the underlying geology is not an ongoing process at the WIPP site. The EPA, as part of its compliance certification process, concurred with the modeling performed by DOE (which assumed that there was no karst within the WIPP site boundary) and indicated that this was consistent with existing borehole data and other geologic information.

WIPP is located in a salt formation, and moisture (brine) is naturally present. The brine makes up about 1% of the rock volume. The brine comes in two forms: interstitial and included. Interstitial brine is trapped between crystal facies (between fracture boundaries at the microscopic scale). Included brine is inside small cavities called inclusions trapped within the crystals themselves. Samples of brine collected from locations just inches apart from one another show different chemical and isotopic compositions, indicating that the brine did not move more than a few inches from where it was trapped when an ancient tidal flat dried up 250 million years ago. This indicates the extremely slow movement of water in this salt formation. In addition, the current design for operating WIPP involves sealing the shafts to ensure that no fresh water can enter and affect the disposed-of wastes.

T92-2

The evaluation of potential impact to water quality at LANL from the GTCC proposed action is discussed in Section 8.2.3.

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46

1 They found plutonium on refrigerator coils.
2 They found Strontium-90 and Cesium-137 and Americium up
3 in the hills on top of the mountain peaks everywhere.
4 We're getting poisoned.

5 People have cancer. We don't want more waste,
6 and LANL cannot take more waste. LANL is not dealing
7 with the waste that it has. There's radioactivity in a
8 public park. In Acid Canyon there is radioactivity.
9 There's 13 or 14 times the level that they've set
10 that's supposedly safe and no radiation is safe.

11 You know, we don't have any evacuation plans
12 around here for this stuff because we're not going to
13 get evacuated. There's no way to evacuate us if
14 something happens. They're going to contain us and
15 keep us here so we don't contaminate somebody else.

16 It's insane. It's insane, and the fact that
17 you did not look at the hardened on-site storage or --
18 I don't know -- I've heard about glassification or
19 something like that, some other way to deal with these
20 wastes on site where they're safer until there can be a
21 place, if there is a place, where they can be safe.

22 I don't really think there is. That's the
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T92-3 See response to T92-2.

T92-4 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements. The technologies and alternatives suggested for evaluation are not within the reasonable range of alternatives for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Other concerns or programs suggested for DOE consideration are considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

T92-3

T92-4

J-1129

January 2016

Green, Jeanne, Commenter ID No. T92 (cont'd)

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47

1 problem, but to keep them on site instead of
2 transporting what was it, 20 million, how many miles?
3 Twenty-two million miles of this high level, of this
4 greater-than-Class-C, high level radioactive waste on
5 our highways every day, totally exposed.

6 If people are worried about terrorists, come
7 on. This is the perfect scenario for terrorists,
8 perfect. I mean, you guys, I don't know what you're
9 thinking. I just think it's a profit. It's a
10 profitable venture for a few people, and the rest of us
11 are being exposed to it. Our lives are being exposed.
12 A lot of us are getting cancer.

13 We're sick of it. We don't want it here. You
14 need to look at some other alternatives.

15 Your graphs in your PowerPoint, you didn't
16 look at earthquakes when you looked at those graphs.
17 That's totally a rigged graph that shows WIPP is the
18 best facility, that shows LANL. It's a rigged graph.

19 MR. BROWN: You've got just about a minute
20 left, please.

21 MS. JEANNE GREEN: Okay. So the groundwater
22 contamination of our surface water, none of this was

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T92-5

The affected environment at LANL (including seismic conditions) and at WIPP are analyzed in the EIS and were considered in the identification of the preferred alternative discussed in Section 2.10. See Section 8.1 and 4.2 for the affected environment discussions on LANL and WIPP, respectively.

T92-5

Green, Jeanne, Commenter ID No. T92 (cont'd)

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48

1 considered in your graphs. You're not looking at what
2 is. You're looking at what you want to do.
3 So we don't want it here. We don't want
4 another Fukushima. We don't want to be forced to be
5 kept here after an accident. We've already seen the
6 Cerro Grande fire. We've already seen fire come up to
7 half a mile of all of these barrels sitting over there,
8 getting washed over. It's ridiculous. It's
9 ridiculous, and you just can't do this. You can't do
10 it. You have to look at some more options and figure
11 this out. We need some science here, not a bunch of
12 bullshit propaganda.

Green, Mary, Commenter ID No. T103

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84

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6 MR. BROWN: Okay. Hi. Mary Green and

7 Clarissa Duran will be after Mary.

8 MS. MARY GREEN: I'm Mary Green. I'm the

9 daughter of Colonel Robert Beauregard Green, former

10 field commander, U.S. -- 5th U.S. Air Force, Vietnam,

11 who was a squadron commander in Kansas for a missile

12 silo squadron.

13 That's when I first, before I was 16, started

14 learning about nuclear, and so drove all the way down

15 tonight from Taos because I'm very passionate about

16 this, and I'd like you to know that I have a swollen

17 thyroid, and we will never know if it was from my

18 childhood, being around the missile silos, being able

19 to go as a guest into them and see them or if it was

20 the fire from Los Alamos because it came after that.

21 And that's one of the things that as you look

22 at anything nuclear, nuclear weapons or nuclear power,

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85

1 we all know you will have a multitude of cancers
2 following it, and you will never really know.

3 At this point in time, we do -- we cannot
4 track it. Now, 500 years from now the casings that
5 they want to put in, put the nuclear waste in, are
6 supposed to deteriorate. Maybe by then we'll have a
7 better understanding.

8 There have been many things that have been
9 suggested tonight. The DOE has been called out on a
10 number of things. I really commend everyone who spoke
11 tonight with their great factual knowledge. I can
12 listen to it and retain it, but I don't have it written
13 down and I can't give it back to you. I can just tell
14 you that it seems very clear to me that transportation
15 of nuclear waste is not sensible. It's not financially
16 sensible, and it's not going to be a humane thing to
17 truck nuclear waste here and there.

18 It also seems very clear to me that the WIPP
19 containment, Area G -- I believe that's the name of it
20 -- at Los Alamos is questionable, and no one -- well,
21 there may have been one person tonight who wanted this
22 horror brought into our community -- but in general, we

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T103-1 The transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment. These regulations include requirements for radioactive materials packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping papers, and highway routing. The waste shipments would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC wastes would be shipped in approved waste packages and transportation casks. The robust nature of these casks limits the potential release of radioactive and chemically hazardous material under the severest of accident conditions.

T103-2 The affected environment at LANL (including seismic conditions) and at WIPP are analyzed in the EIS and were considered in the identification of the preferred alternative discussed in Section 2.10. See Section 8.1 and 4.2 for the affected environment discussions on LANL and WIPP, respectively.

T103-1

T103-2

Green, Mary, Commenter ID No. T103 (cont'd)

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86

T103-2
(Cont.)

1 do not want it, and I'm here having lived in the
2 military as a child with a great understanding that the
3 military and the government, with good intentions, are
4 simply not equipped to live up to the sensitivity and
5 the strictness necessary for taking care of or
6 containing these wastes.

7 I completely believe the photograph of the
8 barrels that didn't sink that were shot with shotguns
9 and put into the water table here. I know also that
10 nuclear is one of the most expensive situations mankind
11 has ever faced: Chernobyl, Fukushima.

12 But even here, my son who was born with a
13 birth defect, and we can't say that that goes back to
14 the military or being around the missiles, is a river
15 guide. He's quite a heroic person who has overcome his
16 handicap, and he takes the LANL scientists down every
17 summer on the river, and the amount of money for that
18 trip alone for the scientists to take water samples,
19 and it's done every year, and there's all kinds of
20 groundwater that has to be tested all the time, we're
21 not being sensible here.

22 I have one last question. Can I make
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Green, Mary, Commenter ID No. T103 (cont'd)

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87

1 photocopies, Xerox copies of these or do I have to have
2 your official one?

3 PARTICIPANT: She can use that.

4 MS. MARY GREEN: I can use this?

5 MR. BROWN: That's the comment form?

6 MS. MARY GREEN: We'll give you as many as I
7 possibly can.

8 MR. BROWN: Okay. All right. It's like
9 voting in Chicago, right?

Greene, Linda, Commenter ID No. L209

received
JUN - 8 2011

Greater Than Class C Waste
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy

15313 E Jacobs Rd.
Spokane, WA. 99217
May 27, 2011

Dear Sir or Madam,

I ask that you do not make Hanford the waste dump for Greater than Class C nuclear waste. Hanford already has too much waste. Real progress has not been made on storing the current waste in an environmentally safe manner. Before ANY waste is brought in to Hanford, the huge amount of nuclear residue on the site already should be entirely cleaned up. There is no end in sight as to when this will actually occur.

Hanford is a poor choice for a repository in the first place. Since it currently has nuclear waste, it makes sense for it to be vitrified and stored at that location. However, any new nuclear waste should be kept in the location and vitrified where it was produced. If that is not possible it should be stored in a place far from any groundwater used as drinking water for thousands of people. It is immoral to put the repository in a place where people are put at risk.

I understand that much of the waste proposed to go to Hanford has not yet been produced. In that case, I suggest that it not be produced in the first place. Nuclear energy is a dangerous, polluting and expensive source of energy. I ask that you instead turn your attention to clean energy which will end up being much more economical in the long run and does no harm to our environment.

Sincerely,

Linda Greene

Linda Greene

- L209-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.
- L209-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L209-1

L209-2

Greeves, John, Commenter ID No. T11

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15 MR. GREEVES: Okay. Well, I take it there's
16 no time limit then.

17 MR. BROWN: That's correct.

18 MR. GREEVES: So could you queue up my
19 PowerPoint, please, presentation for me?

20 MR. BROWN: That's not --

21 MR. GREEVES: You said I had no time limit.

22 MR. BROWN: That will cost you extra.

Greeves, John, Commenter ID No. T11 (cont'd)

1 MR..GREEVES: Good. Glad to be here. Sorry
2 about, you know, anyhow, the few turnout in speakers,
3 commenters.

4 Hey. Any time I get to come back and meet
5 Holmes Brown, this is wonderful. It's been a decade,
6 long time.

7 MR. BROWN: Must be a pretty boring life.

8 MR. GREEVES: It's pretty interesting,
9 actually.

10 Well, with that, first, I'd like to thank DOE
11 for putting these meetings on, this one. I'm sorry the
12 turnout's not a bigger turnout, and so given there's no
13 time limit, I won't keep you here that long, really.

14 Got a few things. I'm representing myself,
15 John Greeves. I'm not representing any organization
16 beyond myself. I do have a few comments.

17 First, it's clear DOE has not provided a
18 preferred alternative. Having done EISs during my
19 career, I find that a little unusual. Normally, the
20 Federal Government's required to identify a preferred
21 alternative, so I'm disappointed that there is no
22 preferred.

T11-1 DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. To this end, nine public hearings at venues accessible to the interested public for the various sites evaluated in the EIS were conducted. Notices were placed in various local newspapers to announce the public hearings before and during the scheduled hearings. See Section 1.5.

T11-2 A preferred alternative is not required to be included in a Draft EIS. The Council on Environmental Quality regulations in 40 CFR 1502.14(e) specify that the section on alternatives in an EIS shall identify the agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists, in the Draft EIS and identify such alternative(s) in the Final EIS unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference; that is, a preferred alternative shall be identified in the Draft EIS if one exists. If no preferred alternative has been identified at the Draft EIS stage, a preferred alternative need not be included. By the time the Final EIS is filed, 40 CFR 1502.14(e) presumes the existence of a preferred alternative and requires its identification in the Final EIS unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference.

DOE did not have a preferred alternative at the time of issuance of the Draft EIS because of the complex nature of the proposed action and the potential implications for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. For public comment, the Draft EIS presented considerations for developing a preferred alternative in the Summary (in Section S.6) and in Section 2.9. As required by 40 CFR 1502.14(e), the Final EIS contains a preferred alternative for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes (see Section 2.10). In developing the preferred alternative, DOE took into consideration public comments on the Draft EIS, public EIS scoping comments, and other factors identified in Sections S.6 and 2.9 of the EIS.

T11-1

T11-2

Greeves, John, Commenter ID No. T11 (cont'd)

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1 We, as commenters, really do a better job
2 commenting to you if you tell us what your preferred
3 alternative is because I just don't know how hard I
4 need to take this on or support you because I don't
5 know what the preferred alternative is. So I'm
6 surprised there is no preferred alternative and I
7 wonder.

8 This notion of coming out with a Final EIS
9 with a preferred alternative, that really doesn't give
10 me time to comment on the preferred alternative. So
11 something doesn't seem right there. Maybe you should
12 think about a draft or something with the preferred
13 alternative and I'll come back and give you my comments
14 then. In any event, so that's really the first comment
15 is I much would have preferred to see a "preferred
16 alternative" or I'd like to see one in the future, and
17 I think you'll get a little different flavor of
18 comments to the extent that that would happen.

19 And it sort of begs the question do you need a
20 preferred alternative before you go with the Final EIS?
21 So I'm blithering on here but you gave me no time
22 limit, so anyhow.

T11-2
(Cont.)

J-1139

January 2016

1 All right. The second comment. That was all
2 one comment. The second comment is I have read some of
3 your work and I'm a little surprised that you didn't
4 include mine cavities.

5 I've worked this issue all over the world.
6 Most all the people I've talked to have looked at mine
7 cavities for intermediate level waste which is what
8 this is in the international speak and that's not one
9 of your alternatives. So I'm curious as to why you
10 didn't consider a mine cavity.

11 Deep bore holes make some sense. I've seen
12 the work the department's done in the past but not
13 including a mine cavity struck me as a why not. So at
14 some point you might want to explain why you didn't
15 include a mine cavity approach.

16 For all the reasons that you said earlier, it
17 is very expensive and a lot of other countries are
18 looking at, have looked at mine cavities and it's just
19 not on your list. So that's the second comment.

20 By the way, I have more comments. I'm just
21 not going to give them all to you today. You're
22 grateful for that, I'm sure.

T11-3

T11-3

The EIS considered the range of reasonable alternatives for disposal of the inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified for inclusion in these analyses. Regarding the use of mined cavities, DOE does not believe it is reasonable to dispose of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste in a new mined cavity (other than the existing WIPP facility) because of the potential cost and time it would take to develop such an alternative in comparison to the relatively small amount of waste. With regard to existing mines, no specific mine has been identified as having the proper characteristics for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

1 The third comment. The NRC requirements for
2 greater-than-Class C waste, other than putting it in a
3 deep geologic repository, and you've seen how much
4 success we've had at that, there are no other standards
5 for GTCC and so that begs kind of a question I'm going
6 to end with but along with that, you've done this
7 evaluation.

8 I've only preliminarily looked at this, but I
9 would think that you'd want to look at these sites and
10 see if any of them could meet a reasonable standard
11 and, frankly, some of them don't look like they could
12 meet a reasonable standard. So why would you carry
13 them? You know, 200+ millirem for a site and even
14 larger numbers, why are they still in the pool?

15 So I would like to see more of that as you go
16 through the process and we know at the sites that
17 clearly are not going to meet any reasonable standard,
18 that those sites are not going to meet a Part 61
19 standard, some of the ones you're looking at. So,
20 anyhow, if you could winnow those out, that would be
21 quite useful.

22 Another point is who actually pays for this

T11-4

The EIS analyses are based on conceptual engineering information and necessitated the use of a number of simplifying assumptions. This approach is consistent with NEPA, which requires such analyses to be made early in the decision-making process. The various land disposal conceptual designs were assumed to be constructed and operated in a comparable manner at each of the various sites. Information on the conceptual engineering designs for the three proposed land disposal methods is provided in Section D.3 of Appendix D in the EIS. By using the same conceptual designs at all of the sites evaluated in the GTCC EIS, except for cases where a design did not apply (e.g., an intermediate-depth borehole at a site with shallow groundwater), the potential impacts (e.g., radionuclides reaching the groundwater) at the different environmental settings could be readily compared.

The evaluations described above and other factors discussed in Section 2.9 were considered in the identification of the preferred alternative described in Section 2.10.

T11-5

Under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240), DOE is to identify options to Congress for ensuring the beneficiaries of the activities resulting in the generation of GTCC LLRW bear all reasonable costs of dispositioning of such waste.

The Draft EIS included the estimated cost of the GTCC disposal alternatives in the Summary (Section S.6.3.4, Chapter 2 (Section 2.9.3.4) and in Appendix D. The Final EIS also includes these costs in the assessment of each alternative in the EIS. Cost for implementation based on a site- or project specific design would be included as part of site-specific NEPA review, as appropriate.

T11-4

T11-5

1 GTC waste disposal? Maybe it's there and I only read a
2 portion of the report. And what would be the cost
3 differential for going from one site to another? It's
4 a huge document. I didn't read all of it. So if it's
5 there, great. Just help me find it. But if it's not,
6 I think that's something you'd want to make transparent
7 as you go forward with the Final.

8 Can I ask NRC any questions, by the way? I
9 can ask but they're not required to respond. Yeah. I
10 figured that was the answer. In fact, DOE's not going
11 to respond either. Okay, okay.

12 But, anyhow, the report rightfully identifies
13 the Amendments Act, says that this would be a facility
14 licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Well, I
15 read your report and the report implies that, well,
16 maybe not, that if it's a DOE facility, that NRC
17 wouldn't license it. So I'm real curious as to what's
18 the basis for that and I'm real curious to NRC's answer
19 to that question.

20 Do they feel like they're not the one to
21 license the facility? The way I read the Act -- you
22 know the Act well, Holmes. Maybe we could have a

T11-5
(Cont.)

T11-6

T11-6

The LLRWPA (P.L. 99-240) assigns DOE responsibility for the disposal of GTCC LLRW generated by NRC and Agreement State licensees. The LLRWPA (P.L. 99-240) specifies that GTCC LLRW, designated a federal responsibility under section 3(b)(1)(D) that results from activities licensed by the NRC, is to be disposed of in an NRC-licensed facility that has been determined to be adequate to protect public health and safety. However, unless specifically provided by law, the NRC does not have authority to license and regulate facilities operated by or on behalf of DOE. Further, the LLRWPA does not limit DOE to using only non-DOE facilities or sites for GTCC LLRW disposal. Accordingly, if DOE selects a facility operated by or on behalf of DOE for disposal of GTCC LLRW for which it is responsible under section 3(b)(1)(D), clarification from Congress would be needed to determine NRC's role in licensing such a facility and related issues. In addition clarification from Congress may be needed on NRC's role if DOE selects a commercial GTCC LLRW disposal facility licensed by an Agreement State rather than by NRC.

1 little sidebar conversation about this. The way I read
2 it was it was licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory
3 Commission, period. There wasn't any doubt in my mind
4 a couple of decades ago. So you don't have to give me
5 an answer. I'll ask you after the meeting.

6 So that's something. I know there's a letter
7 on the record asking the NRC what their comments are,
8 so I'll look forward to their comments in answering
9 that question, and I don't quite understand where DOE's
10 concluded that NRC would not license a DOE site. I'm
11 just not clear. That needs to be quite transparent
12 before a Final EIS is done.

13 You know, I'd just comment, because this is
14 what this is about, I think that having an independent
15 regulator review this type of activity is quite good,
16 quite robust, being a former regulator, and I think you
17 gain a lot of credibility.

18 The Congress saw the wisdom of putting NRC in
19 the equation on the 3116 legislation for the waste
20 incidental reprocessing and, you know, DOE didn't have
21 to answer to anybody prior to that point in time but
22 they do now and NRC is doing all that work. So it's

T11-7

The NRC served as a commenting agency on the GTCC EIS and therefore did not actively participate in the preparation of the GTCC EIS. Issues associated with potential regulatory changes or NRC licensing would be addressed as necessary to enable implementation.

T11-7

Greeves, John, Commenter ID No. T11 (cont'd)

10

1 not unprecedented and my comment is I think that,
2 regardless of what it is, having an independent
3 regulatory review NRC would be fine, as far as I'm
4 concerned, but not having anybody is not a good idea.
5 Okay. And then I'm not going to keep you much
6 longer. The last comment is not having a standard for
7 GTCC is a problem. We've got a lot of experience at
8 Yucca Mountain doing standards on the fly and you see
9 how that's worked out.

10 So I'm not sure how you're going to deal with
11 this comment, but you're doing an EIS and you don't
12 really have a standard for this facility and it didn't
13 work so well at Yucca Mountain doing it on the fly.
14 That thing went on for decades and I'm very familiar
15 with that, unfortunately.

16 So that's my last comment today and I'd
17 actually like to hear the answers to all these, but I
18 think I'm going to have to wait awhile to see some of
19 that.

20 So I think that comes to about five different
21 comments and sorry I took so long, but it doesn't look
22 like there's anybody beating me up to get out of the

T11-8

T11-8

Standards for disposal of GTCC and GTCC-like waste have yet to be established. However, the GTCC EIS analysis provides for the comparative evaluation of the impacts between alternatives. The results of the evaluation presented in the EIS are sufficient to inform the selection of sites and methods for disposal.

Greeves, John, Commenter ID No. T11 (cont'd)

11

1 way, and I'm sorry I wasn't able to deliver my
2 PowerPoint slides but just I've been overruled on that.

3 So, all right. Good. Thanks for listening
4 and I'll look forward to hearing how these comments get
5 addressed over time. If you want some more, I've got a
6 couple of others but I'm kind of holding those till
7 June 27th or whatever that date is.

8 All right. Thank you.

Griffith, Lorie, Commenter ID No. W370

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 3:50 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10370

Thank you for your comment, Lorie Griffith.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10370. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 03:49:46PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10370

First Name: Lorie
Last Name: Griffith
Organization: Friends of the Columbia Gorge
Address: 4068 Kenthorpe Wy
City: West Linn
State: OR
Zip: 97068
Country: USA
Email: tomlorie@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Do not allow any nuclear waste through the Gorge . Handford Reservation is one of the most polluted places on earth. Stop the madness!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W370-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which could be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W370-1

Grimaldi, Richard, Commenter ID No. W468

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 11:23 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10468

Thank you for your comment, Richard Grimaldi.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10468. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 11:22:33AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10468

First Name: Richard
Last Name: Grimaldi
City: Eugene
State: OR
Zip: 97403
Country: USA
Email: richmeg@efn.org

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am very concerned about this proposal! Hanford already has numerous serious problems, that are on schedule to be cleaned up by 2050! The truth is that Hanford can't be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be buried in boreholes or landfills- the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed. Besides, extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes, or vaults. The comment date needs to be extended and the issues and public input potential way more publicized!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W468-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W468-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

A Notice of Availability (NOA) for the Draft GTCC EIS was published in the *Federal Register* on February 25, 2011 (76 FR 10574), and it began a 120-day public comment period that ended on June 27, 2011. This 120-day comment period is longer than the required 45-day comment period. All comments received on the Draft EIS were considered in the preparation of this EIS and are presented in Section J.3.

W468-1

W468-2

Capital Reporting Company

30

1 MR. BROWN: Jiovani will be followed by Jason
2 Davis.
3 MR. GUERRERO: Good evening. My name is Jiovani
4 Guerrero. I'm an Aloha High School student. After
5 hearing about the trucks loaded with radioactive
6 waste, I've been thinking about the dangers that
7 occur in the place I consider my home. I used to
8 live in California, Salinas, and then in Mexico. In
9 Mexico, you don't even imagine the pollution there.
10 And in California, my family used to have bad
11 allergies, and we always thought about moving out of
12 state. The first thing I saw in Oregon was the fresh
13 air, and I guess I liked it, and we came here. I was
14 surprised. It was beautiful, fresh air, and I had
15 family here, and they told me it was really nice.
16 And after a while, my family noticed their allergies
17 went away. And I love Oregon, and I want it to stay
18 that way, and I consider Oregon as my home.
19 MR. BROWN: Jason Davis. And Georgia Pinkel
20 will follow.

T133-1

T133-1

Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

Haber, Richard, Commenter ID No. W451

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 9:17 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10451

Thank you for your comment, Richard Haber.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10451. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 09:16:33PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10451

First Name: Richard
Last Name: Haber
Organization: Reno I.W.W.
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: jpom22@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
GTCC Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Waste is dangerous, where the use of remote handling equipment is needed. Your plan to deposit 98% of the radioactivity from commercial nuclear reactors around the country is unacceptable, for ANYWHERE on earth. Most of the waste will not need disposal for at least 20 years; TAKE THAT TIME TO MAKE OTHER PLANS.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W451-1 The scope of this EIS is adequate to inform decision-making for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste. Sufficient information is available to support the current decision-making process to identify (an) appropriate site(s) and method(s) to dispose of the limited amount of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste identified in the EIS.

DOE believes that this EIS process is not premature and is in compliance with NEPA. On the basis of an assumed starting date of 2019 for disposal operations, more than half (about 6,700 m³ [240,000 ft³] of the total GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste inventory of 12,000 m³ [420,000 ft³]) is projected to be available for disposal between 2019 and 2030. An additional 2,000 m³ (71,000 ft³) would become available for disposal between 2031 and 2035. This information is presented in Figure 3.4.2-1. DOE believes this EIS is timely, especially given the length of time necessary to develop a GTCC waste disposal facility.

DOE developed this EIS to support a decision on selecting a disposal facility or facilities for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste, to address legislative requirements, to address national security concerns (especially for sealed sources), and to protect public health and safety. The purpose and need for the proposed action, as discussed above, is stated in the EIS (Section 1.1). The scope of the EIS is focused on addressing the need for developing a disposal capability for the identified inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. DOE plans a tiered decision-making process, in which DOE would conduct further site-specific NEPA reviews before implementing an alternative ultimately selected on the basis of this EIS.

W451-1

Hagen, Jon, Commenter ID No. W390

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 5:31 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10390

Thank you for your comment, Jon Hagen.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10390. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 05:30:24PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10390

First Name: Jon
Last Name: Hagen
City: Portland, Oregon
Country: USA
Email: jongfellowspdx@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please, NO trucking of waste through our Columbia River Gorge. Has the world gone mad? I sometimes think so, as increasingly insensitive proposals emerge without ceasing from those who should know better. Jon Hagen

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W390-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W390-1

Hahn, John, Commenter ID No. W288

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 11:56 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10288

Thank you for your comment, John Hahn.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10288. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 11:55:55PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10288

First Name: John
Middle Initial: F
Last Name: Hahn
Address: 9405 S.W.Viewpoint Terrace
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97219
Country: USA
Email: johntheelder@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Sirs, Please don't consider trucking more nuclear waste through the Columbia River gorge. It is too unique a place to be endangered in this way. I will contact my senators and representatives as well. Hanford needs to be cleaned up rather than adding to the growing mess that it is becoming. thank you

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W288-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees. DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

W288-2 See response to W288-1.

W288-1
W288-2

Hall, Camille, Commenter ID No. W189

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 12:21 AM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10189

Thank you for your comment, Camille Hall.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10189. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 12:20:45AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10189

First Name: Camille
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Hall
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Secretary Chu and Mr. Edelman:

I urge you to remove the Hanford Nuclear Reservation from the U.S. Department of Energy's list of candidate sites for a permanent nuclear waste dump site to store radioactive materials coming from across the United States. Hanford is the wrong place to transport and dispose of more highly dangerous radioactive material.

W189-1

Hanford is already the most contaminated site in the Western Hemisphere and the Department of Energy is already engaged in one of the largest and most complex cleanup projects in U.S. history at Hanford. The number one priority should be to stop waste from leaking into the Columbia River and clean up the existing waste at Hanford. No new nuclear waste should be stored at Hanford.

W189-2

Thank you.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W189-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W189-2 See response to W189-1.

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:13 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10106

I thank you for your comment, Frances Hannah.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10106. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:12:42PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10106

First Name: Frances
Last Name: Hannah
Organization: Friends of the Columbia Gorge
City: Vancouver
State: WA
Zip: 98683
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please, please do not allow radio active material to be trucked through the Columbia Gorge area. Every time we turn around, someone wants to endanger this beautiful, pristine area. We are trying to preserve it for our children and generations to come. If you haven't visited this area, please do. You will see why we feel as we do.

Thank you, Frances Hannah

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W106-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

If DOE decides to implement its preferred alternative for the TC&WM EIS, GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not be shipped through the Columbia River Gorge for disposal at the Hanford Site until the waste treatment plant is operational. However, regardless of where the GTCC waste disposal facility is ultimately located, a relatively small amount of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes may be transported through the Columbia River Gorge on their way to the disposal facility. The waste would be generated within the states of Oregon and Washington and would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment. These regulations include requirements for radioactive materials packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping papers, and highway routing. The waste shipments would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would be shipped in approved waste packages and transportation casks. The robust nature of these casks limits the potential release of radioactive and chemically hazardous material under the severest of accident conditions. It is unlikely that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to any of the alternative sites evaluated in the EIS would cause an additional fatality as a result of radiation from either incident-free transportation or postulated transportation accidents.

The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. The EIS addressed the collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, the radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and the consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including those that could release radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. About 12,600 shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs. One fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

DOE's standard operating procedure for transportation of radioactive waste is developed and continually revised to ensure that the utmost protection of public health and the environment is achieved and that the risk of a traffic accident is minimized. For example, DOE has established a comprehensive emergency management program (Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program or TEPP) that provides detailed, hazard specific planning and preparedness measures to minimize the health impacts from accidents involving loss of control over radioactive material or toxic chemicals. DOE's TEPP was established to ensure that its contractors and state, tribal, and local emergency responders are prepared to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively to accidents involving DOE shipments of radioactive materials.

If an accident that involved a release of radioactive material to the environment occurred, it would be remediated promptly in accordance with these procedures. These measures would help DOE minimize and mitigate any impacts on the environment.

W106-1

Hansen, Clifford, Commenter ID No. T48

46

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2

3 MR. BROWN: Thanks very much.

4 Next speaker is Clifford Hansen, and he will

5 be followed by Walter Barbuck.

6 MR. HANSEN: Good evening. I'm a resident

7 and citizen of the State of Nevada and Clark County. I

8 appreciate DOE's taking the time to invite public

9 comment on this Draft EIS, which I found to be a well
10 organized and well written document.

11 I would call DOE's attention to a couple of

12 points on which the document was silent, and I would

13 encourage their discussion of these issues in their

14 Final EIS. The first being that the current inventory

15 of sealed sources, which comprises a large volume of

16 what's on hand now and contains many of the larger

17 migrated radionuclides of concern, in terms of this

18 volume and the geometry of those objects would suggest

19 disposal in very deep boreholes would be an option that

20 should be considered and which the EIS did not.

21 Very deep borehole disposal is discussed in

22 several technical reports that are available to the

23 public and would put these radionuclides beyond the

24 reach of credible groundwater wells and thereby remove

25 them from the biosphere.

T48-1

T48-1

The EIS considered the range of reasonable alternatives for disposal of the inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified for inclusion in these analyses. An intermediate-depth borehole is included in the analysis.

The effects of climate change are discussed in the EIS to the extent practicable. Site-specific NEPA reviews would be conducted as needed and would take another look at potential impacts from climate change issues, as appropriate.

Hansen, Clifford, Commenter ID No. T48 (cont'd)

47

1 I would also comment that the Draft EIS did
2 not consider the use of chemical barriers for shallow
3 disposal options. What appeared to be backfilled with
4 sand or local materials was suggested for the
5 intermediate depth boreholes. These materials would
6 not necessarily provide absorption barrier that would
7 prevent the movement of the disposed radionuclides,
8 should any water infiltrate down to the disposal area.
9 And it would appear that, from an engineering
10 perspective, the addition of a chemical barrier would
11 be a relatively easy improvement.

12 And, finally, I did not find in the EIS a
13 discussion of the effects on the disposal systems and
14 the range of future climate scenarios. It's not clear
15 to me whether those were required to be discussed at
16 this stage. But certainly in the Final EIS, I would
17 hope that the DOE would give those consideration.

18 I will submit my comments in written form to
19 the record. Thank you.

T48-1
(Cont.)

Hartford, Susan, Commenter ID No. W290

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 12:31 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10290

Thank you for your comment, Susan Hartford.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10290. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 17, 2011 12:30:46AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10290

First Name: Susan
Middle Initial: R
Last Name: Hartford
Address: 3580 Thomsen Rd.
City: Hood River
State: OR
Zip: 97031
Country: USA
Email: shartford@embargo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I have lived in Hood River with my family for the last 30 years. I and my family are very opposed to the proposed trucking of radioactive materials through the Columbia Gorge Scenic area and on to Hanford. Trucks are subject to accidents; just one accident resulting in spilling of radioactive material could be catastrophic to humans and wildlife. Hanford has enough problem with leaking radioactive substances.....It makes no sense to add further to the problem. In addition to those issues, there needs to be a more thorough Environmental Impact Statement. Thanks for your attention to this.....Susan Hartford

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W290-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W290-2 See response to W290-1.

W290-1

W290-2

Hatcher, Lynn, Commenter ID No. W433

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 1:12 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10433

Thank you for your comment, Lynn Hatcher.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10433. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 01:11:37PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10433

First Name: Lynn
Last Name: Hatcher
State: WA
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Don't pass this mess on to our Great Great Great Grandchildren!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W433-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W433-1

Hawkins, William, Commenter ID No. W550

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 7:02 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10550

Thank you for your comment, William Hawkins.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10550. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 07:01:35PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10550

First Name: William
Last Name: Hawkins
Address: 27 W. Intercity Ave
City: Everett
State: WA
Zip: 98204-2731
Country: USA
Email: billhaw1@frontier.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I have been following Hanford cleanup issues for too many years and can't believe that before cleaning up the site the government plans to add more radioactive waste.

Excuse me but this idea is insane.

All such radioactive waste needs to be placed in deep geologic repositories. None should be put near the surface. None should be where it can get in ground or surface waters. None should be put where it can easily be disturbed or dispersed by wind, rain, erosion or fire. None should be placed easily available to fuel terrorism.

And what about the risk of trucking such waste to the State of Washington? Who will bear that cost? Whose child will inadvertently and unknowingly receive an unnecessary dose? The public is exposed to radiation during transit and there is an elevated risk of public exposure from an accident or terrorism. Bringing what appears to be close to 30,000 truckloads of radioactive waste over our public highways is simply unacceptable.

One only has to review the ongoing disruptions in Japan due to the Fukushima nuclear accident. Thousands of Fukushima Prefecture residents are being screened for thyroid radiation exposure as I write this. Food from vegetables to teas have been removed from the marketplace. Farm animals had to be evacuated. The surrounding oceans are contaminated with radioactivity. Cities have been evacuated. School children have to wear radiation monitors. Soils are being scraped from schoolyards. People are urinating radioactive substances. Houses lay vacant. Radiation is concentrating in sewer sludge, etc. etc. etc.

W550-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W550-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W550-3 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

Hawkins, William, Commenter ID No. W550 (cont'd)

This nuclear accident has become the most expensive industrial accident in world history never mind the earthquake tsunami damage.

Their was a time before life existed when our whole planet was too 'hot' to support life. It took billions of years for that to change and then in his wisdom, man uncorked the atomic gene and now the whole world has been contaminated once again. And now you want to bring more toxic waste to our state so you can make it cheaper and easier to produce even more waste that never should have been brought into existence.

I say, No. No. No.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Hayden, Mary, Commenter ID No. W322

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2011 10:03 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10322

Thank you for your comment, Mary Hayden.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10322. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 20, 2011 10:02:46AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10322

First Name: Mary
Middle Initial: K
Last Name: Hayden
Address: :
City:
State: I
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: baytovin@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am very unhappy at the prospect of storage of trucked-in nuclear waste at Hanford, Washington. This site already has multiple old leaky tanks and is not suitable for what it already has much less new waste. Also, the route to Hanford is the Columbia Gorge, I-84, National Scenic Area. The route has heavy truck traffic, icy winter driving conditions, and many areas of human use and habitation vulnerable should a spill occur. This is just a stupid idea. Please re-think this.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W322-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W322-1

Hayes, Rose, Commenter ID No. T5

13

MR. BROWN: Thank you, David. Dr. Rose Hayes, and Sarah Taylor will be next.

DR. ROSE HAYES: Good evening and thank you so much for coming to our community to seek out the public's opinion on your proposed environmental impact statement. I think that a number of people were we to do a public opinion poll in the Aiken-Savannah River area would indicate that they're not comfortable with the idea of Savannah River receiving any more nuclear waste materials. Many people in our area feel that the Savannah River Site is becoming a sort of a nuclear waste dump or Yucca Mountain Plan B and it is not studied or tested for permanent or long-term storage of nuclear waste materials. It is a site that was planned to process certain kinds of legacy materials, both--and research materials that are both foreign and domestic in origin and to disposition those materials offsite. And for a long time, as you all know, Yucca Mountain was the proposed federal repository for receiving that waste. The waste--the inventory at Savannah River now includes but certainly is not limited to greater-than-class C low-level radioactive waste, 37 million gallons of liquid radioactive waste in 49 old, underground tanks, tons of non-liquid plutonium and

T5-1

The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository. Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as needed and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

T5-1

J-1161

January 2016

1 uranium left from the Cold War nuclear weapons
2 production era, that's what we call the legacy waste as
3 opposed to spent nuclear fuel or nuclear fuel from
4 commercial reactors. There is a facility at SRS called
5 El Basin which is 90-percent full, its pool, where
6 spent nuclear fuel rods are stored and their origin is
7 both domestic and foreign reactors, research reactors.
8 I underline research reactors not commercial. When
9 processing operations in the defense waste processing
10 facility are completed there will be estimated three
11 buildings containing 7,000 vitrified logs put in
12 canisters of radioactive waste that is then put in
13 subsurface vaults and secured with very thick walls of
14 grit or cement. All of this is very centrally
15 contained at SRS. You would be amazed at the
16 redundancy and the safety at SRS with this material.
17 But the fact remains that it was never scheduled to
18 remain long term and definitely not permanent at SRS.
19 As a matter of fact, it was always scheduled for
20 disposition one way or another. There have been
21 government commitments for that. In 1982 the Nuclear
22 Waste Policy Act was passed and eventually Yucca
23 Mountain was designated the site to which much of this
24 waste was to be dispositioned. Of course you are all
25 familiar the Yucca Mountain controversy. We all know
26 that it was studied and studied and scientifically

T5-2

See response to T5-1.

T5-2

1 verified and billions of dollars were spent to
 2 determine that it could in fact adequately perform its
 3 mission. President George Bush declared the site ready
 4 for its mission and--and paved a way for license
 5 application to go forward to NRC. There is a public
 6 law, number 107-107 which required the plan be
 7 submitted to congress by February 2001 and that plan
 8 would designate how and when this waste would be
 9 dispositioned from the Savannah River Site and from the
 10 state of South Carolina. Of course we know that the
 11 application for Yucca Mountain has now been withdrawn
 12 and we know that Public Law 107-107, although it is
 13 still in effect, has been ignored. The Savannah River
 14 Site Citizens Advisory Board, nuclear materials
 15 committee, of which I chair, and I am speaking here as
 16 a private citizen tonight, not for the Citizens
 17 Advisory Board, but I just want you to be aware that
 18 this committee, the nuclear materials committee, has
 19 put forward a recommendation to DOE which includes the
 20 suggestion that no more waste be shipped into the
 21 Savannah River Site until some of it starts being
 22 dispositioned as the government has committed to do.
 23 Given these facts and public opinion, which Thomas
 24 Jefferson said was the lord of the universe, I would
 25 suggest that the administration develop and fund--life
 26 cycle fund a comprehensive national nuclear waste

T5-3

T5-4

T5-3

DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Savannah River Site, and the ongoing cleanup efforts will continue. A GTCC waste disposal facility, would not affect ongoing cleanup activities at the Savannah River Site.

T5-4

Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation and WIPP's operating record, DOE believes that the WIPP repository would be a safe location for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes, some of which include long-lived radionuclides. DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require modification to existing law. In addition, it would be necessary to revise the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, the WIPP compliance certification with EPA, and the WIPP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

The State of New Mexico has indicated a willingness to accept GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes for disposal at WIPP. Twenty-eight New Mexico State Senators signed a proclamation made in the Fiftieth Legislature, First Session, 2011, stating: "Be it resolved that we, the undersigned, support the opportunity for other potential missions in southeast New Mexico to adequately address the disposal of defense high-level waste, commercial high-level waste, Greater Than Class C LLRW and surplus plutonium waste, as well as the interim storage of spent nuclear fuel." In response to the Draft GTCC EIS, Secretary David Martin, Secretary of the New Mexico Environment Department, sent a letter to DOE on June 27, 2011, stating that "the Department encourages DOE to support the WIPP or WIPP Vicinity proposed locations as the preferred alternatives addressed in the Draft EIS. The geologic repository is the favored alternative being more effective for the enduring time frames for this waste type." In addition, the Governor of New Mexico, in a letter to DOE Secretary Steven Chu on September 1, 2011, stated that the State of New Mexico encourages DOE to support the proposed location of WIPP as the preferred alternative for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

The EIS considered the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of the GTCC waste inventory, including disposal in a deep geologic repository. The Secretary of Energy determined that a permanent repository for high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, is not a workable option and will not be developed. Therefore, DOE concluded that co-disposal at a Yucca Mountain repository is not a reasonable alternative and has eliminated it from evaluation in this EIS, as described in Section 2.6 of the EIS.

DOE did not evaluate developing a geologic repository exclusively for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because DOE determined that such an alternative is not reasonable due to the time and cost associated with siting a deep geologic repository and the relatively small volume of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified in the GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the results presented in this EIS for the WIPP geologic repository alternative are indicative of the high degree of waste isolation that would be provided by disposal in a geologic repository. DOE has included analysis of generic commercial facilities in the event that a facility could become available in the future. In that case, before making a decision to use a commercial facility, DOE would conduct further NEPA reviews, as appropriate.

Hayes, Rose, Commenter ID No. T5 (cont'd)

16

1 management policy that would include using Yucca
2 Mountain and WIPP as interim, and I underline interim,
3 storage and repositories for all nuclear waste whether
4 it's high level or low level. Additionally, the
5 administration should cancel all plans to permanently
6 store any kind of nuclear waste in geological sites,
7 deep geological sites, near trenches, above-ground dry
8 cast, and I think that's what you refer to here as--as
9 dry storage. Instead the Nuclear--or National Nuclear
10 Waste Management Policy should include a back end of
11 the nuclear production cycle which focuses on promising
12 new technologies, technologies that would burn fuel
13 down to low level with short path lives. That I think
14 should be the end goal of nuclear waste management.
15 And again, I remain an advocate supporter of the use of
16 WIPP at Yucca Mountain but not Savannah River Site.
17 Savannah River Site has not been studied for or
18 declared to be the site which can guarantee public
19 safety and health or security from terrorists or those
20 who would use these materials for ill purposes. Thank
21 you.

T5-4
(Cont.)

T5-5

T5-6

T5-5

The technologies and alternatives suggested for evaluation are not within the reasonable range of alternatives for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Other concerns or programs suggested for DOE consideration are considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

T5-6

See response to T5-4.

Heartsun, Hafiz, Commenter ID No. W319

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2011 12:34 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10319

Thank you for your comment, Hafiz Heartsun.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10319. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 20, 2011 12:34:24AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10319

First Name: Hafiz
Middle Initial: I
Last Name: Heartsun
Country: USA
Email: onesness@gorge.net
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Why is more waste being proposed to be sent to Hanford when there are still so many unresolved (and unresolvable) issues already there? Radioactive waste does not belong in trenches, tanks or anywhere above a water table! It has been 70 years since the US nuclear program was launched and STILL there is no solution to the waste problem! The only viable solution is to stop making more waste.

I strongly object to sending radioactive waste over our roads. As past accidents have proven, industry assurances of safety are not to be believed. Accidents DO happen and we cannot tolerate the extreme toxicity of radioactivity to be released onto our homes, schools, workplaces, environment or where ever the error occurs.

Please cease this relentless quest to make an insane technology "safe". Leave uranium in the ground.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W319-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W319-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W319-3 Disposition of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes will be handled in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment and in compliance with applicable requirements and regulations. Doses to workers and the public will be minimized to the extent practical. The methodology used to estimate the radiological human health impacts in the EIS is based on standard practices that are subject to revision as our understanding of the effects of radiation on humans evolves. The same methodology is used in the evaluation of all alternatives; thus, any modification of this methodology would not affect the comparisons among alternatives and the identification of the preferred alternative.

Details of the facility accident analysis can be found in Sections 5.3.4.2.1 and C.4.2. All information necessary to duplicate the transportation accident consequence assessment was available in Section 5.3.9.3 of the Draft EIS, with the exception of the source terms used for the contact-handled and remote-handled Other Waste. These latter source terms have been added to Section 5.3.9.3 of the Final EIS. The accident risk analysis (see Section C.9.3.1) is separate from the accident consequence analysis (see Section C.9.3.3). All relevant data for the accident risk analysis, with the exception of the shipment source terms and route information, are provided in Section C.9.3. Approximately 1,200 routes were considered in this analysis, so it was not considered practical to include this information in the EIS. Such information is readily available by using the TRAGIS routing model, as referenced in Appendix C. Shipment-specific source terms were determined by dividing the origin source inventory by the number of shipments from that site. Site inventories were published in Sandia (2007, 2008), as referenced in Appendix B, which also contains the per-shipment packaging assumptions for each waste type. The shipment-specific source terms were omitted from the EIS for brevity and because of the low estimated impacts.

W319-1

W319-2

W319-3

J-1165

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Heaton, John, Commenter ID No. T24

7

1
2 MR. HEATON: Holmes, we're going to have to put in
3 permanent residency, being here so often.

4 I'm John Heaton, and I'm a former state
5 representative, and I'm presently working with the mayor
6 and the Department of Development as well.

7 As you know, WIPP has been open now 12 years, and
8 you just heard, without significant incident. In fact, as
9 Congress debates the high-level waste issues, WIPP rarely
10 comes up for discussion because it works so well that it
11 flies under the radar screen of controversy.

12 WIPP is a very remote area 30 miles from any
13 population, 2,100 feet below the surface, in a
14 250-million-year-old salt bed, which is isolated from
15 drinking water aquifers, which are embedded hundreds of
16 feet above the disposal area.

17 We have been transporting remote-handled TRU
18 Waste, and TRU Waste contact-handled from around the
19 country, also without significant incident. WIPP drivers
20 and trucks are the safest on the roads, and their record
21 is the envy of everyone.

22 Routes are well-determined, and we would foresee
23 nothing different in the transportation impacts. The
24 Greater-Than-Class-C Waste meets the WIPP waste acceptance
25 criteria, and characterization loading, unloading,

T24-1

T24-2

T24-3

T24-1

Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation and WIPP's operating record, DOE believes that the WIPP repository would be a safe location for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes, some of which include long-lived radionuclides. DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require modification to existing law. In addition, it would be necessary to revise the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, the WIPP compliance certification with EPA, and the WIPP Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

The State of New Mexico has indicated a willingness to accept GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes for disposal at WIPP. Twenty-eight New Mexico State Senators signed a proclamation made in the Fiftieth Legislature, First Session, 2011, stating: "Be it resolved that we, the undersigned, support the opportunity for other potential missions in southeast New Mexico to adequately address the disposal of defense high-level waste, commercial high-level waste, Greater Than Class C LLRW and surplus plutonium waste, as well as the interim storage of spent nuclear fuel." In response to the Draft GTCC EIS, Secretary David Martin, Secretary of the New Mexico Environment Department, sent a letter to DOE on June 27, 2011, stating that "the Department encourages DOE to support the WIPP or WIPP Vicinity proposed locations as the preferred alternatives addressed in the Draft EIS. The geologic repository is the favored alternative being more effective for the enduring time frames for this waste type." In addition, the Governor of New Mexico, in a letter to DOE Secretary Steven Chu on September 1, 2011, stated that the State of New Mexico encourages DOE to support the proposed location of WIPP as the preferred alternative for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

T24-2

See response to T24-1.

T24-3

See response to T24-1.

Heaton, John, Commenter ID No. T24 (cont'd)

8

1 disposal at WIPP, without creating any additional
2 challenges or impacts on the repository or employees.

3 Remote-handled TRU Waste has very similar
4 characteristics to GTCC, and our experience should cause
5 no additional concern for worker issues. WIPP is very
6 carefully monitored by our environmental monitoring
7 center. That continues to be an important respected
8 source of monitoring information.

9 As far as cultural impacts, WIPP has 16 square
10 miles of already withdrawn land that is the most studied
11 piece of real estate in the world. Every square inch has
12 been studied and restudied. All of the art studios are in
13 place, and those sites are carefully protected already.
14 There would be no impact.

15 WIPP is 30 miles from any population center, and
16 therefore has no environmental justice issues. The only
17 issues that exist are for those where the waste is
18 presently stored now. Therefore, moving waste to WIPP
19 ameliorates those issues.

20 As I understand GTCC waste, it is, indeed, waste
21 with no redeeming value, no need to be retrieved after
22 having been disposed of. There are no health and
23 environmental impacts associated with groundwater and
24 surface water. The waste is, again, hundreds of feet
25 below the potable aquifers, and inaccessible to

T24-3
(Cont.)

T24-4

T24-4 See response to T24-1.

Heaton, John, Commenter ID No. T24 (cont'd)

9

1 groundwater.

2 WIPP is deep underground and not subject to
3 erosion, and it exists in a well-studied below seismic
4 area. And salt has the ability to heal itself unlike any
5 other medium should a seismic event crack the formation.
6 WIPP's remote location and its access down in the shaft
7 gives it unique protection from terrorists and intentional
8 destructive acts.

9 In summary, WIPP is the ideal location for this
10 waste. Keeping sealed sources in a building in Los Alamos
11 is extremely dangerous, and as a New Mexican, it should be
12 isolated geologically at WIPP.

13 The regulatory WIPP excess volume of over 30,000
14 cubic meters can easily accommodate the additional waste.
15 The community understands that this waste is very similar
16 to the RH waste we are now presently taking.

17 I believe the community strongly supports its
18 disposal at WIPP, and it would be inconsistent for the
19 state not to support it in view of the fact that sealed
20 sources are already being stored at Los Alamos and have
21 already been brought into the state.

22 WIPP is the most safe, secure and expedient
23 answer to GTCC, as well as the most cost-effective
24 approach since it is already built and is operating. WIPP
25 is the decision that should be made by Congress along with

T24-5 See response to T24-1.

T24-5

J-1168

January 2016

Heaton, John, Commenter ID No. T24 (cont'd)

10

1 the accommodating Land Withdrawal Act changes.

2 Thank you very much.

T24-5
(Cont.)

Hebert, Susan, Commenter ID No. W214

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 9:54 AM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10214

Thank you for your comment, Susan Hebert.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10214. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 09:53:52AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10214

First Name: Susan
Last Name: Hebert
City: Portland
State: OR
Country: USA
Email: susan@ecobre.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not allow hazardous materials to be transported through the Columbia Gorge.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W214-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W214-1

Hedin, Bev, Commenter ID No. W124

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:48 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10124

Thank you for your comment, Bev Hedin.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10124. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:47:31PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10124

First Name: Bev
Last Name: Hedin
Organization: Friends of the Gorge
Address: 829 NW 4th Ave
City: Camas
State: WA
Zip: 98607
Country: USA
Email: bevhedin@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please, No Nuclear waste deposited along the Columbia River. We need to have clean water for the salmon!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W124-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

W124-1

Heggen, Richard, Commenter ID No. W511

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 8:34 PM
To: mail_gtccelsarchives; gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccels@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10511
Attachments: GTCC_comments_June_2011_GTCC10511.doc

Thank you for your comment, Richard Heggen.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10511. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 08:33:47PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10511

First Name: Richard

Last Name: Heggen

Country: USA

Email: tubegreek@nventure.com

Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Attachment: C:\Documents and Settings\Dick\My Documents\Nuc Waste\GTCC comments June 2011.doc

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Richard Heggen June 22, 2011

Comments on the USDOE proposal/EIS to Import and Bury GTCC Waste at the USDOE Hanford Nuclear Reservation.

1. Based on the risks identified in the "Tank Closure and Waste Management EIS" (TCWMEIS) released by USDOE in 2010, and the risks associated with the proposed addition of approximately 17,000 truckloads (3 million cubic feet) of radioactive and mixed radioactive and chemical waste at Hanford, cancer risk would increase tenfold. That is a conservative estimate due to the fact that the TCWMEIS failed to include significant inventories of radioactive and chemical waste. The risk from either of these two sources is unacceptable. Adding to this already high risk would be a proposed 12,600 truckloads of GTCC waste to be buried at Hanford. The radioactivity from the proposed GTCC waste is approximately equal to the total tank farm radioactive inventory at Hanford. That would push the already unacceptable risk even higher. There is only one reasonable conclusion: no additional non-Hanford waste should be allowed to be buried at Hanford.
2. More than half of the GTCC waste and associated risk are from yet to be built nuclear reactors. USDOE can reduce the amount of highly radioactive waste created by not approving construction of any more nuclear plants in the US. We have all seen the long lasting devastating effects of nuclear power generation when events cause loss of control over nuclear reactions (Fukushima and Chernobyl). This is a concern above and beyond the waste problems noted above which will remain a threat to human health and the environment for thousands of years if not properly contained and stored. NEPA requires that other alternatives be considered. Therefore, other energy sources must be included in the alternative analysis.
3. The EIS failed to include the best alternative site for disposal of GTCC waste which would be deep underground geologic repository in the stable North American Granite Shield. Although USDOE does consider WIPP in New Mexico as a site, this is not possible due to legal issues as well the fact that WIPP is not designed or sited to deal with highly radioactive and hot waste.
4. USDOE failed to include or consider long term hardened on site storage of the reactor GTCC wastes.
5. Transportation. USDOE underestimates the potential radioactive exposure risk associated with transporting the waste along public routes. Additionally, some transportation related exposure scenarios were not included.
6. USDOE failed to include or consider total cumulative risks to all potential targets and pathways at and near Hanford for all wastes it proposes to dispose at Hanford.

W511-1

W511-2

W511-3

W511-4

W511-5

W511-6

W511-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W511-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W511-3 DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

DOE did not evaluate developing a geologic repository exclusively for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because DOE determined that such an alternative is not reasonable due to the time and cost associated with siting a deep geologic repository and the relatively small volume of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified in the GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the results presented in this EIS for the WIPP geologic repository alternative are indicative of the high degree of waste isolation that would be provided by disposal in a geologic repository. DOE has included analysis of generic commercial facilities in the event that a facility could become available in the future. In that case, before making a decision to use a commercial facility, DOE would conduct further NEPA reviews, as appropriate.

W511-4 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative.

7. Revise the EIS to include all the above noted missing risks, information, alternatives, and scenarios.

Thank you for your consideration,

Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

- W511-5 Disposition of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes will be handled in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment and in compliance with applicable requirements and regulations. Doses to workers and the public will be minimized to the extent practical. The methodology used to estimate the radiological human health impacts in the EIS is based on standard practices that are subject to revision as our understanding of the effects of radiation on humans evolves. The same methodology is used in the evaluation of all alternatives; thus, any modification of this methodology would not affect the comparisons among alternatives and the identification of the preferred alternative.

Details of the facility accident analysis can be found in Sections 5.3.4.2.1 and C.4.2. All information necessary to duplicate the transportation accident consequence assessment was available in Section 5.3.9.3 of the Draft EIS, with the exception of the source terms used for the contact-handled and remote-handled Other Waste. These latter source terms have been added to Section 5.3.9.3 of the Final EIS. The accident risk analysis (see Section C.9.3.1) is separate from the accident consequence analysis (see Section C.9.3.3). All relevant data for the accident risk analysis, with the exception of the shipment source terms and route information, are provided in Section C.9.3. Approximately 1,200 routes were considered in this analysis, so it was not considered practical to include this information in the EIS. Such information is readily available by using the TRAGIS routing model, as referenced in Appendix C. Shipment-specific source terms were determined by dividing the origin source inventory by the number of shipments from that site. Site inventories were published in Sandia (2007, 2008), as referenced in Appendix B, which also contains the per-shipment packaging assumptions for each waste type. The shipment-specific source terms were omitted from the EIS for brevity and because of the low estimated impacts.

- W511-6 DOE has considered cumulative impacts at the Hanford Site in this GTCC EIS. The disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste at the Hanford Site could result in environmental impacts that may warrant mitigation for Tc-99 and I-129 through limiting receipt of these waste streams (see Table 6.2.4.2 and Figure 6.2.4.1 in this EIS).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

Heins, Erika, Commenter ID No. W119

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:40 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10119

Thank you for your comment, Erika Heins.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10119. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:39:29PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10119

First Name: Erika
Last Name: Heins
Organization: erikahe.com
Address: 340 se 3rd
City: Toledo
State: OR
Zip: 97391
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

0... zero... nuclear, the time is over for making more, our children will live with these decisions for hundreds of years and life that is lost everywhere from this. Our oceans,our air,everything. what if you had to come back to life as one of our children, what would you do now.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W119-1 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W119-1

Henkels, Diane, Commenter ID No. W542

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 3:56 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10542

Thank you for your comment, Diane Henkels.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10542. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 03:55:40PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10542

First Name: Diane
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Henkels
Address: 6228 SW Hood Ave
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97239
Country: USA
Email: dhenkels@actionnet.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I oppose relocating any new nuclear waste to the Hanford Nuclear Reservation near the tri-cities in the State of Washington. Having toured the nuclear site, I learned that this process was designed to dispose of nuclear waste resulting from previous operations at Hanford. Hanford should not be even considered as a location to store additional waste until the process for disposing or vitrifying the existing waste is completed. And even if that occurs, Hanford is not the optimal site given the location of this facility to the Columbia River and related watersheds. The area is not salt dome or other geology that is more appropriate to long term nuclear waste storage. Further, much much federal money (taxpayer money) has been spent protecting this river for fish. Nothing should jeopardize, or further challenge, our taxpayer investment the Columbia River ecosystem. Certainly, any EIS for additional waste storage at Hanford should include a thorough examination of cumulative effects.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W542-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W542-1

Henry, Marilee, Commenter ID No. W328

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2011 6:50 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10328

Thank you for your comment, Marilee Henry.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10328. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 20, 2011 06:50:11PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10328

First Name: Marilee
Last Name: Henry
Country: USA
Email: marilee@henrythorson.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am completely against transporting radioactive waste through the Columbia River Gorge to Hanford. This site is already the most polluted site in the country, threatening the river and all it's wildlife. Even if no accident occurs, studies have shown that dangerous radioactivity leaks during transport. We need to store radioactive waste safely near the sites where it has been used. If there cannot be a safe way to store it locally, we should not be using nuclear power!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W328-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W328-1

Herbert, Emily, Commenter ID No. W13

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2011 9:27 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10013

Thank you for your comment, Emily Herbert.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10013. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 10, 2011 09:26:45PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10013

First Name: Emily
Last Name: Herbert
Address: 319 NE 62 Ave Apt 4
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97213-3800
Country: USA
Email: gvh1960@gmail.com

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Japan experience, which impacts our entire planet, again makes it clear that nuclear power is unsafe. Not a single fuel rod has been safely disposed of since we started using nuclear energy for power. Because of the large water requirements for the operation of nuclear power plants, they are situated near coasts and in areas susceptible to earth movement. As with Hanford, they leech toxic materials into rivers and streams, into water tables. Reports on the increased dangers of radiation caused diseases and deaths from transporting highly radioactive wastes on public highways to Hanford make it clear that this activity is intolerably unsafe for Oregonians and our future. It is time to say no to more fantasies of safe disposal and leave these materials at the sites of their origin as reminders of the folly of this disastrous human experiment.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

- W13-1 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.
- W13-2 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).
- W13-3 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

W13-1

W13-2

W13-3

Herbert, John, Commenter ID No. W70

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 4:29 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10070

Thank you for your comment, John Herbert.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10070. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 25, 2011 04:28:42PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10070

First Name: John
Middle Initial: H
Last Name: Herbert
Address:
City:
State: r
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: jharlanherb@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

STOP ADDING TOXIC WASTE TO THE HANFORD SITE. STOP TRANSPORTING IT ACROSS OUR LAND, WATERS, AND COMMUNITIES, YOU. the DOE, HAVE KILLED AND SICKENED TOO MANY OF US. YOU WILL CONTINUE TO DO THIS THROUGHOUT YOUR TENURE AT HANFORD BECAUSE YOU ARE LETTING RELEASES INTO THE COLUMBIA AND OUR AIR, LAND, AND OTHER WATERS CONTINUE. STOP TRYING TO MAKE IT WORSE.

CLEAN IT ALL UP, STOP RELEASES, NO MATTER WHAT IT TAKES. OUR FEDERAL GOVT DID THIS, OUR FEDERAL GOVT MUST STOP THE RELEASES AND CLEAN IT UP.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W70-1

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W70-1

J-1179

January 2016

Herring, Melissa, Commenter ID No. W490

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:32 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10490

Thank you for your comment, Melissa Herring.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10490. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 11:31:19AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10490

First Name: Melissa
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Herring
Address: SE Taylor court
City: portland
State: OR
Zip: 97215
Country: USA
Email: rabbittskarma@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Hanford can not be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be buried in landfills or boreholes - the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed.

Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults.

USDOE needs to consider in the EIS how to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes.

USDOE has to disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of both of USDOE's separate proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to Hanford, in one environmental impact statement for the public to review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W490-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W490-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W490-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W490-4 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

Hess, Jorgen, Commenter ID No. W405

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 3:32 PM
To: mail_gtccsisarchives; gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccsis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10363
Attachments: Hanford_Letter_GTCC10363.doc

Thank you for your comment, Jorgen Hess.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10363. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 03:31:54PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10363

First Name: Jorgen
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Hess
Address: 412 24th Street
City: Hood River
State: OR
Zip: 97031

Country: USA

Email: hess@gorge.net

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Attachment: Hanford letter.doc

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Hess, Jurgen, Commenter ID No. W405 (cont'd)

Jurgen A. Hess

412 24th St. · Hood River OR · 97031 · 541.386.2668 · hess@gorge.net

June 23, 2011

Greater than Class C Low Level Radioactive Waste EIS
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
US Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0119

To: The US Department of Energy

The Department of Energy is asking for comments on the proposal to use Hanford site for GTCC nuclear radioactive waste.

Hanford—a Broken Promise

Hanford is the most contaminated site in the Western hemisphere. Radioactive contaminants are entering the Columbia River through groundwater transport. Due dates for cleanup of existing contamination at Hanford keep being pushed further out...for years and years. DOE is building the vitrification plant, but it is behind schedule. Even after the vitrification plant is complete and operating, it will be decades before the existing Hanford radioactive contaminants are completely cleaned up. Promises have been made and broken to clean up Hanford in a timely manner. And now the DOE desires to ship, store and eventually treat additional off site material—greater than Class C.

Nuclear Energy—the Hope and Reality

Nuclear energy was sold as being the savior to the nation's and world's energy appetite. It is green and clean; no carbon emissions. Doesn't contribute to climate change and global warming. However, recent events have put a dark cloud on the industry. Japan is having a nuclear meltdown. Germany has decided to abandon nuclear energy production. And there is this big elephant in the room—what to do about nuclear waste? The industry and some DOE staff say, 'trust us we'll figure it out'. Yucca Mountain waste site in Nevada didn't work out. The answer: let's ship all the country's nuclear waste to Hanford.

As a little boy, my mother told me that I couldn't have any more toys out till I cleaned up my room. That childhood lesson hasn't been learned by the nuclear industry or the DOE. Until Hanford is cleaned up, don't put any more nuclear toys (waste) there.

What Now and the Current Proposal

I and other Hood River people have been attending DOE meetings for over 20 years. We are downstream of Hanford. We care about the Columbia River. We care about the fish our Indian friends catch and eat. We are very frustrated. We have been saying the same thing *over and over, again and again*. No more nuclear waste at Hanford till the existing waste is completely cleaned up! Senator Wyden has given the DOE this same message. It just seems as if folks aren't listening. Or they don't care about what we have to say.

W405-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W405-2 See response to W405-1.

W405-1

W405-2

Hess, Jurgen, Commenter ID No. W405 (cont'd)

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In closing, please remember my mother's advice. Her wisdom is still applicable to this larger than life problem.

W405-2
(Cont.)

Sincerely,

1st Jurgen A. Hess

Jurgen A. Hess

Hiltner, Carol, Commenter ID No. W41

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2011 12:18 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10041

Thank you for your comment, Carol Hiltner.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10041. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 19, 2011 12:18:08PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10041

First Name: Carol
Last Name: Hiltner
Address: 12345 Lake City Way NE #121
City: Seattle
State: WA
Zip: 98125-5401
Country: USA
Email: carol.hiltner@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

It is a doomsday scenario to be storing radioactive waste at Hanford. One tsunami, and the whole Columbia Basin will be uninhabitable. It is insane to be generating this waste! Where, where, where is the consideration for life on Earth in this insane plan????

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W41-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W41-1

Hodge, Kenneth, Commenter ID No. T159

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34

1 MR. BROWN: Kenneth will be followed by Wallace
2 Hodge.

3 MR. HODGE: My name is Kenneth Hodge. I live
4 across the river, Vancouver, Washington. We say over
5 there it's Vancouver, not B.C.; Washington, not D.C.

6 I read in the papers where you guys from the
7 Department of Eco- -- I mean Energy, you want to
8 bring in all this radioactive material on a site
9 you've been spending billions of dollars over the
10 last 20 years cleaning up. Are you guys out of your
11 friggin' minds? If this is the kind of thinking
12 that's going on in D.C., it's no wonder the Chinese
13 are eating our lunch.

14 I've got some other comments here about the
15 Department of -- one of your fellow members of the
16 Department of Energy. The Bonneville Power
17 Administration has been spending a lot of money
18 trying to bring back the endangered salmon runs, and
19 here you are, another branch right down the hallway,
20 and you want to come in and create more danger for
21 our salmon, as well as for us to live here.

22 Now, we have a place called Yucca Mountain, I
23 think it is pronounced. Yucca Mountain in Nevada.
24 There has been billions of dollars spent on preparing
25 it all these years. And because one man, Senator

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T159-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T159-2 The EIS considered the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of the GTCC waste inventory, including disposal in a deep geologic repository. The Secretary of Energy determined that a permanent repository for high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, is not a workable option and will not be developed. Therefore, DOE concluded that co-disposal at a Yucca Mountain repository is not a reasonable alternative and has eliminated it from evaluation in this EIS, as described in Section 2.6 of the EIS.

T159-1

T159-2

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35

1 Harry Reid, doesn't like it in his state, I guess the
2 president let that be off the board, so it's out of
3 the picture now. So I don't know. Maybe we need to
4 get a new president or something to get this thing
5 back in the Yucca Mountain where it belongs.
6 But another place that would be suitable,
7 perhaps, to Senator Reid would be in the state of
8 California. Now, any plumber will tell you that
9 water and sewage runs downhill. So why not put this
10 waste in the lowest place in the United States, a
11 place that's actually below sea level? The only
12 place it can go is to hell where it belongs. I'm
13 talking about Death Valley. Sure, it's a national
14 park, but this is a national problem. It's nothing
15 but sand and rocks anyway. But as far as putting it
16 in a dump at Hanford, all I can say is, you
17 half-lived halfwits can take this dump and shove it.

T159-2
(Cont.)

T159-3

T159-3

The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Hodge, Wallace, Commenter ID No. T144

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MR. BROWN: Wallace Hodge is next, and then
Lauren Paulson.

MR. HODGE: It is tough to follow that act. I
don't have much to say, except I have a question, but
I guess you guys can't answer it. What does Japan
and Germany do with their waste? Where do they
depose -- Japan, where do they take their waste? Can
you tell me that?

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36

1 MR. BROWN: I can't tell you that.

2 MR. HODGE: What about Europe in general? Do
3 you know what they do with it?

4 MR. BROWN: Well, I think DOE has some studies
5 about what other countries -- this question has come
6 up at some other meetings, and I think DOE is going
7 to be providing that information, because there is
8 something like 10 or 12 countries that are working
9 on --

10 MR. HODGE: I would think that it would be a lot
11 bigger problem in Europe than the United States with
12 the landmass that we have.

13 MR. BROWN: That's a good question. Thanks.

14 MR. HODGE: Didn't we spend a lot of money to
15 develop Yucca Flats, getting ready for the -- you
16 know, what happened to all the -- What happened? You
17 know, that just died politically? Is that what
18 happened?

19 MR. BROWN: Well, I think we just had an
20 analysis of what happened there.

21 MR. HODGE: Because of Reid?

22 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.

23 MR. HODGE: Okay. Thank you.

T144-1

The EIS considered the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of the GTCC waste inventory, including disposal in a deep geologic repository. The Secretary of Energy determined that a permanent repository for high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, is not a workable option and will not be developed. Therefore, DOE concluded that co-disposal at a Yucca Mountain repository is not a reasonable alternative and has eliminated it from evaluation in this EIS, as described in Section 2.6 of the EIS.

T144-1

PO Box 295
El Prado, NM 87529
June 26, 2011



Arnold Edelman, Document Manager, DOE GTCC EIS
Cloverleaf Blvd. EM-43,
1000 Independence Ave. SW,
Washington, D.C. 20585

To Whom It May Concern:

I attended DOE's Pojoaque dog and pony show/hearing about its ambition to bury Greater Than Class C (GTCC) radioactive waste in either one of two New Mexico sites or in other underground sites around the US. I visited the displays with their charts heavily weighted toward the New Mexico site "near WIPP." We ordinary citizens were evidently expected to limit our comments to choosing which site we preferred. Given that the other proposed New Mexico site, near Area G in Los Alamos, lies upwind of a large population, DOE's scene was set and tilted toward having job-hungry Carlsbad say, "Bring it here," while pollution-afflicted downwinders of LANL might say, "Yes, bring it there and not here." The nuclear industry has become so savvy and arrogant that it doesn't even seem to care how transparent these self-serving machinations seem. I asked one of the presenters how much of this GTCC waste would be "remote-handled." He said fifty per cent. He also told me that the containers in which this 50% extremely deadly waste will be buried will last 500 years.

So this project would bring undisclosed amounts of radioactive waste that is 50% absolutely lethal along our nation's highways and railways from all over the country to what is obviously your chosen site near WIPP. These new shipments would break DOE's covenant with New Mexico which promised that only transuranic waste from the nuclear weapons industry would be buried here. But this GTCC waste would come from the nuclear power industry and could conceivably open the flood gates for spent nuclear reactor fuel. Since DOE is herewith attempting to break its first promise to bring only low level transuranic waste to WIPP and NM, I can only assume that DOE will betray further empty assurances.

This EIS suffers from a paucity of alternatives. It presents our only choices as picking between burial sites. It proposes no remedies for the descendants of humanity and other forms of life that may be alive 500 years from now when these proposed underground containers, probably long forgotten, begin to leak their deadly contents into water tables. Nobody then would even know what hit them. And it fails to even mention the one form of storage that might still impinge itself on public consciousness 500 years from now, namely Hardened Onsite Storage, or HOSS, which is the only sane and responsible alternative. It is a crime against future humanity to deal with this deadly stuff by underground burial.

So here is my critique: The choices of burial sites all stink, the very idea of burial is criminally irresponsible, and no viable alternatives, like HOSS, have been offered. The pie-in-the-sky projections of how many of these shipments will meet with accidents are in no way substantiated.

L79-1

DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

L79-2

The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

L79-3

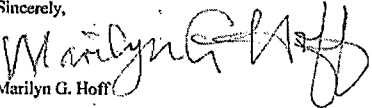
As discussed in Section 1.4.2, each disposal method analyzed in the GTCC EIS has been used to some degree in the United States or other countries to dispose of radioactive waste similar to the three waste types analyzed in the GTCC EIS. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federally owned sites identified in the GTCC EIS because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository. The methodology used to estimate potential impacts (including accidents) from the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste to a disposal facility are based on accepted practices, as described in Appendix C of the GTCC EIS. Costs for the disposal alternatives are presented in Chapter 2 of the GTCC EIS. DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. To this end, nine public hearings at venues accessible to the interested public for the various sites evaluated in the EIS were conducted. Notices were placed in various local newspapers to announce the public hearings before and during the scheduled hearings. In addition, to advertising in the traditional media, notices and meeting information were made available electronically on DOE websites, as well using established mailing lists. A 120-day public comment period was provided on the Draft GTCC EIS, as compared to the 30-day minimum public comment period required by federal regulations.

Hoff, Marilyn, Commenter ID No. L79 (cont'd)

I suspect those unbelievable figures might apply to how many of said accidents the public will actually be informed of. I also saw no cost estimate for excavating the burial site and for packaging and shipping this waste. There was no comparison of these costs as opposed to those of Hardened OnSite Storage. There was no consideration of how the fuel burned during these many shipments might impact global warming. But most criminally, there was no consideration of Hardened Onsite Storage as a viable alternative, which would keep this deadly stuff above ground where humanity can keep an eye on it, and would obviate the danger of deathly potent nuclear waste criss-crossing our country for who knows how many years. This proposal was dumped on the citizenry with little warning and given a pathetically short comment period. The public is not told who will profit from this venture. Everything about it smells fishy. Go back to the drawing board, boys, because this proposal is a crime, and it should be punishable.

L79-3
(Cont.)

Sincerely,


Marilyn G. Hoff

Hoff, Marilyn. Commenter ID No. T91

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15 MR. BROWN: Michelle is next. I think it was

16 just a last initial, and Mateo, also last initial P.

17 Are either of you here? Oh, they aren't. Okay.

18 Marilyn Hoff then. Sorry to give you such

19 short notice. Jeanne Green will follow Marilyn.

20 MS. HOFF: This is not a prepared statement.

21 So if I fumble around it's because I'm trying to

22 respond to what I found out from reading --

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J-1191

January 2016

Hoff, Marilyn, Commenter ID No. T91 (cont'd)

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42

1 MR. BROWN: Sure.

2 MS. HOFF: -- the posters and things.

3 I once sold Fuller Brushes door to door, and I
4 learned the principle of good selling is that you never
5 ask a question that can be answered yes or no. You say
6 you take this alternative or you take that alternative,
7 and which would you like to buy?

8 Well, this is what's happening here, too, is
9 that we're not given a question that can be answered
10 with yes or no. So we can't say no to having nuclear
11 waste transported across country. We can only say I
12 would rather buy this alternative or that alternative,
13 and all the alternatives suck.

14 (Laughter.)

15 MS. HOFF: It's really outrageous that they're
16 not even considering HOSS. It seems like the only
17 viable, sensible alternative, given that what we really
18 need to say is no more nukes, no more nuclear power,
19 and no more nuclear weapons, and we should stop right
20 away.

21 (Applause.)

22 MS. HOFF: It is way too dangerous in this
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T91-1 DOE has considered all comments received on the Draft EIS as part of the public comment and participation process for the EIS.

T91-2 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

T91-1

T91-2

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43

1 world to be having nuclear weapons and nuclear power,
2 and we only need to witness Fukushima for confirmation
3 of that. There are now quite large areas of Japan that
4 are uninhabitable, and this could happen to our
5 beautiful area here.

6 The argument used in favor of not even
7 considering HOSS is that we're afraid of terrorists.
8 But please tell me when is dangerous material the most
9 vulnerable to terrorist attack? It is most vulnerable
10 while it is on the road tootling 20 million miles from
11 place to place in order to be put out of sight, out of
12 mind.

13 As far as LANL is concerned, it's a ridiculous
14 place to even consider putting this. We're so polluted
15 already. We're in danger of earthquakes. We're in
16 danger of forest fire. It's up river and upwind of
17 lots of people, and people have been living in this
18 beautiful valley for time immemorial. People will
19 continue to live there. It almost seems like the
20 assumption is with these poorly stored, dangerous
21 substances that are only supposed to be enclosed for
22 500 years that what the people involved in the nuclear

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T91-3

T91-3

All affected environmental resources at LANL and relevant potential exposure pathways were considered in the analyses presented in the EIS, including impacts from surface runoff and airborne emissions (see Section 8.1). These analyses addressed a range of reasonable scenarios and estimated the potential impacts on all environmental resources consistent with NEPA requirements.

Hoff, Marilyn, Commenter ID No. T91 (cont'd)

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44

1 industry are assuming is that in 500 years we won't be
2 here anymore.

3 And in fact, of course, thanks to the nuclear
4 age, it has often been a very close call that we're
5 still here and we're lucky to be here so far, that we
6 need to have an alternative that simply says no.

7 (Applause.)

Holenstein, Cherie, Commenter ID No. T145

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19 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Cherie Lambert

20 Holenstein and Sandy -- it looks like Polishuk. I

21 know that's wrong, but you know who you are. Cherie.

22 And can you all in the back be more respectful

23 of the speaker. If you're talking, step outside.

24 Please go ahead. Thanks.

25 MS. HOLENSTEIN: Thank you. Gerry said to give

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Holenstein, Cherie, Commenter ID No. T145 (cont'd)

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72

1 20 minutes a month, and I'm going to ask more of you.
2 At the last Hanford hearing a couple months ago I
3 took a flier and duplicated a couple hundred of them.
4 I handed them out personally, and a lot of you folks
5 came tonight, and thank you.

6 Three weeks ago today I went to the Joint
7 Terrorism Task Force at City Hall, speaking against
8 it, of course, and I told them about the hearing. I
9 handed the major and the commissioners a handout for
10 this hearing. I was not told to stay on topic that
11 day, but yesterday I was at the city council water
12 budget hearing, and during my testimony I mentioned
13 Hanford here at 6:30 p.m., Double Tree Inn, across
14 the street from (inaudible), and Mayor Sam told me to
15 stay on topic. And I said I was, it's all relevant.

16 Mayor Sam did come tonight, so -- the other four
17 commissioners didn't. Anyway -- and my daughter is
18 here tonight. She's been at many of these hearings.
19 And on the very first day -- when she was a teacher,
20 she taught health at Jefferson, and she said, "Mom,
21 do you think can you get Greg Kafoury to come to my
22 class and talk about Trojan?"

23 I said, "Sure, give him a call, Honey." And
24 gave her the phone number. And Greg agreed. She
25 went to the office, of course, to check with the

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J-1196

January 2016

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73

1 administration and, well, that wasn't a health issue
2 she was told. But she stood her ground, and the
3 first day of speaking Greg came and talked about
4 Trojan, and she brought her students to several of
5 these hearings. And yes, they were bored, but, yes,
6 they learned something.

7 I don't see Julia here. She was sitting next to
8 me. But the whole point of history -- she actually
9 is back there. Turn around and see her. I met her
10 father in '78. Lloyd told me that there was an
11 initiative to not build any more nuclear power plants
12 in Portland -- in Oregon, rather. And so, anyway, I
13 called up the state senator at that time, Jan Myers,
14 later a Multnomah County circuit court judge, and I
15 said, yes, I would like to circulate them. I had met
16 him before. I knew of him because I read the paper.

17 And he said, "How many do you want?"

18 And I said, "Oh, 30, 40 of them." I guess he
19 thought, well, maybe I better meet this woman who is
20 going to take 30 or 40 petitions. Anyway, so that is
21 where I met him. And Chuck Johnson, who spoke
22 earlier, Chuck was Jan Myers' staff member. And in
23 1980, we were on the ballot in November, no new
24 nuclear power plant can be built in the state of
25 Oregon until there was a permanent waste depository

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Holenstein, Cherie, Commenter ID No. T145 (cont'd)

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74

1 site. That was the issue. Jan was the chief
2 petitioner, and Oregonians voted that in, and that's
3 why there's no nuclear power plants built in the
4 state of Oregon.

5 MR. BROWN: You've got about 30 seconds.

6 MS. HOLENSTEIN: Okay. Go quickly. My message
7 is the same: Clean up the waste, clean up the waste,
8 no more brought in. And the 2004 decision to make
9 Hanford the nuclear dump site, no, no, no, to that.
10 Change that. And Harvey (inaudible) statement --
11 Gerry said, why work to remove the waste and clean up
12 tank leaks if the DOE is just going to add the same
13 amount of radioactivity to landfill which will
14 recontaminate the groundwater flowing to the Columbia
15 River?

16 I will leave you with a poem by Robert Louis
17 Stevenson. I'm sure many of you read it to your
18 children when they were little. Remember the last
19 statement? Recontaminate.

20 Robert Louis Stevenson: When I was down beside
21 the sea/a wooden spade they gave to me to dig the
22 sandy shores/my holes were empty like a cup/and every
23 hole the sea came up/until it could come no more.

24 Recontamination.

25 MR. BROWN: You are Sandy?

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T145-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T145-1

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54

1 going to forget about New Mexico, but we're not going
2 to let that happen. Thanks.

3 MR. BROWN: Okay, Ken Homan and Marvin
4 Gladstone will follow.

5 MR. HOMAN: I would like to point out, you
6 left the NSJ off the end of my name. That is
7 important. I am a member of the Society of Jesus. I'm
8 a first-year novice, becoming a Roman Catholic priest.
9 And I believe it is a sin to use nuclear power, because
10 nuclear power is always related to nuclear war. What
11 will we do with this waste? Turn it into bullets.
12 That's all we do with it, is turn it into bullets that
13 kill people, and if it doesn't, well, it causes to
14 cancer. To the man in the red jacket, Nuclear subs
15 haven't killed anybody? Since when has a nuclear sub
16 not killed someone? That's their job.

17 I would like to point out a few things
18 about this, that this whole thing sets a precedent for
19 further nuclear activity that just create the
20 environment to keep building nuclear, to keep
21 destroying human life. There's too high a chance of
22 human and environmental degradation. We are risking

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T68-1

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

T68-1

Homan, Ken, Commenter ID No. T68 (cont'd)

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55

T68-1
(Cont.)

1 too much of our future, too many of our children, to
2 any of the people that I hope one day to minister to,
3 that I hope to off the Eucharist to, but I will
4 probably have to visit in hospitals, because they have
5 been contaminated by nuclear waste. I would like to
6 point out the horrendous example of private industry in
7 this sector already. Let's look at mountaintop
8 removal. Let's look at the fact that they want the
9 government to clean up; the fact they've blown off
10 entire mountains. Why should we continue picking up
11 after private industry?

12 There's too many long-term impacts,
13 there's too many previous debacles. Quite frankly, I
14 just don't trust the Four Prophets, and I don't trust
15 what they want to do with our country, because it is
16 the price of a penny versus the price of a human life.
17 As a Catholic priest, I reiterate -- or Catholic priest
18 to be -- that it is a sin to continue on this mission
19 of destruction. Thank you.

Hortsch, Donna, Commenter ID No. W129

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 8:09 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10129

Thank you for your comment, Donna Hortsch.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10129. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 08:09:00PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10129

First Name: Donna
Middle Initial: L
Last Name: Hortsch
Address: 2032 NE 19th Ave
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97212-4530
Country: USA
Email: donna@edmail.net

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

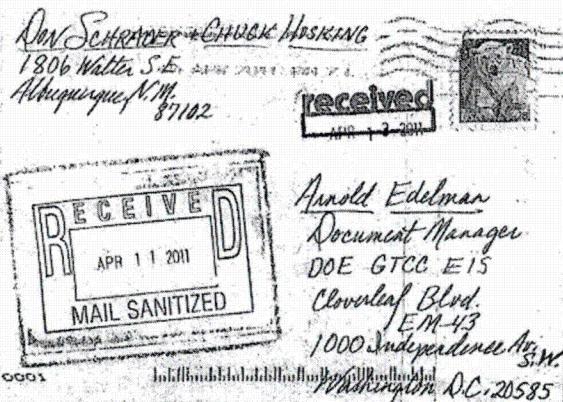
Nuclear Waste does not belong in the Columbia River gorge; not at the Hanford Site. This is too close to the Columbia River which supports our whole area. Any leaking radiation would spell disaster to the Pacific NorthWest. Disaster to humans, animals and the natural resources. Please do not sent nuclear material through the gorge.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W129-1 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W129-1



4/4/2011
We strongly OPPOSE DOE's plan to dump 160,000,000 curies of radioactive waste from commercial nuclear power plants - at WIPP in New Mexico. GTCC waste is dangerous to humans and the environment for hundreds of years. GTCC waste would be 30 times more radioactivity than previously planned for WIPP and would eliminate the ban on commercial waste. Expanding WIPP (or putting waste nearby) makes it much more likely that all highly radioactive waste would be transported through New Mexico for many decades and stored here forever.
Don Schrader & Chuck Hosking

L291-1

DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

L291-1

Howard, Chris, Commenter ID No. W509

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 7:12 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10509

Thank you for your comment, Chris Howard.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10509. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 07:12:01PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10509

First Name: Chris
Last Name: Howard
City: Walla Walla
State: WA
Zip: 99362
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am sending this e-mail to express my strong concern at the plan to ship more radioactive wastes to Hanford. There has been an emphasis on cleaning up the wastes at Hanford that can't be accomplished if new wastes are shipped there. These wastes need to be buried in a deep repository not in landfill type ditches. I live in Walla Walla which is only 60 miles from Hanford. I am also against the transporting of these wastes on public highways due to health risks.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W509-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W509-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W509-3 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W509-1
W509-2
W509-3

Hoyle, Lester and Judy, Commenter ID No. W446

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 6:46 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10446

Thank you for your comment, Lester and Judy Hoyle.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10446. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 06:45:28PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10446

First Name: Lester and Judy
Last Name: Hoyle
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please close the Hanford Nuclear Reservation - already the most contaminated spot in the country and find ways to contain the waste already migrating into the Columbia River.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W446-1 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, and the ongoing cleanup efforts will continue.

W446-1

Hummasti, John, Commenter ID No. E47

From: John Hummasti <shomerbaithchur@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2011 8:35 PM
To: gtcceis@anl.gov
Subject: Public Comments - GTCC EIS Comments

US DOE:

Public Input Statement of John Mauritz Hummasti regarding development of alternative(s) for the disposal of 12,000 cubic meters of EIS Disposal of Greater Than Class C (GTCC) and Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW) and GTCC Like Waste (Draft GTCC EIS).

This draft statement is submitted for the purpose of proposing a viable alternative for nuclear waste management through the use of cryonic containment and heat transfer exchange utilizing an array of cool chips and power chips developed through Borealis Exploration, Ltd..

While it goes without saying that there are those who posit that "nuclear waste is too hot to handle," it is the opinion of some of my associates (Hans Wilitzki, PhD, Ahs'mi Abu El Assal, PhD and Yossef Zwarenstein) that cryonic containment of nuclear waste is not too hot to handle.

I have drafted a research paper regarding this proposal.

John M. Hummasti
503-750-8296

E47-1

The technologies and alternatives suggested for evaluation are not within the reasonable range of alternatives for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Other concerns or programs suggested for DOE consideration are considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

E47-1

Hurtado, Dolores, Commenter ID No. L83

received
JUN 27 2011

June 20, 2011

Greater than Class C Waste
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20585-01198

I am one of the million and a half people who live downstream from the Hanford Reservation, where tons of highly toxic nuclear debris have been sitting for some 60 years, waiting for the federal government to complete its promised clean-up. It is hard to believe that the Department of Energy could be seriously considering Hanford as the site for tons of additional nuclear waste. There are 177 tanks of high level waste already sitting at Hanford. My understanding is that some radioactivity from the leaking tanks has already reached the Columbia River. Existing tanks are deteriorating while plans to move their contents into a vitrification process are lagging. Billions of dollars have been spent on this project. Funding problems have delayed work. At best the reported target date for completing the vitrification plant is now estimated to be 2050, and in addition it is not completely clear that this process will be successful.

The current proposal to add some 12,000 truckloads of "Greater than Class C Waste" to the failing Hanford site is incomprehensible to those of us who live in the densely populated Portland-Vancouver area, downstream from Hanford. We are astonished at the very idea of adding more highly toxic waste to a site which is already grossly overburdened and is moving toward more and more leakage. It is as if people in this area are simply considered to be expendable!

We are in absolute accord with our Senators and Congressmen who have indicated their strong opposition to this proposal. But in addition to the unacceptable risk to our area, it also appears absurd to conceive of trucking this material halfway across the country along major routes, when it is not clear that residents along the way can be adequately protected from radiation exposure. It is irresponsible to expose these communities to the potential contamination from the estimated 12,000 tons of hazardous nuclear debris moving through their communities.

I urge the Energy Department to tackle the tough political problem of finding and developing appropriate smaller sites around the country in the clearly preferable granite formations where the insidious leakage problem can be contained. The Northwest cannot be made the fall guy in solving the Department of Energy's problems. We have contributed more than our share to solving the nuclear waste dilemma, and we are still unacceptably vulnerable. We want you to fulfill your promise to clean up what is already at Hanford, and to search for sites with non-permeable soil as the destination for this new batch of waste. The Hanford site is the worst possible location.

Sincerely yours,

Dolores Hurtado
Dolores Hurtado
8685 SW Chinook Street
Tualatin, OR 97062

- L83-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.
- L83-2 DOE agrees that development of a deep geologic repository in the granite shield would be a safe and protective method for disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes; however, DOE did not evaluate developing a geologic repository exclusively for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because such an alternative is not reasonable due to the time and cost associated with siting a deep geologic repository and the relatively small volume of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS also evaluated a trench, borehole, and vault disposal method in the WIPP Vicinity, and the evaluation concluded that these disposal methods may be appropriate for GTCC waste.
- L83-3 See response to L83-1.

L83-1

L83-2

L83-3

Hyde, Don, Commenter ID No. E29

From: don hyde <hydedw@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 12:28 PM
To: gtccis@nrl.gov
Subject: DEIS for Disposal of Greater-than-Class C Low-Level Radiological Waste and GTCC-like Waste

Dear Mr. Arnold Edelman
Document Manager, DOE GTCC DEIS

I am very concerned about any releases of radionuclides into any environment.
I do not support this GTCC DEIS as it is inadequate for public protection.

It appears to fail to protect New Mexicans from contamination at the WIPP and LANL sites and along transportation routes.

I, therefore, assert that you reject this DEIS and produce a new DEIS that recommends "Hardened On-Site Storage" (HOSS) as the preferred method of storage of greater-than-Class C wastes until a more secure "long-term" technology can be developed.

Sincerely, Don Hyde
PO Box 3051
Gallup NM
87305

- E29-1 The GTCC EIS analyzes the potential environmental impacts of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste disposal at WIPP, WIPP Vicinity, LANL, and other disposal locations. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP and WIPP Vicinity would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation.
- E29-2 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

E29-1

E29-2

Ihrig, Sandra, Commenter ID No. W305

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 5:16 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10305

Thank you for your comment, Sandra Ihrig.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10305. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 17, 2011 05:15:30PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10305

First Name: Sandra
Middle Initial: L
Last Name: Ihrig
Address: 709 East 21st Place
City: The Dalles
State: OR
Zip: 97058-2845
Country: USA

Email: sandra_ihrig@yahoo.com

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

"NO" to bringing MORE hazardous material to Hanford. It is not just the disposal of waste at Hanford that puts the public at risk. It's also transporting it on public highways, railroad and water ways. When a semi truck loaded with radioactive waste jackknifed on I-84 near La Grande in December 2008 it should have served as a wakeup call. The first responders to a local radioactive accident are our local fire department (your spouse, brother, son/daughter). If people are hurt in a radioactive accident they would come into our local MCMC hospital. Those employees then in turn take it home to their families, further distributing it into our communities. This directly affects you and I and I am taking it very personally.

This week our United States government has proposed through the House Appropriations committee by cutting about \$20 million from the 2012 budget for Hanford cleanup. See details at the website below.

The Hanford radioactive material that was pushed down into the aquifers below Hanford has already reached the Columbia River in several places already. See EPA 910-R-08-004 January 2009 'Columbia River Basin: State of the River Report for Toxics', page 8. I KNOW THIS TO BE TRUE BECAUSE I HAVE ELEVATED LEVELS OF URANIUM (PLUS OTHER HEAVY METALS) FROM EATING FISH FROM THE COLUMBIA RIVER. I HAVE ALSO LOST MY THYROID FUNCTION BECAUSE OF HANFORD. I FEEL LIKE I AM WALKING AROUND WITH A TARGET ON MY FOREHEAD JUST WAITING FOR A 'CANCER' DIAGNOSIS. NOT A GOOD THING...

ALSO EPA HAS DOCUMENTED THAT THE NATIVE AMERICAN CANCER RATE IS ABOVE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE BECAUSE OF THEIR DIET OF EATING FISH FROM THE COLUMBIA RIVER. ENOUGH ALREADY. OUR PEOPLE IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON HAVE GIVEN ENOUGH IN TERMS OF OUR RATES OF CANCER AND DEATH TO HANFORD. PLEASE DO NOT CONTINUE PUTTING US AT RISK. MY HEALTH IS RUINED, DON'T WRECK MY CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN'S HEALTH

W305-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W305-2 See response to W305-1.

W305-1

W305-2

Ihrig, Sandra, Commenter ID No. W305 (cont'd)

JUST SO YOU CAN DUMP YOUR WASTE INTO A DEVESTATING RADIATION PROBLEM THAT HAS YET TO SOLVED. I DONT KNOW WHO DREAMS UP THESE 'OUTRAGES' IDEAS BUT WE IN THE NORTHWEST DO NOT DESERVE TO BE CONTINUELY BOMBARDED WITH EVERYONE'S ELSES RADIOACTIVE WASTE. PLEASE DON'T DO THIS TO US. SANDRA IHRIG, THE DALLES, OR

W305-2
(Cont.)

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Ireland, Karen, Commenter ID No. W258

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 2:02 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10258

Thank you for your comment, Karen Ireland.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10258. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 02:01:18PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10258

First Name: Karen
Last Name: Ireland
State:
Zip: .
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Having driven the interstate highway through the gorge for 47 years, I think that it is preposterous to allow trucks to carry radioactive material there. Bad weather can come up suddenly and make it treacherous; an accident involving radioactive material would harm humans as well as the flora and fauna of a very special place.
Karen Ireland, M.D.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W258-1 About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W258-1

received

June 17, 2011

Kathy Jackson
5806 242nd S.W.
Mt Lake Terr. WA 98043

U.S. Dept. of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585-01198

Dear Sir or Madam:

I wish to express my concern about nuclear waste disposal in Hanford, WA. It distresses me to know that dangerous materials are being transported in trucks in heavily populated areas on busy highways in my State.

The waste disposal sites in Hanford are unsafe and grossly inadequate. A better solution is needed.

Nuclear plants should be closed and no more built.

Let us learn from Japan's tragedy.

Sincerely,

Kathy Jackson

L315-1

Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

L315-2

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L315-1

L315-2

Jamieson, Suzanne, Commenter ID No. W56

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 7:02 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10056

Thank you for your comment, Suzanne Jamieson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10056. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 21, 2011 07:01:30PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10056

First Name: Suzanne
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Jamieson
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: s2jamieson@aol.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Hanford Nuclear Site should be cleaned up of all nuclear contaminate and not be used for a dumping ground of any more nuclear waste. It is leaking into the ground water and will eventually (if not already) get into the Columbia River. The site is an toxic mess and a great hazard to health of people living in the area. Sending more nuclear waste to the site will be a hazard to the communities it travels through, as well as Hanford itself.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

- W56-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.
- W56-2 See response to W56-1.

W56-1

W56-2

J'neva, Capra, Commenter ID No. W522

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 2:34 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10522

Thank you for your comment, Capra J'neva.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10522. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 02:33:25AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10522

First Name: Capra
Last Name: J'neva
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: capra@sonicinema.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Radioactive wastes from Hanford have already been leaking into groundwater for years from inadequate wells. I have numerous friends who are engineers who produce rock drills that are dropped from helicopters with geiger counters to measure the leaks from this radioactive waste, and it is a real problem. Please tell me how bringing more waste to this site helps to handle the problems the site already has containing waste? A site along a major river that passes numerous urban areas is not an appropriate place to deposit nuclear waste. We should seek to create less of these toxic wastes for which there is no containment strategy, and instead focus on creating smart grid solutions to store power from clean energy alternatives such as solar and wind, which are a far better investment of the billions of dollars that will go into failed nuclear power plants. As a CEO in the solar industry, I have been exposed to excellent capacitor technology that should make nuclear power obsolete within a few years. Please find an appropriate place to deal with nuclear wastes, and Hanford is not the correct site for that.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W522-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W522-1

Johnson, Janet, Commenter ID No. T16

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MR. BROWN: Thanks, Amy.

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Janet Johnson is our next speaker, and Jim

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Bruvold will be after Janet.

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MS. JOHNSON: What I'm going to say might sound

23

kind of familiar --

24

MR. BROWN: Let me move this down a little bit.

25

MS. JOHNSON: -- because I'm just going to say,

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20

1 from what I've been hearing, we already have a wonderful
2 place to put this stuff. It's called Yucca Mountain, and
3 it is absolutely idiocy not to put our nuclear waste
4 there.

5 And someone, maybe all of us, somehow have to get
6 through to our government, the people making the decision,
7 that this is an important decision and that it was all
8 settled.

9 And thanks to politics getting involved, suddenly
10 we need to save Yucca Mountain because it's going down the
11 drain. It's already built. It's almost ready to open.
12 It will meet all the criteria that everyone has been
13 talking about, all the criteria except that it doesn't
14 satisfy -- what's his name, the man who got it taken off
15 the record?

16 And I don't know -- I just can't understand how
17 such a thing could happen, such stupidity could be allowed
18 to remain. And then you start talking about putting it
19 here instead of all kinds of other places that are not
20 acceptable, after we've spent millions of dollars setting
21 up the perfect place to bring our nuclear waste. It's
22 sitting there. It's waiting. It's just about ready, or
23 was until they started dismantling it.

24 And this just -- America can't be stupid enough
25 to let this happen and then maybe put it in Hanford where

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T16-1

The EIS considered the range of reasonable alternatives for disposal of the inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified for inclusion in these analyses. The Secretary of Energy determined that a permanent repository for high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, is not a workable option and will not be developed. Therefore, DOE concluded that co-disposal at a Yucca Mountain repository is not a reasonable alternative and has eliminated it from evaluation in this EIS, as described in Section 2.6 of the EIS. DOE has included analysis of generic commercial facilities in the event that a facility could become available in the future. In that case, before making a decision to use a commercial facility, DOE would conduct further NEPA reviews, as appropriate.

T16-2

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T16-1

T16-2

Johnson, Janet, Commenter ID No. T16 (cont'd)

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21

1 it's going to endanger people? It's just inconceivable.
2 Someone has to wake up and let our politicians know that
3 this stuff doesn't go.

T16-2
(Cont.)

4 Our president just did a great job on one thing,
5 catching the number one crime man in the world, but -- and
6 that is something good he did. This is something terrible
7 that he has done, to try to close Yucca Mountain.

8 I worked not -- I worked for about 10 years at
9 Nevada Test Site, mostly with Lawrence Livermore National
10 Lab, on testing nuclear weapons underground, which was the
11 safe way to test them. Now they aren't being tested at
12 all, which is safer yet.

13 But I did do a little bit of work on Nevada Test
14 Site for nuclear waste storage, but very little of my work
15 was involved with that. But I know how much money has
16 gone into it, how much -- how many people have worked on
17 it, how much has been planned for it, and I know that -- I
18 believe -- I think someone is going down to Oregon. You
19 know, there was a nuclear plant in Oregon briefly. Years
20 ago, I worked on that when it was under construction. It
21 was in effect for maybe two or three years and then closed
22 down, and I understand that the radia -- nuclear fuel is
23 sitting there on the ground underwater with nothing
24 around.

25 I mean, this is ridiculous. This is untenable.

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Johnson, Janet, Commenter ID No. T16 (cont'd)

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1 You just can't run our country this way. Well, I guess
2 that's the main thing I wanted to say.
3 Yucca Mountain cost millions of dollars. It has
4 been well constructed. It was shut just about when they
5 were ready to say it's ready to go, you know. How stupid
6 can everyone be to let this happen?
7 That's all.

T16-3

T16-3 See response to T16-1.

Johnson, Marjorie, Commenter ID No. W270

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 4:25 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10270

Thank you for your comment, Marjorie Johnson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10270. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 04:24:53PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10270

First Name: Marjorie
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Johnson
Address: 640 NW Freeman Avenue
City: Hillsboro
State: OR
Zip: 97124
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please, oh please do not subject our beautiful pristine Columbia River Gorge with unthinkable accidents with nuclear waste trucking through it. You must stop and think what damage such an accident would cause, remember what the oil spill in the Gulf did and multiply it many times over. This is not progressive progress but a disaster just waiting to happen.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W270-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W270-1

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:06 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10096

Thank you for your comment, Michael Johnson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10096. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:06:16PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10096

First Name: Michael
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Johnson
Organization: Wildflower Trace
Address:
Address 2:
City:
State:
Zip: -----
Country: USA
Email: Wildflower.Trace@Frontier.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am adamantly opposed to shipping highly radioactive material through the Columbia River Gorge. One accident could close this superb recreation area for decades. To even consider such a thing is insane. You should fire the idiot responsible for such a suggestion.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W96-1

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

However, regardless of where the GTCC waste disposal facility is ultimately located, a relatively small amount of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes may be transported through the Columbia River Gorge on their way to the disposal facility. The waste would be generated within the states of Oregon and Washington and would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment. These regulations include requirements for radioactive materials packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping papers, and highway routing. The waste shipments would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would be shipped in approved waste packages and transportation casks. The robust nature of these casks limits the potential release of radioactive and chemically hazardous material under the severest of accident conditions. It is unlikely that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to any of the alternative sites evaluated in the EIS would cause an additional fatality as a result of radiation from either incident-free transportation or postulated transportation accidents.

The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. The EIS addressed the collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, the radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and the consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including those that could release radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. About 12,600 shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs. One fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

The EIS also evaluated the impact of intentional destructive acts that could occur during waste handling, transportation, and disposal (see Section 2.7.4.3 of the EIS). The potential for such destructive acts is low. DOE sites considered in the EIS are secured, and the packaging for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would be robust. The GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are not readily dispersible, and the impacts from any attempts to disperse these materials during transportation (such as the impacts from an explosive blast) would be greater than the impacts from any potential release of radioactivity. Impacts from severe natural phenomena, such as earthquakes and tornados, would not be expected to be significant, given that the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are largely not dispersible and given the robust nature of the waste packages and containers.

W96-1

Johnson, Michael, Commenter ID No. W96 (cont'd)

DOE's standard operating procedure for transportation of radioactive waste is developed and continually revised to ensure that the utmost protection of public health and the environment is achieved and that the risk of a traffic accident is minimized. For example, DOE has established a comprehensive emergency management program (Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program or TEPP) that provides detailed, hazard specific planning and preparedness measures to minimize the health impacts from accidents involving loss of control over radioactive material or toxic chemicals. DOE's TEPP was established to ensure that its contractors and state, tribal, and local emergency responders are prepared to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively to accidents involving DOE shipments of radioactive materials.

If an accident that involved a release of radioactive material to the environment occurred, it would be remediated promptly in accordance with these procedures. These measures would help DOE minimize and mitigate any impacts on the environment.

J-1221

January 2016

received
MAY 27 2011

Dear U.S. Dept. of Energy,

re: Greater-Than-Class C Waste

Please consider better alternatives
to do not send more waste to Hanford.

Please consider:

1) Deep geologic repositories

2) Reducing highly radioactive

wastes

3) National Academy of Sciences

recommends the Stable Granite

Shield of North America

It has for decades

disposed & considers not

cumulative impacts of WDO's

proposals. How use Hanford as a

National dump and all the risks

from both proposals to truck wastes

to Hanford including the actual

truck routes through downtown

Portland & Spokane (.) in one

environmental impact statement

As a mother, I am concerned for

the long-term impact on our children.

L98-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L98-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

L98-1 While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

L98-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L98-4 DOE did not evaluate developing a geologic repository, including a repository in the granite shield, exclusively for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because DOE determined that such an alternative is not reasonable due to the time and cost associated with siting a deep geologic repository and the relatively small volume of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes identified in the GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the results presented in this EIS for the WIPP geologic repository alternative are indicative of the high degree of waste isolation that would be provided by disposal in a geologic repository. DOE has included analysis of generic commercial facilities in the event that a facility could become available in the future. In that case, before making a decision to use a commercial facility, DOE would conduct further NEPA reviews, as appropriate.

L98-5 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

since children are 3-10 times more susceptible ~~to~~ cancer from a given dose than an adult & the USDOE has refused to use the most recent dose-risk calculations from the National Academy of Science.

My mother's college roommate grew up in Richland and died in her 30s of a rare form of cancer probably contracted as a downwinder from Hanford. She left 3 young boys to grow up without a mother.

Please, please, please do not condemn more children to growing up without a mother due to clearly deaths from the release of radiation.

Thank you for your work.

Respectfully,
Teresa Jolly-Holt
Mrs. Teresa Jolly-Holt
12345 Main St.
Richland, WA 99354
509-123-4567

L98-6

Disposition of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes will be handled in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment and in compliance with applicable requirements and regulations. Doses to workers and the public will be minimized to the extent practical. The methodology used to estimate the radiological human health impacts in the EIS is based on standard practices that are subject to revision as our understanding of the effects of radiation on humans evolves. The same methodology is used in the evaluation of all alternatives; thus, any modification of this methodology would not affect the comparisons among alternatives and the identification of the preferred alternative.

L98-6
(Cont.)

Jones Jr., William, Commenter ID No. W198

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 5:56 AM
To: mail_gtccisarchives; gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10198
Attachments: DOE_Draft_EIS_0375-D_Final_GTCC10198.doc

Thank you for your comment, William Jones Jr.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10198. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 05:55:22AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10198

First Name: William

Middle Initial: G

Last Name: Jones Jr

City: Harpswell

State: ME

Zip: 04079

Country: USA

Email: joneswg@comcast.net

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Attachment: C:\fakepath\DOE Draft EIS 0375-D Final.doc

Comment Submitted:

I also sent a hard copy of my comments of the attachment below since there is a picture imbedded in the text and I was not sure if it would transmit properly.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

J-1223

January 2016

received
JUN 23 2011

Comments on DOE Draft Environmental Impact Statement for The Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C Low Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Waste DOE/EIS-0375-D

Background

As a long-time nuclear utility employee, I managed the segmentation, packaging and storage of the activated metal/Greater Than Class C (GTCC) waste from two of the five Pressurized Water Reactors (PWRs) that have segmented and packaged GTCC waste as part of decommissioning. These two plants were Yankee Atomic at Rowe, Massachusetts, and Maine Yankee in Wiscasset, Maine.

In addition, I coauthored an EPRI report, number 1015122, Reactor Internals Segmentation Experience Report, Detailed Experiences 1993-2006. This report evaluated the experiences of segmenting the reactor internals, including the GTCC waste, for the Yankee Rowe, Connecticut Yankee, Maine Yankee, San Onofre Unit 1, Rancho Seco and Big Rock Point plants. I have a very good working knowledge of the nature of the GTCC waste/activated metal currently packaged at those sites.

I reviewed the recently issued Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as a result of consulting work on the segmentation and packaging of commercial nuclear power plant reactor internals. As part of this review, I developed the following comments.

Comments

I am providing comments on one of the assumptions contained in the EIS. That assumption, as developed and discussed in the EIS, is that the activated metal/GTCC waste, from both shut down commercial nuclear power plant sites, as well as currently operating sites, will be packaged in Activated Metal Canisters (AMCs), with assumed external dimensions of approximately 26 inches in diameter by 48 inches in length, or slightly larger than standard 55 gallon drums.

I have reviewed the EIS, but do not see any discussion justifying the assumed size for the AMC packages. It is my belief that to segment the GTCC portions of the reactor internals into AMC-sized containers would violate the NRC's principle of ALARA (As Low As Reasonable Achievable). This approach would be similar to requiring that spent fuel assemblies be cut into lengths to fit AMC containers.

There is no explanation for this size given the size of the GTCC waste generated in commercial reactors, in particular for PWRs, and the sizes of the currently packaged GTCC waste residing at the five above listed PWRs. The welded canisters in storage at those five sites are all designed for rail shipment. These canisters are typically larger than 60 inches in diameter and over 14 ft tall. As an example, the Maine Yankee GTCC is currently packaged in four containers of this size.

L97-1

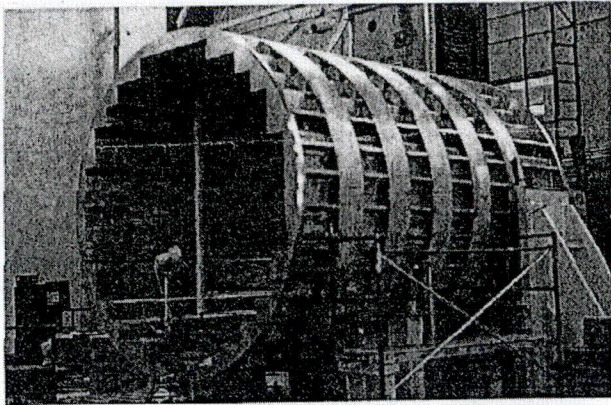
The transportation analysis as presented in the EIS is conservative in that consideration of the TRUPACT III and the SNF casks could reduce impacts. However, while these packages are viable options for transport of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes, consideration of their use as an option in the EIS did not influence the identification of the preferred alternative. Use of the spent fuel cask designs would require rail transport, and any of the conceptual land disposal designs could be modified to accommodate the larger packages, but their use at WIPP would require further study.

L97-1

Jones Jr., William, Commenter ID No. L97 (cont'd)

I have enclosed a photograph of a typical, new, unirradiated baffle/shroud. The approximate dimensions of this component, which is a fully welded structure, are of the order of 14 feet long and 12 feet in diameter. The baffle/shroud from a PWR is likely to contain millions of curies. The Maine Yankee shroud contained approximately 2 million curies after 25 years of operation.

L97-1
(Cont.)



In addition, for those plants that have already packaged GTCC waste into canisters licensed for rail transport, the EIS does not contain any analysis of the advantages or disadvantages of constructing a facility that could support the necessary segmentation and packaging that would be required to transfer this waste to AMC-sized containers.

In my view a more prudent approach would be to consider waste packages that would not require currently packaged GTCC waste to be further segmented and repackaged, and that could allow efficient segmentation of GTCC portions of reactor internals in the future.

L97-1
(Cont.)

Comments provided by

William G. Jones Jr.
292 Oakledge Rd
Harpwell, Maine 04079

Kapuler, Alan, Commenter ID No. W173

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 11:00 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10173

Thank you for your comment, Alan Kapuler.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10173. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 10:59:39PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10173

First Name: Alan
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Kapuler
Country: USA
Email: ajkapuler@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Radioactive waste is bad since disposal is an unsolved problem. High level waste is a tragedy waiting to happen. Please don't transport radioactive waste thru the Columbia Gorge, one of the treasures of the Pacific Northwest and of the world.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W173-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W173-1

Karuna, Amara, Commenter ID No. W508

From: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 7:07 PM
To: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10508

Thank you for your comment, Amara Karuna.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10508. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 07:06:41PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10508

First Name: Amara
Last Name: Karuna
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Do not truck this radioactive waste across the country. that creates great risks, and the Hanford site already has ay too much of it. Put is somewhere far away from large centers of civilization.

W508-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccseiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W508-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Keddem, Aliza, Commenter ID No. W36

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 12:49 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10036

Thank you for your comment, Aliza Keddem.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10036. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 18, 2011 12:48:57PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10036

First Name: Aliza
Last Name: Keddem
Address: 36 NE 76 Avenue
Address 3: 36 NE 76 Avenue
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97213
Country: USA
Email: alizak@pacifier.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Please protect our water from nuclear pollution.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W36-1

The GTCC EIS evaluates the potential impacts to water resources from the proposed action for each alternative. See Sections 4.3.3, 6.2.3, 7.2.3, 8.2.3, 9.2.3, 10.2.3, and 11.2.3 for discussion of potential impacts to water resources at WIPP, Hanford, INL, LANL, SRS, NNSS, and WIPP Vicinity, respectively. These potential impacts are presented in the GTCC EIS and will be considered in the decision-making process for the selection of a disposal alternative or alternatives.

W36-1

Kelly, Mike, Commenter ID No. T44

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18 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

19 Mike Kelly.

20 MR. KELLY: My name is Mike Kelly. I'm a

21 private citizen. I'm a resident of Clark --

22 MR. BROWN: Hey, if you can wait until you

23 get to the mic.

24 MR. KELLY: You make a good point.

25 MR. BROWN: Yeah. And John Hadder will be

J-1229

January 2016

Kelly, Mike, Commenter ID No. T44 (cont'd)

29

1 after you.

2 MR. KELLY: All right. Hello, everyone. My
3 name is Mike Kelly. I'm a private citizen and resident
4 of Clark County.

5 Although I just got -- I was out of work for
6 like two years and I got a job in New Mexico, so I've
7 been down there too. So I kind of -- I'm, more or
8 less, an American citizen because I kind of been --
9 like your oldest Nimby stuff, Nevada, nobody wants it
10 here. They don't want it there either. I don't think
11 they should have it down there either. Oh, God.

12 Okay. I read this article. I'll just -- you
13 know, I'm not -- there's this guy, Jon, Jon -- Jonathan
14 Schell (phonetic), I just read. I won't tell you what
15 magazine it's in. But I'd like to read a couple
16 paragraphs of what he said.

17 (Reading) "The problem is not that another
18 backup generator is needed or that safety rules aren't
19 tight enough or that the place for the nuclear waste is
20 in the wrong geological location where that controls on
21 proliferation or lax; it is that stumbling, imperfect,
22 probably imperfectible creatures like ourselves are
23 unfit to -- we have the stellar fire released by the
24 split or fused atom. When nature strikes, why should it
25 make human kind compound the problem?"

T44-1

Public comments and other factors identified in the GTCC EIS were considered in developing DOE's preferred alternative for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste, as discussed in Chapter 2 of the GTCC EIS. DOE will continue to engage stakeholders on the selection and implementation of a GTCC disposal.

T44-1

1 "The earth is provided with enough primordial
2 forces of destruction without our help in introducing
3 more. We should leave those to Mother Nature. Some
4 are suggesting that, in light of the new developments,
5 we should abandon nuclear power. I have a different
6 proposal.

7 "Perhaps in keeping with the precurial nature
8 of the peril, let us pause and study the matter. For
9 how long? Plutonium, the proponent of nuclear waste,
10 has a half life of 24,000 years. Meaning that half of
11 it is transformed into other elements through
12 radioactive decay. This suggests a time scale. We
13 will -- we will not be precipitous if we study Nevada
14 for only half that half life, 12,000 years.

15 "In the interval, we can make a search for a
16 safe new energy source, among other useful endeavors.
17 Then perhaps we'll be wise enough to make good use of
18 the split atom."

19 I'd just like to mention about the WIPP site
20 too because it seems like the facts stack against that,
21 the WIPP site. If you ever were over there, it's not
22 like Yucca Mountain where grease and bush. They have
23 like a bunch of mesquite, it looks like, and it's very
24 -- I think it looks pretty nice.

25 And, you know, Mr. Edelman was discussing the

T44-2

The WIPP has been certified by the EPA for the disposal of defense-generated TRU waste. The physical and chemical characteristics of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes proposed for disposal in the WIPP repository are comparable to the TRU wastes currently being disposed of in the repository. As discussed in Chapter 4 of the GTCC EIS, the WIPP disposal area is located about 655 meters beneath the ground surface in a massive bedded salt unit. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository.

T44-2

Kelly, Mike, Commenter ID No. T44 (cont'd)

31

1 water tables, said that there's salt and then there's
2 no water table, I'll bet. And mesquite has to get
3 water. They have really deep roots. So I'm thinking
4 maybe the water table -- I'm not a geologist. I'm just
5 a private citizen. And I just, I wonder about the
6 water table and the salt down in there.

7 Like he said, it's sort of like a slam-dunk
8 with the WIPP site, like in -- I just worry. Like over
9 there, there's not many people there that can like
10 stand up for themselves, and we'll just force that upon
11 them down there too, you know. And I just -- I know we
12 have to do something with it. We're stuck with it.

13 Whatever they, you know -- like I got out. I
14 visited all the nuke sites over in New Mexico, the
15 radioactives. I was at Los Alamos and seen the little
16 cars, saw the two bombs and stuff. And on the day Jap-
17 -- a couple of days after the Japanese, you know,
18 fiasco, and it's just bad off, you know.

19 I just don't -- I think we should be careful
20 when -- like, we have to keep the stuff before us,
21 rather than just dump it somewhere and forget about it
22 because we can't just -- I don't know. Each generation
23 is stuck with it now. But I agree with the other
24 speakers that, you know, we have to keep it above rack
25 and keep our eye on it, I think, personally.

T44-2
(Cont.)

1 I worry about the water table over there with
2 the WIPP site because it's pretty close to that Pecos
3 River. There's water running right -- there's more
4 water there than here, you know. And, you know, we
5 shouldn't pass it like a hot potato, this nuclear
6 waste, from one town to the other, you know. We're all
7 Americans, and maybe we should approach it some other
8 way that we'd be -- Mississippi versus over westerner
9 versus easterner, that's not going to get us nowhere,
10 you know, really.

11 Because we have to keep it in a dry place.
12 And, like, there's only very few -- the west is dryer
13 than the east, you know, just for physical reasons, not
14 -- you know, there's physical reasons for things,
15 rather than just political. And I think we should be
16 careful about not mining backyard kind of stuff too,
17 and got rid of the Yucca Mountain.

18 But we've just got to stop. Abandon nuclear
19 power. We have to abandon it, just like we have to ban
20 trickle-down economics.

21 Thanks for listening.

T44-3

T44-3

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Kerchun, Chris, Commenter ID No. L415

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the
DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL
RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE
(DOE/EIS-0375-D)**

U.S. Department of Energy

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM

Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. _____ Mrs. _____ Ms. ✓ Mr. & Mrs. _____ Dr. _____

Name: Chris Kerchun

Title: _____

Organization: In a hurricane

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: 503 781 6311 E-Mail Address: ck@inahurricane.com

Comment:

I haven't heard 1 person speak about
the troubling move by the right
to privatize everything. There's
too much money involved.

- ① Clean up Hanford
- ② End construction & running of plants
- ③ Keep waste where it's created

Please use other side if more space is needed.

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

☐ Withhold my name and address from the public record.

☒ Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to:
Mr. Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to:
(301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to:
gtcceis@anl.gov

L415-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L415-2 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

Kidd, Judith, Commenter ID No. T65

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19 MR. BROWN: Judith Kidd? And Dory Bunting

20 will be after Judith.

21 MS. KIDD: Hi. I've been in Albuquerque for

22 about 30 years, and mostly my professional life has

866.488.DEPO

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Capital Reporting Company

48

1 been as a teacher. So I'm not a scientist. I don't
2 know a lot about the technology, but it's so obvious at
3 an instinctual level, that what we're doing with this
4 continued increasing creation of nuclear waste is
5 damaging for our future generations, and that concerns
6 me a great deal. We're all going to be dead, and we're
7 not going to feel a lot of the effects of what we're
8 planning to do these days, this industry's doing, but
9 it will be our grandchildren's children who will be the
10 most fragile.

11 And I think we really, really need to
12 think through what we're doing here. We really need to
13 say no, no more waste to New Mexico. We were promised.
14 WIPP would not include anything higher than sea level
15 waste, would not include commercial waste, so let's
16 keep to that promise, and then let's find safe storage
17 for the commercial waste near where it's created and
18 then let's scale down and create a world that works for
19 the future. It's a very fragile planet we live on, and
20 it's becoming more obvious all the time -- very
21 fragile. And our future generations are very fragile,
22 so let us think in those terms.

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T65-1

DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

T65-1

Kidd, Judith, Commenter ID No. T65 (cont'd)

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49

1 And I really, really agree with all the
2 things that have been said tonight against bringing
3 waste here and against the proliferation of the nuclear
4 industry, so I say, let's stop it now. Thank you.

Kimmich, Rob, Commenter ID No. W67

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, May 23, 2011 9:17 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10057

Thank you for your comment, Rob Kimmich.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10057. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 23, 2011 09:17:13PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10057

First Name: Rob
Last Name: Kimmich
City: Salem
State: OR
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

"I am adding my voice to the voices at Heart of America Northwest, which is advocating "Clean Up First" at Hanford. We must clean up the Hanford site before adding new wastes. Adding more waste to Hanford is like continuing to use and flush an already clogged toilet in your house so that the human wastes spill onto the floor.

Each region that uses nuclear energy needs to be responsible for those wastes. If the society chooses to use a toxic source of energy such as nuclear power, the society needs to be reminded of the risks. Keeping the wastes near where they are produced is just such a reminder.

Trucking waste to Hanford provides more opportunity for accidents and terrorism than keeping wastes on the reactor site.

In considering Hanford for a national nuclear waste dump, this Environmental Impact Statement must account for the risks to the water of the Columbia River which supplies farm lands and affects the health of the City of Portland, Oregon, among many other cities. This EIS must also consider the risks involved in transporting these waste materials to Hanford. The risk of terrorism may be very hard to assess while the risk of trucking accidents can be established based on the many years of trucking experience in the United States.

The Environmental Impact Statement must be made public in a fashion that allows adequate time for citizen response.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter."

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W67-1 The Hanford Site is analyzed as a candidate location for a new GTCC waste disposal facility in the GTCC EIS. DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, and the ongoing cleanup efforts at the Hanford Site will continue.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

W67-2 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. The GTCC EIS indicates that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

W67-3 The GTCC EIS evaluated potential environmental consequences, from the transportation and disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. As described in Chapter 5 of the GTCC EIS, DOE also evaluated the consequences of scenarios involving intentional destructive acts, such as sabotage or terrorism events, associated with the GTCC waste types and disposal methods analyzed in the EIS. The potential environmental consequences were considered by DOE in the development of the preferred alternative presented in Chapter 2 of the GTCC EIS.

W67-4 DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. To this end, nine public hearings at venues accessible to the interested public for the various sites evaluated in the EIS were conducted. Notices were placed in various local newspapers to announce the public hearings before and during the scheduled hearings. DOE also provided a 120 day public comment period on the Draft GTCC EIS.

Knight, Paige, Commenter ID No. T146

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90

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10 MS. KNIGHT: On a light note, I have to thank
11 you for having the microphone up here so that we get
12 to talk to the audience as well. That's sort of a
13 rare thing in hearings in my (inaudible)
14 relationship.

15 I have a few comments. I'm trying not to be
16 redundant. And, actually, in my years of dealing
17 with all the proposals from the Department of Energy,
18 things have gotten -- I sort of reduced everything
19 down to what I consider simplicity, which is, I
20 think, really important. But before I start there, I
21 want to say something concerning the young man who
22 had the body-shaking courage to come up here and give
23 an opposite point of view of the rest of us. I
24 talked to him out in the hallway as he was hurriedly
25 and very shakily moving out of the meeting.

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91

1 The sentiment that resonated with me from him is.
2 that he didn't want to separate his Oregonian
3 citizenship from his American citizenship. And that
4 really goes to one of my points. The solutions that
5 are being made are not good solutions. And I've
6 heard a lot of you say let's go back to the drawing
7 board. I don't think people are capable right now of
8 thinking outside the box.

9 This waste, any of the wastes that are going to
10 be brought to us for consideration over the next
11 century, really, don't -- they shouldn't be moved
12 anywhere, and we need to come up with a new solution.
13 And the solution isn't at Hanford, but it's not
14 something I want to dump on other places too, because
15 it's not necessarily the right answer.

16 So going from there, I want to stress that the
17 amount of radioactivity and the severity of the
18 radionuclides involved in the load is far more
19 serious than the size of the area being considered at
20 Hanford. And I am partial to saying not at Hanford,
21 but I would also say not anywhere right now, because
22 I don't think we're thinking clearly about nuclear
23 waste. Hanford's mission in particular is cleanup.
24 Adding more waste, even after the start-up of the
25 waste treatment plant, is counterintuitive. The

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T146-1 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The purpose of the EIS is to evaluate alternatives for the safe and secure disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. Transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes from generating facilities to a GTCC LLRW disposal facility is a required component of the disposal process that would be identified for the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes because the disposal site(s) or location(s) would, in most case, not be the same as the generator sites for reasons provided in the EIS. DOE believes that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

T146-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T146-3 See response to T146-1.

T146-1

T146-2

T146-3

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92

1 plant will have some fits and starts. The funding is
2 never assured.

3 We in the Pacific Northwest have had our load of
4 dose and contamination. That's true for any site in
5 the country that has a nuclear site of any sort. As
6 the Oregonian aptly stated in today's editorial,
7 adding more waste means we'll never be done with
8 cleanup. We've been promised cleanup for -- since
9 1989. This mission, if accepted or enforced by the
10 powers that be, will continue forever, because we
11 will continue to create this and other wastes unless
12 we stop the creation and proliferation of nuclear
13 wastes of any sort; and that is through weapons
14 making, through power. And then we have to deal with
15 medical waste as well.

16 So those -- to me, that is simply it. We cannot
17 afford to keep doing this, and we don't have a
18 groundswell in this nation yet to prevent this, but
19 it starts here. It certainly has been a wonderful
20 showing tonight. I don't want to vilify either of
21 you. You're not even going to be cleaning up the
22 waste, are you? You're just sort of running the show
23 for people, and I thank you for how kindly you've
24 treated people tonight. So I leave you with that,
25 and we have a lot of work to do ahead of us, and we

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T146-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

T146-5 DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. To this end, nine public hearings at venues accessible to the interested public for the various sites evaluated in the EIS were conducted. Notices were placed in various local newspapers to announce the public hearings before and during the scheduled hearings.

T146-4

T146-5

Knight, Paige, Commenter ID No. T146 (cont'd)

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93

- 1 need to pass this on to younger generations to deal
- 2 with. We need a nuclear guardianship to follow our
- 3 demise and death. Thank you.

Kohnstamm, Molly, Commenter ID No. W478

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 3:50 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10478

Thank you for your comment, Molly Kohnstamm.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10478. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 03:50:18PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10478

First Name: Molly
Middle Initial: D
Last Name: Kohnstamm
Address: 5738 SW Riverpoint Lane
Address 3: 5738 SW Riverpoint Lane
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97239-5916
Country: USA
Email: mdkohnstamm@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Hanford needs to be cleaned up, not more waste added to it! It is an inappropriate place for any waste, as it is right on the Columbia River which drains through two states on it's way to the ocean.

W478-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W478-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

June 22, 2011

MAY 23 2011

RECEIVED

Concerning: Draft EIS for the Disposal
of greater than Class C (GTCC) Low Level
Radioactive Waste + GTCC-like Waste
(DOE/EIS-0375-D)

Good day!

I live in northern N.M. and
totally disapprove of nuclear use. I
firmly believe in ON SITE STORAGE +
CLEAN UP. NOTHING of this magnitude
should be shipped on US highways.

The substance is deadly. Enough
cancers are evident everywhere.

More CLEAN UP ON SITE,
and even better NO MORE PRO-
DUCTION, is absolutely necessary!

Please file. N.M. is NOT
A DUMPING ground!

Sincerely,

M. M. Koponen

- L84-1 The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).
- L84-2 Disposition of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes will be handled in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment and in compliance with applicable requirements and regulations.
- L84-3 See response to L84-1.
- L84-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L84-1
W173-1

L84-2

L84-3

L84-4

Koponen, Emmv, Commenter ID No. E34

Sent: Thursday, June 30, 2011 5:35 AM
Subject: comment from the public== your phone call: dumps

From: emmy koponen [mailto:emmykoponen@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 29, 2011 7:41 PM
To: gtccels@anl.gov
Subject: your phone call: dumps

hello amold , this afternoon in dixon,nm the sky is gray red. i totally oppose the building of new dumps. primary concern is the cessation of new nuclear waste production. it is imperative to deal with the existing waste in a better manner. well, i already said my comments. please allocate money for a real future. sincerely, emmy koponen po box 46 dixon nm 87527

E34-1

Always from the child's hand the sword should be removed.

I think every nation is an infant.

Saint Francis of Assisi

E34-1

In accordance with the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240), the federal government (DOE) is responsible for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative.

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Koponen, Emmy, Commenter ID No. E35

From: Emmy Koponen <emmykoponen@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 12:53 PM
To: gtccis@enl.gov
Subject: Sels dump

I vote for the no alternative. No more dumping at Los alamos. Clean up is the top priority.

As I write the cochas fire is burning, over 1k acres have burned. Some national security you offer. Please don't dump on all of us!!!

Sincerely, Emmy Koponen. Dixon N.M.

E35-1

The ongoing cleanup efforts at LANL is a high priority and will continue. The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS also evaluated the No Action alternative. The potential environmental consequences for each alternative were considered in the development of the preferred alternative presented in Chapter 2.

E35-1

Korn, Meryle, Commenter ID No. W159

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 10:03 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10159

Thank you for your comment, Meryle Korn.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10159. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 10:02:32PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10159

First Name: Meryle
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Korn
Organization: N/A
Address: 5255 NE 47th Avenue
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97218-1966
Country: USA
Email: meryle.korn@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia Gorge is a beautiful and fragile environment. Both I-84 and Washington State Hwy. 14 run along the river. Any accidental spill of radioactive waste, even if it did not spill directly into the river, would make its way into the water and be disastrous for all downstream communities. Shipping radioactive waste along the river is, bluntly, a stupid idea. Please find another route.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W159-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W159-1

Kraft, Mary Lou, Commenter ID No. E60

From: Mary Kraft [mailto:mitzi919@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, June 28, 2011 9:13 AM
To: gtccels@anl.gov
Subject: Plutonium

Do not bring any more plutonium into our state.

Mary Lou Kraft

E60-1

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

E60-1

Kronen, Eva, Commenter ID No. W335

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, June 21, 2011 3:02 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10335

Thank you for your comment, Eva Kronen.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10335. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 21, 2011 03:01:23PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10335

First Name: Eva
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Kronen
Address: 1808 Brentwood Street
City: Eugene
State: OR
Zip: 97404-2111
Country: USA
Email: evachava@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
To Whom it May concern,

I urge the Department of Energy to stop any transfer of GTCC nuclear waste to the Hanford Nuclear Reservation until that site has completely dealt with all the waste that is there now. I do not want high level nuclear waste crossing the highways in my state. I oppose nuclear power because we do not have a safe way to dispose of the waste.

Thank you, Eva Kronen

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W335-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W335-1

Kronin, Eva, Commenter ID No. T147

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MR. BROWN: Eva will be followed by Daniel
Serres.

MS. KRONIN: Hi. I'm Eva Kronin. I came with
Louisa and Matt from Eugene; carpooled. It is really

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46

1 important to be here. I'm against the use of Hanford
2 for continued hazardous nuclear waste site. I'm
3 against nuclear power because we can't afford it. We
4 can't afford it financially; we can't afford it
5 environmentally.

6 If the nuclear industry agrees to no more tax
7 subsidies or any subsidies, and if they can find a
8 sustainable way to keep nuclear waste from polluting
9 our land and water, then I could have an open mind.
10 But the nuclear industry kind of reminds me of the
11 story of the emperor who wears no clothes. You know
12 the story.

13 The king is fooled into believing he is wearing
14 the most elegant garment ever created. The nuclear
15 industry has done a good job to made the public
16 believe that it is clean energy, too cheap to meter.
17 Well, the voices here to oppose it are saying the
18 emperor is naked. And we see through the industry's
19 lies, the public relations, the bureaucratic double
20 speak. It is almost as transparent as the king's
21 clothes.

22 I use the story of a fairytale partly because I
23 work with children. I work with Head Start in Lane
24 County. And I want to say that I have a lot of
25 compassion for Mr. Edleman, because I could not do

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T147-1

T147-2

T147-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T147-2 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Kronin, Eva, Commenter ID No. T147 (cont'd)

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47

1 your job. I'm glad -- I make a lot less money, I'm
2 sure, but I'm working to sustain life, and I wouldn't
3 want to work for an agency that is supporting the
4 destruction of life.

5 I work with these children, and I have to look
6 at them every day. And many days I shed tears
7 because our water is polluted, our air is polluted,
8 and what can I tell them to make them understand why
9 we're doing this?

10 We all have to look at our energy use. Nuclear
11 power is there because we use energy. I think we
12 need to be thinking about conservation more and --
13 yeah, no more waste. Thank you.

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T62

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18 MR. BROWN: Cimino, okay, and she'll be up

19 next, thank you.

20 MR. KUERSCHNER: First off, thank you for the

21 opportunist to speak and thank you for all the folks

22 that came out. My name is Erich Kuerschner. I first

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38

1 lived in New Mexico from 1952 to 1957 in Alamogordo,
2 and returned again in '86, and I've lived in the Taos
3 area ever since. My training is as an economist. I'm
4 a member of Economists for Peace and Security, and I
5 worked on my first EIS statement. I think it was one
6 of the very first. It was with the Skidmore, Owings
7 and Merrill environmental study group that did the
8 Baltimore Beltway and then were asked to do the Mt.
9 Hood Freeway I-80N that was to move traffic from
10 eastern Portland through to the I-5 across the
11 Willamette River.

12 The reason I mention this is because it
13 was so early, we had a great deal of discussions about
14 what the NEPA process was and what it did. And I have
15 to kind of iterate. I wish I could speak as eloquently
16 as Don Hancock did, but most of what I have to say
17 really is right along the lines of what he says.

18 I found the NEPA process to be really
19 corrupted, and it's no longer the type of process that
20 we had in 1972. The NEPA process clearly states, the
21 purpose has to be understandable by anyone; the
22 alternatives have to be stated clearly. In fact, when

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T62-1

The GTCC EIS was developed in accordance with CEQ and DOE NEPA implementing procedures and policies. To help inform the public, the GTCC EIS includes a summary of the major issues and results presented in the GTCC EIS, including the purpose and need for agency action, the proposed action, the range of reasonable alternatives, and other key information.

DOE developed this EIS to support a decision on selecting a disposal facility or facilities for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste, to address legislative requirements, to address national security concerns (especially for sealed sources), and to protect public health and safety.

T62-1

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39

1 the Department of Environmental Quality issued its
2 implementing regulations, they, in the very first
3 sentence if I recall, said, this is to be an aid in
4 decision-making and not to be something to be used to
5 kind of justify an existing condition.

6 So let me just go through what I mean by
7 this. Number one, in alternatives, when you have an
8 imbalance, the first thing you learn in economics,
9 there's a supply and demand. We have an imbalance.
10 Like, in Portland they said the imbalance was too much
11 traffic congestion, so Highway Department said there's
12 only one alternative: more lands, more asphalt, bigger
13 bridge crossing and so on and so forth. We said,
14 nonsense; there's many ways to solve problems. That's
15 only one way. We want to look at the demand side as
16 well. We want to look at land use changes, we want to
17 look at relocating people closer to work, we want to
18 look at light rail. And they said, no, you can't do
19 any of those things. Well, we convinced them, and they
20 allowed us. That freeway was never built, that massive
21 eight-lane bridge crossing -- actually, it was more
22 than that. I think it was a twelve-lane bridge

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T62-1
(Cont.)

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40

1 crossing that was required; didn't happen. You look at
2 Portland now, it doesn't have those twelve lane things.
3 We solved the problem on the demand side.

4 This is what's missing here. All they're
5 talking about is we need -- the amount of waste that's
6 being produced is a given, and we're not going to look
7 at that. We're going to take half of the problem and
8 half of the solutions and ignore them. The only things
9 we're going to look at is supply, is on the supply
10 side.

11 Secondly, Don said it much better than I
12 did, is like I -- in Germany, they stopped after what
13 happened in Fukushima. They've stopped the issuance of
14 new permits, and as far as I know, all their waste is
15 in a hardened dry storage alternative, which isn't even
16 being considered here. It makes absolutely no sense.
17 And secondly, if I remember right, and again, I hadn't
18 planned to speak; I just came here because of another
19 hearing this morning, having to be out in Albuquerque,
20 and I thought, well, at least I can share my
21 information with the public so that you'll know and
22 understand how this process has deteriorated.

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T62-2

The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

T62-2

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41

1 If I remember correctly, the NEPA law
2 specifies that one of the solutions even has to be out
3 of the control of the specifying agency. In this case,
4 it's DOE. When I look at those sites, every one of
5 those -- like I say, I'm not that familiar with them,
6 but it looks to me like all seven of those sites are
7 DOE sites. Thank you very much.
8 And so secondly, three of the seven are
9 New Mexico; only one's a geological site. It seems to
10 me that this is a back-door effort to try to justify
11 using WIPP. And in terms of dosage, the last thing
12 that I wanted to say, is this whole nuclear issue
13 smells to me like the cigarette case, where we can
14 remember the CEOs of the tobacco companies saying, no
15 problem, no deaths. Well, there's a huge discrepancy
16 in what Gofman and long-term nuclear physicians say. I
17 mean, in Chernobyl, they're saying there's a million
18 deaths. DOE official position is 2,000 deaths. Well,
19 that was the way it was in cigarettes, if you remember.
20 So we've got a real issue that needs addressing. And
21 just to close it, I just want to leave you with Stuart
22 Udall's statement, when he was Secretary of the

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T62-3

The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, WIPP, SRS, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

T62-3

DOE also conducted a generic evaluation of commercial disposal facilities on nonfederal lands in the EIS to order to provide, to the extent possible, information regarding the potential long-term performance of other (nonfederal) locations for siting a GTCC waste land disposal facility. Although DOE solicited technical capability statements, no vendors provided specific information on disposal locations and methods that could have been analyzed in the EIS. Hence, the commercial option was analyzed generically.

T62-4

WIPP and the other DOE sites were evaluated in the GTCC EIS because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities. DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area.

T62-4

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T62 (cont'd)

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42

1 Interior, he said, there's never been a case in the
2 United States of so much deceit and so many lies
3 becoming official U.S. policy as was the case when the
4 U.S. tried to cover up for the nuclear weapons
5 industry. Thank you.

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T97

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58

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19 MR. BROWN: Okay. Erich will be followed by

20 Joni Arends.

21 MR. KUERSCHNER: Yeah, hi. My name is Erich

22 Kuerschner. I live in Taos. I'm just going to give my

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59

1 three main points first. They're also mainly addressed
2 to the audience. So hopefully they'll be of some
3 assistance in submitting comments.

4 And, Mr. Edelman, thank you so much for the
5 opportunity, and I'll have something that's more than
6 just crib notes when I submit it to you.

7 So the first point is I agree with what
8 Marilyn and I thought she nailed it. This is a fall
9 EIS, and the example of do you want this bad product or
10 that faulty product, you know. These are your choices.

11 And if you do an EIS in that way, it's
12 meaningless and I'll explain later what I mean.

13 The second one is I want to follow on what
14 Rebecca said when she said that EIS was shortened, and
15 indeed, it has. I worked for Skidmore, Owings &
16 Merrill in 1972. I think they were the first major
17 environmental team ever put together. They're the
18 largest architectural firm in the world.

19 I was one of three staff economists paired
20 with a lawyer, and I mean, I know how these things
21 should be done, and I know what a good EIS looks like.
22 And it was really attended -- this bears very little

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T97-1

The GTCC EIS was prepared in accordance with CEQ and DOE NEPA implementing regulations and policies. The GTCCEIS supports an informed decision-making process to identify (an) appropriate site(s) and method(s) to dispose of the limited amount of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste identified in the EIS.

T97-1

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60

1 resemblance to the EIS that was done then.

2 And third, if I have time I want to touch on
3 the broader issues, which is really the whole problem
4 of nuclear weapons, how this whole thing got started
5 and how we've constantly put ourselves in the position
6 of trying to cover up and justify, and as we know from
7 many cases, the cover-up is usually worse than the
8 crime.

9 So let me start with what -- what an EIS
10 should be. Section 1502 under Alternatives, this is
11 from the Council of Economic Quality. They say it's
12 called alternatives, and they say this is the heart,
13 the EIS Section 1502. 2. It says an EIS shall serve as
14 the means of assessing the environmental impact of the
15 proposed agency action rather than justifying the
16 decision made.

17 And as Marilyn pointed out, I mean, I see this
18 as basically a salesmanship. I mean, they want to do
19 it in WIPP. If not at WIPP, they want to do it at
20 another DOE site, and it's my understanding that 99
21 percent of this is commercial products. I mean, I
22 don't see that that point was really brought out

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T97-2

DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository. Approximately 75 percent of the waste inventory evaluated in the GTCC EIS has been or is projected to be generated by commercial licensees, and the remainder is from DOE activities. In its Report to Congress required by Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act (P.L. 109-58), 2005, DOE will identify options for ensuring the beneficiaries of the activities resulting in the generation of GTCC LLRW bear all reasonable costs of disposing of such waste.

DOE developed this EIS to support a decision on selecting a disposal facility or facilities for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste, to address legislative requirements, to address national security concerns (especially for sealed sources), and to protect public health and safety. The purpose and need for the proposed action, as discussed above, is stated in the EIS (Section 1.1). The scope of the EIS is focused on addressing the need for developing a disposal capability for the identified inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. DOE plans a tiered decision-making process, in which DOE site-specific NEPA reviews would be conducted as needed before implementing an alternative ultimately selected on the basis of this EIS.

T97-2

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61

1 clearly, that this is really a subsidy for a private
2 commercial industry.

3 (Applause.)

4 MR. KUERSCHNER: Section 1514, and I had the
5 whole EIS here, and I've been involved. I'm involved
6 in three court cases against DOE, and it seems like
7 that's what it takes. Unfortunately, it wastes our
8 time. It wastes their time.

9 I wish we could go back to 1972 when we sat
10 across the table as professionals and really did the
11 thing right. I mean, I've been complaining for the
12 last EIS. I've helped with as a consultant. You don't
13 even have an economist on the staff anymore.

14 I mean, economics is the study of
15 alternatives, and by refusing to have an economist on
16 the staff, you're also negating the purpose because it
17 said explicitly in the act this shall be an
18 interdisciplinary study. So 1514 -- I hope that's the
19 right one. I'm just going from memory -- not only does
20 it include a no action, but one of the other ones is it
21 says there has to be one alternative outside of the
22 jurisdiction of the lead agency.

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T97-2
(Cont.)

T97-3

T97-3

The GTCC EIS includes an evaluation of potential socioeconomic impacts for each alternative. The GTCC EIS (Appendix I) includes a list of preparers, and includes a subject matter expert with more than 26 years of experience in economic impact analysis.

CEQ regulation 40 CFR 1502.14 (c) states that agencies shall include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency. DOE does not interpret this to mean, as the comment suggests, that the alternatives must always include one alternative outside the jurisdiction of the lead agency. To the contrary, as in many cases, no reasonable alternative outside the jurisdiction of the lead agency may exist.

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T97 (cont'd)

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62

1 Why is that? Because you can't feather your
2 own nest. If you're trying to promote nuclear weapons
3 or nuclear weapons or nuclear power, you can't just
4 look at solutions that fall within the domain of the
5 nuclear industry. It was really explicit. I mean you
6 can't do like what Marilyn said, say, "I want to give
7 you this Fuller Brush or that Fuller Brush," and
8 somebody says, "How about, you know, just shaving your
9 head or getting curls? I mean, there are other
10 solutions to this."

11 So I mean, the other thing that I find really
12 awful along this line is the mission creep. It's if
13 you look very carefully at the solutions they offer --
14 oh, and I need to go -- I had a better statement of
15 this.

16 The other thing that's real important in an
17 EIS is you have to make the purpose clear. If you
18 define the purpose narrow enough, like Marilyn pointed
19 out, then you get lousy alternatives.

20 So how do they define it? They define the
21 problem as how to dispose of greater than Grade C
22 nuclear waste. That's a preposterous way of phrasing

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63

1 the problem. I say the problem is how to reduce the
2 risk from radionuclides to human beings. I mean,
3 that's what we're really talking about.

4 Oh, way short. I didn't realize. Thank you
5 very much.

6 MR. BROWN: Sure, sure.

7 MR. KUERSCHNER: So I'll shorten it really
8 quick, but it's like you've got to look at the demand
9 side. Somebody else, I think Stuart said that, and
10 when I worked on Mount Hood they wanted us to build a
11 12-lane freeway. They said this freeway through
12 Division or this freeway through Portland, and we said,
13 "Nonsense. How about we solve it with a non-
14 transportation solution? We just change the trip
15 pattern so that people don't have to drive from one end
16 of town to the other. We put the jobs where the houses
17 are and reduce the need for transportation."

18 You look at Portland. No 12-lane freeway
19 through I-80, a much better solution. Not one demand
20 reduction, and that's the real solution to this. Why
21 the hell are we creating these nuclear wastes to begin
22 with? If we're honest about that and don't subsidize

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T97-4

T97-4

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T97 (cont'd)

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64

1 those, those things will disappear, no HOSS, all in New
2 Mexico.

3 And just one last thing. This is very similar
4 to what happened with cigarettes. Remember when all
5 the experts sat around the table and they said
6 cigarette smoking is not bad for you? This is what's
7 happening with nuclear.

8 In Chernobyl they're saying 2,000 deaths. The
9 real experts like John Hoffmann and Carl Morgan and
10 Helen Medaclock (phonetic), and even the New York
11 Academy of Science says nonsense. One millions.

12 Just because you put a cigarette in your mouth
13 and you don't fall over, it doesn't mean that there's
14 not a relationship. The same with nuclear. I mean, we
15 have gotten so far from science in this thing. We need
16 to find our way back.

17 (Applause.)

Lacy, Chris M., Commenter ID No. W496

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 1:20 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10496

Thank you for your comment, Chris Lacy.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10496. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 01:20:15PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10496

First Name: Chris
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Lacy
Organization: Sane Humans
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: chris@kalkor.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

DO NOT ship radioactive waste through my town to dump in an already highly radioactive disaster, Hanford. This is my home, and the watershed of one of the mightiest rivers in the world. You are polluting my land for hundreds of thousands of years for no sane reason. You will kill tens of thousands of people through this act. You will make one of the last sources of clean water on this planet uninhabitable. Your crimes are the worst kind imaginable. Please do us all a favor and go die in a fire. Thank you very much.

W496-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W496-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

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MS. LAMB: MY name is Dorothy Lamb and -- can
you hear me?

(Adjusting microphone.)

Hanford made bombs for World War I in the '40s.

(Mumbling in the audience.)

Oh, excuse me. I'm nervous. I was born in the
'40s, and I was called a downwinder, because at that
time, it was in the air. And when it's in the air,
it causes thyroid problems. We were called the
Thyroid Belt. That's all along the -- it's kind of
between Oregon and Washington where the wind blows
from the Columbia. Pendleton, Mountain Freewater,
Walla Walla, et cetera, et cetera. So, so many of us
have thyroid problems. And I still -- I'm still --
my whole life I've taken thyroid medicine. My sister
had her thyroid removed.

Now, when it is in the water, it is more cancer
and leukemia. And people keep saying cancer, but
there's quite a few things that it can cause besides
cancer. I agree with the several people who have
said we don't need nuclear at all. There are
alternatives. There's all kinds of things. If we
would take the money that we're planning to put into

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T148-1

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

T148-1

Lamb, Dorothy, Commenter ID No. T148 (cont'd)

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43

1 building more nuclear and to developing some of these
2 really harmless alternative things, we wouldn't have
3 to have these meetings. So it must be politics. But
4 this is pretty expensive politics, if you ask me.
5 We just need to learn our lessons and to get our
6 politics really in favor of the people. Thank you.
7 I don't want to be around (inaudible). Downwind is
8 enough.

T148-1
(Cont.)

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2011 4:03 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10023

Thank you for your comment, Wayne Lamm.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10023. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 15, 2011 04:03:10PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10023

First Name: Wayne
Last Name: Lamm
Organization: Heart of America Northwest
Address: 22218 NE 23rd St
City: Sammamish
State: WA
Zip: 98074
Country: USA
Email: wjlcom@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
If USDOE feels that it is safe to just bury unlimited amounts of "Highly radioactive and long-lived wastes" in trenches, landfills, boreholes, etc than lets just do it all around Washington, DC. If not, then limiting the production of this waste and disposing of it in the safest way possible should be this nation's highest priority! Deep geological repositories are the only truly safe solution and even these have potential hazards.

Turning Hanford into an all encompassing depository for nuclear waste is unfair, unsafe and un-American to the people of the Northwest and the country as a whole. Require the full environmental impact be considered in accessing USDOE's proposal to use Hanford as it's national radioactive waste dump.

Furthermore, towards the goal of reducing production of this waste consider limiting the growth of the US population, the only true way to contain the plague of overpopulation on this earth. Be proactive and Americans, not henchmen of big business.

Sincerely, Wayne Lamm

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W23-1 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, land disposal facilities located in arid climates (e.g., NNSS and WIPP Vicinity) would isolate radionuclides for a sufficient period of time to allow for significant radioactive decay to occur.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., enhanced near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste, ensuring the safety of nuclear power plants, and promoting alternative energy sources are outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W23-2 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, and the WIPP Vicinity, for which two reference locations – one within and one outside the WIPP Land Withdrawal Boundary – were considered). DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these six sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as needed and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would involve local stakeholder involvement and consent.

W23-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes in compliance with the requirements specified in NEPA, the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240), and Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58). The GTCC EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed disposal alternatives for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Based on the evaluation, DOE has determined that there are safe and secure alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS provides information that supports this determination, and, as discussed in Section 1.1, Purpose and Need for Agency Action, DOE is responsible for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

LaMorticella, Barbara, Commenter ID No. T149

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81

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14 MS. LaMORTICELLA: My name is Barbara

15 LaMorticella, and I'm from Portland. Hanford was

16 sited in 1943 in the rush to produce a nuclear

17 weapon. It was sited in ignorance. Today, after

18 Fukushima and Chernobyl, we can no longer plead

19 ignorance.

20 The Columbia River is the cradle of life in the

21 Northwest. Like the coast of Japan, the Columbia

22 River is geologically active. There were three small

23 earthquakes under Hanford in the last week. The plan

24 to almost double the amount of nuclear and chemical

25 waste stored there amounts to making the Northwest a

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82

1 national nuclear sacrifice zone. According to the
2 Heart of America Northwest, over a million gallons of
3 liquid high-level nuclear waste has already leaked
4 from tanks at Hanford, and over 1.7 trillion gallons
5 of these wastes were dumped into the soil. The
6 contamination is spreading to the river faster than
7 the federal DOE claimed was possible.

8 Now, instead of cleaning up the site, your
9 proposal would make it permanent and almost double
10 the amount of waste stored there. Two truckloads of
11 radioactive waste would be shipped every day for 20
12 years over the highway and through Portland and
13 Spokane. And the Energy Northwest Nuclear Power
14 Plant on the Hanford site is being considered for
15 conversion to burn MOX fuel, mixed uranium and
16 plutonium.

17 This would solve a government problem. It would
18 be cheap fuel, because there are thousands of tons of
19 plutonium built up from our weapons production and
20 commercial nuclear reactors, and no one knows what to
21 do with it. The plan is for plutonium waste from
22 everywhere to be streaming on the highways to Hanford
23 where the plant, like plant number three at
24 Fukushima, would burn it.

25 Hanford would be the site where experiments in

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T149-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T149-1

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83

1 plutonium disposal would be performed with the people
2 and animals of the Northwest as guinea pigs. At
3 Fukushima, plutonium has contaminated the soil and
4 has been released into the air and ocean. It is
5 radioactive for 240,000 years. One particle of
6 plutonium is enough to cause cancer and genetic
7 mutations. This means that one particle, in its
8 travels through time and space, can cause cancer,
9 another cancer, another cancer, another cancer, for
10 longer than humans have been on earth.

11 Energy Northwest was rated by the Institute of
12 Nuclear Power Operations, a group which is paid for
13 by the industry, as one of two nuclear power plants
14 in the country most in need of improvement in
15 leadership, human performance, and equipment
16 reliability. TEPBCO gambled with the life of the
17 ocean and the northern coast of Japan.

18 There were three earthquakes under Hanford in
19 the last week. After Fukushima there can be no more
20 blindness. There has been enough gambling. I ask
21 you to take those earthquakes as a sign to respect
22 nature and to take Hanford off the table as a
23 permanent waste repository and plutonium disposal
24 site. Thank you.

25 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

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T149-2

Lane, Priscilla, Commenter ID No. W43

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2011 4:22 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10043

Thank you for your comment, Priscilla Lane.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10043. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 19, 2011 04:22:06PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10043

First Name: Priscilla
Last Name: Lane
Address: 5529 SE Morrison St.
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97215
Country: USA
Email: lanekappes@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am living in Portland, OR since 1979. When I came here I soon found myself chairing an organization against trucking radioactive waste to Hanford for storage. Now here we are again. Hanford has its own waste to clean up and that site can not be a repository for waste from other states. Oregon has a law now that states you can not construct a nuclear power plant in this state unless you can demonstrate that you have a place to store the waste. I believe that all states should consider that law. There is no place or money for nuclear revival.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W43-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W43-1

Langford, James, Commenter ID No. W48

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2011 11:10 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10048

Thank you for your comment, James Langford.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10048. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 20, 2011 11:10:02AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10048

First Name: James
Middle Initial: C
Last Name: Langford
Organization: retiree from Hanford after 42 yrs.
Address: 1338 Sacramento
City: Richland
State: WA
Zip: 99354
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

5/20 This group of activists has chosen to deny the US use of a very superior nuclear site. Notice their use of terms like -very dangerous, etc. Nuclear is subject to safe usage and clean power production. They fail to mention coal miners killed yearly, explosive installing/research costs of other systems and government supported wastes in management, development, bureaucratic excessive repeated studies. Are we fools?

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W48-1 Comment noted.

W48-1

Larsen, Kim, Commenter ID No. W521

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 1:33 AM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10521

Thank you for your comment, kim larsen.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10521. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 01:32:23AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10521

First Name: kim
Last Name: larsen
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: Incredible_joy2006@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please stop causing harm to our Earth home via Radioactive Waste and other abuses. I am really tired of working so hard to do my part and feeling defeated when I see things like this taking place! Let's get it right for once huh?

W521-1

Sincerely,

Kimberly Larsen

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W521-1 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Lassiter, Eileen, Commenter ID No. W145

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 9:03 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10145

Thank you for your comment, EILEEN LASSITER.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10145. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 09:02:44PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10145

First Name: EILEEN
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: LASSITER
Organization: retired
Country: USA
Email: mlnervs1893@earthlink.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

If low-level radioactive waste is allowed in the Gorge, what's next? High level? Radioactive waste from this place, that place, oh just any where in Oregon—they're lenient. Good sports. Great fellows. Uh uh. No waste of anykind in our beautiful state, and especially not trucking through our priceless Columbia River Gorge. Thanks,
Eileen Lassiter

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W145-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W145-1

Laville, Madeleine, Commenter ID No. W506

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 6:39 PM
To: mail_gtccsisarchives; gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccsis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10506
Attachments: Madeleine's letter_to DOE_6-24-11_GTCC10506.doc

Thank you for your comment, Madeleine Laville.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10506. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 06:38:36PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10506

First Name: Madeleine
Last Name: Laville
Address: 727 Catherine St.
City: Walla Walla
State: WA
Zip: 99362

Country: USA

Email: madeleine.walla@voila.fr

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Attachment: Madeleine's letter to DOE, 6-24-11.doc

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

J-1277

January 2016

Laville, Madeleine, Commenter ID No. W506 (cont'd)

727 Catherine St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 23, 2011

TO:USDOE

I vehemently oppose making Hanford the national radioactive dump site. It would be impossible to clean up Hanford and protect the Columbia River if the USDOE imports and buries waste with nearly as much radioactivity as all of Hanford's high-level nuclear waste tanks.

12,600 truckloads of radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I-84, and I-90. Americans would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the way, even if there were no accidents or terrorist attacks. And almost certainly there would be accidents.

The highly radioactive plutonium shipments would be a prime target for terrorists. Hundreds of square miles in Washington and Oregon, including major cities like Portland, Vancouver, and Spokane, could be destroyed and radioactively contaminated for generations. Among survivors there would be a huge spike in cancer deaths, especially among children and women. The entire ecosystem would be devastated.

At airports we must submit to ever more invasive procedures, presumably to protect us from terrorists. Yet surely these truckloads of highly radioactive waste present a much greater threat. WHY hasn't the Department of Homeland Security expressed concern about this proposal?

Unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is discovered, no more nuclear power plants should be built. Glassification, the proposed solution for decades, never seems to become a reality. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.

Thank you,

Madeleine Laville

W506-1

W506-2

W506-3

W506-4

W506-5

W506-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W506-2 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W506-3 Transportation risks were analyzed and provided in Sections 5.3.9, 6.2.9, 7.2.9, 8.2.9, 9.2.9, 10.2.9, and 11.2.9 of the EIS.

W506-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W506-5 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.



727 Catherine St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 23, 2011

TO:USDOE

I vehemently oppose making Hanford the national radioactive dump site. It would be impossible to clean up Hanford and protect the Columbia River if the USDOE imports and buries waste with nearly as much radioactivity as all of Hanford's high-level nuclear waste tanks.

12,600 truckloads of radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I-84, and I-90. Americans would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the way, even if there were no accidents or terrorist attacks. And almost certainly there would be accidents.

The highly radioactive plutonium shipments would be a prime target for terrorists. Hundreds of square miles in Washington and Oregon, including major cities like Portland, Vancouver, and Spokane, could be destroyed and radioactively contaminated for generations. Among survivors there would be a huge spike in cancer deaths, especially among children and women. The entire ecosystem would be devastated.

At airports we must submit to ever more invasive procedures, presumably to protect us from terrorists. Yet surely these truckloads of highly radioactive waste present a much greater threat. WHY hasn't the Department of Homeland Security expressed concern about this proposal?

Unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is discovered, no more nuclear power plants should be built. Glassification, the proposed solution for decades, never seems to become a reality. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.

Thank you,

Madeleine Laville

Madeleine Laville

L50-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L50-2 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

L50-3 Comment noted.

L50-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L50-5 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

Lavis, Betty and Brasher, Charles, Commenter ID No. W400

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 7:31 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10400

Thank you for your comment, Betty/Charles Lavis/Brasher.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10400. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 07:30:39PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10400

First Name: Betty/Charles
Last Name: Lavis/Brasher
Organization: Friends of the Columbia Gorge
Address: 7709 NE 57th Circle
City: Vancouver
State: WA
Zip: 98662
Country: USA
Email: brasherlavis@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please take Hanford off your list. It has enough problems already. We who live here do not want more radioactive waste trucked through the Columbia Gorge, a relatively pristine area, nor do we want it stored anywhere close to the Columbia river.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W400-1 DOE has considered cumulative impacts at the Hanford Site in this GTCC EIS. The disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste at the Hanford Site could result in environmental impacts that may warrant mitigation for Tc-99 and I-129 through limiting receipt of these waste streams (see Table 6.2.4.2 and Figure 6.2.4.1 in this EIS).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

W400-2 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W400-1

W400-2

From: glcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011, 4:25 PM
To: glcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10444

Thank you for your comment, John Lawson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10444. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 04:25:15PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10444

First Name: John
Middle Initial: P
Last Name: Lawson
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: JPLawson@aol.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am unequivocally opposed to using the Hanford Nuclear Reservation as a storage facility for more nuclear waste. That the use of nuclear power is an unsustainable option for supplying energy is self-evident for many reasons, one of them being the unsolved (and, in my view, unsolvable) question of how safely to store the radioactive by-products of nuclear fission.

In particular, the use of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation for storing additional radioactive waste is an extremely dangerous and poorly conceived course of action. The storage of more nuclear waste at Hanford would create a multitude of serious problems. These problems include the predictable contamination of ground water and of the Columbia River, as well as the inevitably deleterious effects that would result from transporting nuclear waste on public highways.

The evidence is overwhelming. Using Hanford for the storage of more nuclear waste would certainly prove to be a lethal option for many human beings and would result in illness and grief for countless others.

Do not use Hanford for the storage of more nuclear waste!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: glcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W444-1 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, and the ongoing cleanup efforts at the Hanford Site will continue.

DOE has considered cumulative impacts at the Hanford Site in this GTCC EIS. The disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste at the Hanford Site could result in environmental impacts that may warrant mitigation for Tc-99 and I-129 through limiting receipt of these waste streams (see Table 6.2.4.2 and Figure 6.2.4.1 in this EIS).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

W444-1

Leatham, Ellen, Commenter ID No. T150

Capital Reporting Company

18

1 MR. BROWN: Thanks, Gerry. Ellen Leatham. And
2 Ed Martiszus will be after Ellen.

3 MS. LEATHAM: I'm celebrating my 63rd birthday
4 tonight to be here about Hanford. I'm secretly
5 really shy. My justification for being here is that
6 I've missed two primary elections since I was old
7 enough to register to vote. I'm here as a citizen
8 and I'm here as a grandmother of two-and-a-half
9 children to whom I am answerable, as are we all.

10 In 2004, the year you decided Hanford was a safe
11 place to dump waste, in the state of Idaho alone
12 there were 351 heavy truck accidents that involved
13 fatalities. In 2010, the federal government advised
14 whatever the association is of insurance people,
15 people who provide automobile insurance, that we had
16 more than 500,000 large truck, semi and commercial
17 vehicle accidents. That was 2010. They also advised
18 those agencies, the insurance industry, that
19 20 percent more trucks will be on U.S. highways by
20 2012.

21 Chernobyl, 1986. I just finished reading an
22 essay by Steve Featherstone, who was visiting
23 Chernobyl a year ago. There are trees there that
24 haven't yet rotted because there is no bacteria left
25 alive in the soil. We depend on the soil. Japan's

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19

1 accident has just been upgraded to the same level as
2 Chernobyl. I think we need to quit subsidizing the
3 nuclear industry.

4 Eight years after Chernobyl, in 1994, the
5 Finnish people decided that no more radioactive waste
6 would leave Finland. Finnish waste would be taken
7 care of in Finland. They are just finishing a
8 tunnel, which Greenpeace is not happy about because
9 proper studies were not done, but they are burying
10 their nuclear waste 500 meters into the bedrock. We
11 could at least try to do something that responsible.
12 We've got granite. Thank you.

T150-1

T150-1

DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

Litt, Mike, Commenter ID No. W164

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 10:09 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10164

Thank you for your comment, Mike Litt.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10164. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 10:08:47PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10164

First Name: Mike
Last Name: Litt
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: littm10@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Please do not truck high level radioactive waste through the Columbia Gorge.

W164-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W164-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

Lloyd, Darryl, Commenter ID No. W485

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 10:54 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C, Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10485

Thank you for your comment, Darryl Lloyd.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10485. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 10:54:03PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10485

First Name: Darryl
Middle Initial: G
Last Name: Lloyd
Address: 1025 State St.
City: Hood River
State: OR
Zip: 97031
Country: USA
Email: longshadow@gorge.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I implore the DOE to take Hanford off the list for consideration as a disposal site for GTCC LLRW waste. Deep geological disposal at other sites should be your main focus. It goes without saying that DOE must not make Hanford's colossal and nightmarish waste problem even worse!

Furthermore, I oppose in the strongest way possible, DOE's proposal for trucking a portion of such hazardous waste through the Columbia River Gorge. I live in the Gorge. Daily truckloads would endanger public health in communities along I-84. Daily truckloads would also endanger a national treasure and violate the spirit if not the letter of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act. The Gorge contains an unparalleled combination of scenery, geology, plants, wildlife, and multicultural history. DOE should recognize this, as well as the public health hazard, and withdraw the Gorge route from further consideration as a trucking route.

Thank you.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W485-1 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., enhanced near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W485-2 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W485-1

W485-2

Lloyd, Darvel, Commenter ID No. W166

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 10:20 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10166

Thank you for your comment, Darvel Lloyd.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10166. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 10:19:40PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10166

First Name: Darvel
Middle Initial: T
Last Name: Lloyd
Address: 54 S.E. 74th Ave.
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97215
Country: USA
Email: darvllloyd@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I drive the Columbia River Gorge often for business and recreation, and I absolutely do not want to encounter any more large trucks, especially if they are carrying hazardous radioactive waste! Furthermore, I think you are absolutely WRONG to even consider transporting and dumping more radioactive waste at the Hanford Reservation because of the never-ending and absurdly expensive effort to remove the huge amount of existing waste--all within close proximity to the Columbia River!!

Thank you for allowing me to comment.
Darvel Lloyd

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W166-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W166-1

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 12:51 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10051

Thank you for your comment, Christopher Logan.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10051. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 21, 2011 12:51:00PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10051

First Name: Christopher
 Last Name: Logan
 Address: P. O. Box 10292
 City: Eugene
 State: OR
 Country: USA
 Email: ctm_logan@yahoo.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

A plan to dump more nuclear waste at the Hanford site is ill-considered, for several reasons.

1) Malfunctions of equipment and inadequate procedures have already resulted in significant nuclear pollution emanating from the Hanford site. Nuclear material, which is radioactive for many, many human lifetimes, is currently migrating toward the Columbia River. Therefore, the facility is obviously not able to handle more nuclear material safely.

2) It would be very nice to permanently solve the problem of nuclear waste, that is building up at various localities around the country. However, any storage site should be hermetically separated from important ecological systems and human environments. Downstream from Hanford is the City of Portland, and the Pacific Northwest is one of the country's most pristine environments. A Fukushima-type accident at Hanford could impact the Columbia and Snake River watershed and might disburse highly toxic material by air to the Willamette Valley and the Pacific Coast of Oregon and Washington.

International pollution could result if the wind were heading towards British Columbia and Alberta. The potential impact of a nuclear incident could spoil some of North America's loveliest and most important natural resources, and impact the lives of millions of human beings. It's a bad idea to set us up for that.

3) Furthermore, there is currently no such thing as "permanent" storage of nuclear waste, which is why Yucca Mountain was abandoned as general nuclear dump. Should humans currently alive somehow escape the DNA-altering, cancer-causing exposure to nuclear waste, this problem will persist for hundreds of human generations, until science turns from exploitation of radioactivity to the serious task of eliminating the nuclear threat.

W51-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W51-2 DOE has considered cumulative impacts at the Hanford Site in this GTCC EIS. The disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste at the Hanford Site could result in environmental impacts that may warrant mitigation for Tc-99 and I-129 through limiting receipt of these waste streams (see Table 6.2.4.2 and Figure 6.2.4.1 in this EIS).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

W51-3 DOE has considered cumulative impacts at the Hanford Site in this GTCC EIS. The disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste at the Hanford Site could result in environmental impacts that may warrant mitigation for Tc-99 and I-129 through limiting receipt of these waste streams (see Table 6.2.4.2 and Figure 6.2.4.1 in this EIS).

The analysis in the GTCC EIS also indicates that the radiation dose to a nearby hypothetical future resident farmer could be as high as 49 mrem/yr within the first 10,000 years (see Table 6.2.4.2 and Figure 6.2.4.1 in this EIS).

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W51-1

W51-2

W51-3

Logan, Christopher, Commenter ID No. W51 (cont'd)

It is right that the DOE should seek a site to contain nuclear waste until such time as it - and the industry which gave us this health- and life-threatening waste - figures out how to protect the biosphere from its catastrophic effects. However, the Hanford site, with its poor safety record and its proximity to a hugely important and highly populated region, should not be considered. The recent malfunction of the Fukushima plant in Japan should be a warning that nuclear containment cannot be promised by even the most advanced technological societies: radiation leaks.

Our homes, our farms, our children and our hope for the future of humankind are already threatened by the existing waste at Hanford. Adding more radioactive material threatens us and our environment vastly more, because of the complex moving and storage issues. A less valuable and sensitive site should be found.

The right thing to do is to find the safest spot, which would have the least impact in case of a disaster, and to dedicate money and scientific leadership to making the vast quantity of radioactive waste truly safe for humans and other forms of life. The Hanford site should be cleaned up, not filled with yet more poisonous waste. Should national politicians continue to espouse the idea that nuclear energy is clean and safe, I suggest storage in Arlington Virginia.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W51-4

W51-5

W51-4 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

W51-5 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

The analysis in the GTCC EIS also indicates that the radiation dose to a nearby hypothetical future resident farmer could be as high as 49 mrem/yr within the first 10,000 years (see Table 6.2.4 2 and Figure 6.2.4 1 in this EIS).

Lovejoy, Glenda, Commenter ID No. W296

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 11:03 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10296

Thank you for your comment, Glenda Lovejoy.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10296. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 17, 2011 11:02:49AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10296

First Name: Glenda
Last Name: Lovejoy
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Hanford is already a HUGE and DANGEROUS MESS! It needs to be cleaned up, under control and well-managed before more nuclear waste is brought in. Take care of the first problem before making it bigger and even more dangerous, PLEASE!!!!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W296-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W296-1

Lu, Lan, Commenter ID No. W488

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 8:37 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10488

Thank you for your comment, Lan Lu.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10488. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 08:36:23AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10488

First Name: Lan
Last Name: Lu
Address: 20801 NW Rockspring Lane
City: Beaverton
State: OR
Zip: 97006
Country: USA
Email: omni6688@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

These dangerous material should not be deposited to Hanford. These should also not be shipped by truck going through the HWY (should airlift). These waste should be deposited either in the ocean or some deep remote area where there are nearly no residents/cities in 1000 miles.

Why are you poisoning our own people in our own land with such dangerous waste.

1. Hanford can not be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be
> buried in landfills or boreholes - the wastes in existing soil
> trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed.
- > 2. Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground
> repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults.
- > 3. USDOE needs to consider in the EIS how to avoid making more of
> these highly radioactive wastes.
- > 4. USDOE has to disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts
> of both of USDOE's separate proposals to use Hanford as a national
> radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to
> Hanford, in one environmental impact statement for the public to
> review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to
> disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of
> radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in
> addition to the GTCC wastes.

PLEASE STOP This plan

W488-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W488-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W488-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W488-4 DOE has analyzed cumulative impacts at the Hanford Site in this GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS also indicates that the radiation dose to a nearby hypothetical future resident farmer could be as high as 49 mrem/yr within the first 10,000 years (see Table 6.2.4 2 and Figure 6.2.4 1 in this EIS).

W488-1

W488-2

W488-3

W488-4

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96

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MR. BROWN: Terrific. And Dolores Huntada, if she's here, she would be next.

MS. MANCE: I want to thank everybody that has stuck around through this marathon. I appreciate it. Thank you guys also for being so wonderful to everybody tonight. You've been great.

So as far as Hanford, my stand on the issue, clean it up first, and don't put any new waste there. And we need to do more research into how we're going to handle this waste in the first place, because it sounds like a lot of this discussion is based around the cost of the cleanup, the cost of where we're putting it. It's much cheaper to dig a giant hole in the earth and dump waste there than it is to dig down, like the National Academy of Sciences suggested, into the granite shield of North America. That's going to cost more, yes. It's going to take a

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T151-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T151-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

T151-1

T151-2

Mance, Lisa, Commenter ID No. T151 (cont'd)

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97

1 while, yes, but it will likely be safer for the
2 people involved, and don't we owe it to the people
3 who are affected to do that?

4 So I'm a registered nurse, and I wanted to share
5 a quick story -- I apologize. I got emotional -- of
6 a child that I took care of who contracted a cancer,
7 preventable cancer, from toxins in the environment
8 where she lived. And she was adorable. She played.
9 She colored in books. She was great. She was a
10 really sweet child. And when the doctors told her
11 family that there was nothing they could do, it was
12 too rare of a cancer, too rare of a cancer for them
13 to do anything, she handled it better than I've seen
14 any adult handle a cancer diagnosis.

15 I watched her going from playing in her bed to
16 being on a ventilator and being unable to sustain her
17 own life. I held her mother's hand as she watched
18 her daughter take her last breath, and all of this
19 was completely preventable. It didn't have to
20 happen. Tell me, if this was your daughter, that you
21 wouldn't want to see due diligence done on this issue
22 so that we did the right thing and we protected our
23 community. Tell me, if this wasn't your daughter,
24 that you would want every penny spent to make sure
25 that this was done in a way that didn't threaten

T151-2
(Cont.)

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Mance, Lisa, Commenter ID No. T151 (cont'd)**Capital Reporting Company**

98

1 people's lives.

2 So please, on behalf of the people that can be
3 affected, don't let this happen again. Protect our
4 children, protect us, and do what's right. Don't
5 dump any more waste at Hanford, and please clean up
6 the mess that you've already created. Thank you.

T151-3

T151-3 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Maranze, Harriette, Commenter ID No. W514

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:05 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10514

Thank you for your comment, Harriette Maranze.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10514. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 11:04:37PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10514

First Name: Harriette
Last Name: Maranze
Address: 2740 SW Fairview Blvd
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97205
Country: USA
Email: crismaranze@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am strongly opposed to new nuclear waste being transported to and stored at Hanford. There is already a large amount of nuclear waste inadequately dealt with and widely and deeply contaminated areas at Hanford that threaten the Columbia River and all the life and people who depend on it.

Adequate and thorough cleanup of wastes already contaminating the Hanford site and the Columbia River must be completed before considering bringing in new highly radioactive waste for storage.

Additionally, Pacific Northwest communities should not be put at risk with trucks of highly radioactive wastes being transported on our roads and highways.

Respectfully,
Harriette Maranze MD

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W514-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W514-2 See response to W514-1.

W514-3 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W514-1

W514-2

W514-3

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6 MR. BROWN: Thanks very much.
7 Noel Marquez, and Tom Martin will be next.
8 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Tom Martin had to leave.
9 MR. BROWN: Oh, did he? Okay. Bob Forrest will
10 be after Noel.
11 MR. MARQUEZ: My name is Noel Marquez, and I live
12 in Artesia. I am a practicing artist, and I live on a
13 small 10-acre farm. And I'm just concerned about the
14 future of storing and dumping nuclear waste in the ground,
15 and how there's very few people that will actually make
16 time to go and voice their opinion and their fears. And I
17 just sometimes feel like there's a cheerleading group that
18 comes aboard, and it seems like they're very enthusiastic
19 about the economic outlook of bringing nuclear waste to
20 this area.
21 And something also should be weighed in, in that
22 with this we bring in also dumping waste in the earth.
23 And just being the person that I am, I have to be a
24 witness, and at the same time voice my opinion that I
25 don't -- I'm against storing nuclear waste. And I don't

T34-1

DOE evaluated WIPP (a geologic repository) and LANL (land disposal facilities) in this EIS. The use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes as the evaluation presented in this EIS shows. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. Therefore, land disposal facilities were also evaluated including at LANL. The evaluation in the EIS has shown that sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, sufficient depths to groundwater, and in arid climates could isolate radionuclides for a sufficient period of time to allow for significant radioactive decay to occur.

T34-1

Marquez, Noel, Commenter ID No. T34 (cont'd)

28

1 think you have to be a nuclear scientist or somebody that
2 is a scientist, because what it is, it's just basic common
3 sense that we're storing something that's risky in the
4 ground.

5 And we can have a good debate and have respect,
6 which I think we always have about how we each feel. And
7 I wish there was more people that had time. There's so
8 many people at work, and they have families and they just
9 do not have time to come out and basically speak. So I
10 speak for my community and for the people that are quiet
11 and not voicing their opinion.

12 There's something that has to be done about
13 nuclear waste, but storing it near my home, near my area,
14 near my land, is not something that I feel comfortable
15 about. And I just want to make sure I will continue to
16 say something and in that regard.

T34-2

T34-2 See response to T34-1.



**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the
DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL
RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE
(DOE/EIS-0375-D)
U.S. Department of Energy**

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM

Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☒ Ms. ☐ Mr. & Mrs. ☐ Dr. ☐
Name: PAT MARSELLO
Title: _____
Organization: _____
Address: 2708 CANDELARIA NW
City: ALB State: NM Zip Code: 87107
Phone: 505-345-0237 E-Mail Address: _____

Comment: I AM COMPLETELY AGAINST
COMMERCIAL WASTE OF ANY KIND
COMING TO THE WIPP SITE
IT BREAKS ALL THE AGREEMENTS
MADE BY DOE TO THE ST. OF NM
THE WIPP SITE WAS NEVER
CONSTRUCTED TO HOLD HIGH LEVEL WASTE
THE LAND IS TOO UNSTABLE TO SUPPORT THIS
KIND OF WASTE

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- ☐ Withhold my name and address from the public record.
☐ Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to:
Mr. Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to:
(301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to:
gtccis@anl.gov

L409-1

DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require and site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

L409-1

Marti, Tralee, Commenter ID No. W30

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2011 12:57 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10030

Thank you for your comment, Tralee Marti.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10030. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 17, 2011 12:56:34PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10030

First Name: Tralee
Middle Initial: R
Last Name: Marti
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: stangchictm@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

We do not want Hanford to be the national dumb for radioactive waste, we do not want radioactive waste being transported through or near our towns along I-90, I-5, or I-205. Our towns should not have to suffer with cancers to provide a waste outlet for the rest of the country. Do NOT bring it here!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W30-1

Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W30-1

Martiszus, Ed, Commenter ID No. T136

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MR. MARTISZUS: Hi, folks. Thanks for coming
tonight. I (inaudible) in the state of Oregon
environmental and have worked in this area for just
over 30 years and cleaned up a lot after Hanford, a
lot of the disease, things other than cancer, that
the DOE wants you just to only think about cancer.
There's a lot more other diseases that people are

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20

1 exposed to. In fact, there's about 3,000 people
2 right now suing the government in Spokane that are
3 downwinders to Hanford. I didn't see anything up
4 here about that.

5 But anyway, Fukushima kind of refocused me on
6 what was happening in the Northwest here as far as --
7 you know, when I went to the meeting at the Red Lion
8 about a month ago, they were saying how troubling it
9 was to characterize the waste, that they were going
10 to have to make a waste disposal processing plant.
11 Before we could really design it, they had to kind of
12 figure out what the heck was in the waste so they
13 could start knowing how to deal with it. So that's a
14 problem right there, that basically people have said
15 already, deal with what you have right now.

16 The second point would be leave what you have
17 out there on-site where it's at. Why bring it into
18 the Northwest, you know? Let it -- if it's in an
19 area where it's not going to be earthquaked or washed
20 out or flooded, let it burn off. You know, let it
21 degrade some of the isotopes, burn off and degrade to
22 more stable isotopes in the meantime.

23 And the third thing would be, why are we
24 subsidizing a nuclear industry? This meeting
25 tonight, how many solar panels would this --

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T136-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T136-2 The technologies and alternatives suggested for evaluation are not within the reasonable range of alternatives for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Other concerns or programs suggested for DOE consideration are considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) assigns DOE responsibility for the disposal of GTCC LLRW generated by NRC and Agreement States.

T136-1

T136-2

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21

1 everything to rent this hotel, how many solar panels
2 are we buying? Why are we cleaning up after an
3 industry? I mean, Japan just said the other day,
4 these three reactors over here -- they're not at
5 Fukushima, but they're up north, but they're on an
6 earthquake zone -- you close them right now. So
7 governments have the power to tell industry what to
8 do.

9 Although there was a story in the New York Times
10 last week about how the industry had gotten into the
11 NRC and the NRC is, in a way, afraid to challenge.
12 Well, these challenges are going to have to be made
13 for our own survival. The Columbia River is already
14 polluted. The land around the Columbia -- around
15 Hanford is already polluted. It's just going to
16 pollute it even more.

17 These scenarios, to me, are new ways -- now
18 strange, loathing ways that the DOE comes into the
19 Northwest and says, this is a new way we're going to
20 make you sick and kill you. Accept this.

21 We don't have to accept this. So I think the
22 DOE needs to serve notice on these nuclear power
23 plants, these owners right now, we're not going to
24 accept nuclear waste from power plants that aren't
25 built, because you're not going to build them.

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T136-2
(Cont.)

T136-3

T136-4

T136-3 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, and the ongoing cleanup efforts will continue. As stated in the Hanford TC&WM EIS, the receipt of offsite waste streams (including GTCC LLRW) that contain specific amounts of certain isotopes, specifically iodine-129 and technetium-99, could cause an adverse impact on the environment. When the impacts of technetium-99 from past leaks and cribs are combined, DOE believes it may not be prudent to add significant additional technetium-99 to the existing environment. Therefore, one means of mitigating the impact would be for DOE to limit disposal of off-site waste streams containing iodine-129 or technetium-99 at Hanford. DOE's ROD 78/FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. These factors were considered in developing DOE's preferred alternative for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste, as discussed in Chapter 2 of the GTCC EIS.

T136-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Martiszus, Ed, Commenter ID No. T136 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

22

1 You're going to convert over to wind and solar.

Matela, Nancy, Commenter ID No. E68

From: Nancy Matela <nmatela@pacifier.com>
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2011 9:12 AM
To: gtccels@anl.gov
Subject: Testimony against using Hanford as national radioactive waste repository

Dear Mr. Edelman,

Your presentation last evening in Portland was well done as presentations go. One suggestion is to not use the acronym for the extremely dangerous radioactive waste. The people new to the issue are bewildered and it clouds the issue.

In your opening remarks, you said you had never been here before and you were struck by the beauty of the Columbia River and the Gorge. This indicated to me that you have no idea what we have in the way of natural resources.

- The Columbia River is second only to the Mississippi River in size.
- Its watershed spans SEVEN states and British Columbia.
- Its watershed is the major spawning ground of salmon.
- It has SEVEN times the water volume of the beloved and resource-crucial Colorado River.
- It is home of the Grand Coulee Dam (the largest electricly generating dam in the U.S.) upriver from Hanford. If the dam broke in this earthquake-prone area, Hanford would be flooded as the 5 million acre-feet of water in Roosevelt Lake reservoir is unleashed.
- Hanford sits on an earthquake fault which stretches from the Puget Sound (Seattle) to the Wallowa Mountains in eastern Oregon.
- There are more than 1 million people who live on or near the Columbia down river from Hanford. While the cultural and habitat damage to the native grounds of the Indian tribes would be devastating, the impact would be even greater on all people who depend upon the Columbia River for livelihood and even life itself.

Please submit this document along with the testimonies taken last evening.

Nancy Matela
6351 SE Morrison Ct
Portland, OR 97215
503-267-1401

E68-1

Comment noted with regards the suggestion of use of acronyms. The GTCC EIS (Chapter 7) includes a description of the affected environment at the Hanford Site. Note that a glossary is provided in Volume 1 of the EIS.

E68-1

J-1303

January 2016

McCagh, Mike, Commenter ID No. W150

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 9:32 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10150

Thank you for your comment, Mike McCagh.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10150. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 09:31:51PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10150

First Name: Mike
Last Name: McCagh
City: White Salmon
State: WA
Zip: 98672
Country: USA
Email: mmcagh23@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
I am writing to voice my vote AGAINST RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL THROUGH THE COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE TO HANFORD SITE.

PLEASE AND THANK YOU
VR,
MM

P.S. A 2003 Department of Energy study predicts over 800 adult cancer deaths along the trucking routes as a result of radiation leaking from the trucks during normal operation, even if no accidents occur! And this "best case scenario" study only includes adults, excluding children who are even more susceptible to the dangers of radioactive waste.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W150-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017).

The GNEP PEIS involved many more shipments than those for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Because of this, the resulting estimated impacts for that program (now terminated) were much greater than those given in this EIS. The same types of analyses were done in both the GNEP PEIS and this EIS, but no LCFs are expected to result from transportation of the GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like wastes to the potential disposal sites considered in the GTCC EIS due to the much lower shipment numbers.

W150-1

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MR. BROWN: Jackie will be followed by Esmeralda Flores.

MS. McCLARY: Hello. My name is Jackie McClary. I'm a third generation Portlander, a fourth generation Oregonian, and a mother of two, and that is why I care to be here tonight.

Hanford is a total failure as a waste containment facility. It does not contain; it leaks. Please, I beg of you, leave Hanford alone and out of consideration. Many, many people have put in countless hours to fight this fight and will, no doubt, put in countless more. So who is it that is

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T153-1

DOE shares the commenter's concern for the safe management of radioactive wastes such as the GTCC and GTCC-like wastes addressed in this EIS. DOE is required, under NEPA, to consider the full range of reasonable alternatives for a proposed action. Hanford has the climate, infrastructure, personnel expertise, and many other features that favor its inclusion for analysis. DOE nevertheless plans to keep its commitment to defer a decision regarding off site waste disposal at Hanford at least until the WTP is operational.

T153-1

McClary, Jackie, Commenter ID No. T153 (cont'd)

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28

1 insisting on wasting these people's time by bringing
2 up Hanford again?
3 You've heard the facts, you have seen budget
4 cuts, you've seen past promises and deadlines go
5 unfulfilled and unmet. So tell me, how can Hanford
6 safely take on new waste? Hanford needs to be
7 cleaned up, and they need to apologize to future
8 generations and Native Americans whose land has been
9 virtually destroyed for centuries to come. I once
10 thought the beauty of our region meant something, but
11 now I know it is not pristine; there is Hanford. It
12 is a blight on our region, and it seems that it is in
13 your plans to only make it worse. Thank you.

T153-2

T153-2 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

McCulloch, Robert, Commenter ID No. W559

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 9:46 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10559

Thank you for your comment, Robert McCulloch.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10559. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 09:45:58PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10559

First Name: Robert
Middle Initial: W
Last Name: McCulloch
Address: 3706 SE Lincoln St
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97214
Country: USA
Email: alobar13@mac.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please keep radioactive waste outside our city limits and do not store them in the old Hanford plant. Stop this insanity now. Please.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W559-1 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W559-1

McFarland, Angela, Commenter ID No. W502

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 4:52 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10502

Thank you for your comment, Angela McFarland.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10502. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 04:51:32PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10502

First Name: Angela
Last Name: McFarland
Address: 2920 se 76th ave
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97206
Country: USA
Email: angimcfarland@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

1. Hanford can not be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be buried in landfills or boreholes - the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed.
2. Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults.
3. USDOE needs to consider in the EIS how to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes.
4. USDOE has to disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of both of USDOE's separate proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to Hanford, in one environmental impact statement for the public to review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W502-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W502-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W502-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W502-4 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

McKinney, Maria, Commenter ID No. L316

17 May 2011

Greater-Than-Class C Waste
Office of Technical and Regulatory
Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585-01198

To USDOE:

I urge you to consider better alternatives of dumping highly radioactive
and long-lived wastes at Hanford. It is shameful to dump it all at
Hanford. There are too many hazards for the people and to the land.

Indeed, alternative and safer forms of energy are available and would
be better and safer.

Sincerely,

Maria McKinney, DMA

Maria McKinney
13731 231st Lane N.E.
Redmond, WA 98023

MAY 23 2011

received

L316-1

Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

L316-1

McNaughton, Jim, Commenter ID No. T155

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MR. BROWN: James McNaughton. He'll be followed
by Jiovani Guerrero.

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MR. McNAUGHTON: I'm Jim McNaughton from
Fairview. I'm a member of the Alliance for
Democracy.

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Now, the Columbia River is bordered for
50 miles. In prior statements it has been said there
is no contamination of the fish, it has never been
found. However, in prior testimony, it has been
stated, due to lack of funds, only around the McNary
Dam have they been tested. What are the facts? I
would like to ask you people, what are the facts? Is
that river contaminated or not?

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(Audience chorus of "yes.")

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MR. McNAUGHTON: And I'm asking you. You're the
Department of Energy. Can you give me an answer?

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MR. BROWN: I think that's a question that will
be responded to in the Final EIS.

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MR. McNAUGHTON: Okay. Well, anyway, I'm 81
years old, and I find this process (inaudible)
engaging the people of this area, insanity, and I
think you all agree with me.

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T155-1

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T155-1

J-1310

January 2016

Final GTCC EIS

Appendix J: Comment Response Document

Meyerhoff, Joan, Commenter ID No. W183

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 11:56 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10183

Thank you for your comment, Joan Meyerhoff.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10183. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 11:55:59PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10183

First Name: Joan
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Meyerhoff
Address: 4425 NE 40th Ave
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97211
Country: USA
Email: joan.meyerhoff@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am opposed to greater than class C nuclear waste being transported in the Columbia River Gorge. The Gorge is a hub of important human, animal and plant activity. I enjoy it routinely, as do many of my friends hiking the various trails and otherwise enjoying its magnificent beauty. We can not move this dangerous material through such a special and life giving area. In fact we need to decrease our dependency on nuclear energy because as of now we have no really safe way to dispose of it.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W183-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W183-1

Michaels, Brenda, Commenter ID No. W61

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 22, 2011 2:15 PM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10061

Thank you for your comment, Brenda Michaels.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10061. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 22, 2011 02:14:23PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10061

First Name: Brenda
Middle Initial: P
Last Name: Michaels
Address: 15617 258th Pl. SE
City: Issaquah
State: WA
Zip: 98027
Country: USA
Email: brenda@consciousstalk.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Radioactive material is not only harmful to our environment, but lethal to our health. As a resident of Seattle, I am against trucking this material through our area.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W61-1

Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W61-1

Midson, Kathryn, Commenter ID No. W142

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 8:54 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10142

Thank you for your comment, Kathryn Midson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10142. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 08:53:36PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10142

First Name: Kathryn
Last Name: Midson
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please consider the environmental and health risks of shipping high level radioactive waste through the Columbia Gorge. Hanford poses more than enough of a problem for the gorge and the people who live there. Yes, what to do with nuclear waste is an issue deserving of serious attention. But shipping the waste through a scenic area - especially one prone to winter ice - is a bad idea. Say "no"!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W142-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W142-1

Mierow, Luanne, Commenter ID No. W317

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 19, 2011 6:04 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10317

Thank you for your comment, Luanne Mierow.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10317. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 19, 2011 06:04:02PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10317

First Name: Luanne
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Mierow
State: OR
Zip: 97004
Country: USA
Email: Rm843575@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
The Gorge is a national treasure. Let's not temp fate and allow radio active waste to be allowed anywhere near the Gorge!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W317-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

W317-1

Mijal, Martin, Commenter ID No. W417

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
 Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 12:08 AM
 To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
 Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10417

Thank you for your comment, Martin Mijal.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10417. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 12:07:51AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10417

First Name: Martin
 Middle Initial: E
 Last Name: Mijal
 Organization: citizen USA & cancer recipient
 Address: 4527 NE Sumner St
 Address 3: 4527 NE Sumner St
 City: Portland
 State: OR
 Zip: 97218
 Country: USA
 Email: martinmijal@yahoo.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

this plan to put more cancer/pollution radioactive wastes in Hanford is STUPID!!! Right now you have LIED to us: You have said the nuclear energy is safe! Why don't capitalistic normal insurance agencies insure nuke power? It is inherently unsafe with MASSIVE damages. You promised to clean up Hanford & you can't even do that. DON'T bring in more waste. You don't know this but it IS possible to use nuke for safe energy. However the stupid warmongers rejected that nuclear method since there would be less weapon grade materials for blowing up the planet. What part of Fukushima do you not understand? I'm disgusted with all this stupidity from highly trained and skilled and experienced geniuses to come up with this DANGEROUS & FOOLISH plan. You geniuses knew the waste was getting worse & now the "plan" IS TO NOT Worry about the existing Hanford wastes and add MORE in shallow trenches. The chickens are here coming to roost. Get all the CEO's and shareholders to live next to Hanford and drink the water, breathe the air and tell themselves lies about how safe it is. This is such a stupid idea I shouldn't even have to write this letter. YOU can figure out on your own that this is slow suicide..... I don't know what to say to you guys.... Use your brains!!!! m

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W417-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W417-1

Miller, Virginia, Commenter ID No. E84

From: Virginia J Miller <vjmopus@cybermesa.com>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 3:53 AM
To: gtcc@eis.anl.gov
Subject: DOE DEIS comments for disposal of GTCC low-level radioactive waste in NM

Arnold Edelman
Document Manager, DOE GTCC EIS

First, I strongly support an end to the production of new radioactive waste. This waste is a danger to human life for tens of thousands of years. We don't know how to safely dispose of it. It is irresponsible to produce more of it. We are destroying our planet's capacity to sustain life and human health.

Second, I call on DOE to develop a new DEIS that includes the alternative HOSS, "Hardened On-Site Storage", reducing the risks of accidents and terrorist attacks during transport and offering greater protection for human health and the environment until a scientifically sound and safer permanent solution is developed for existing radioactive waste. GTCC waste would increase WIPP's radioactivity by 30 times beyond original plans. HOSS is the best solution at this time for Greater-Than-Class C (GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Waste. GTCC waste and irradiated spent fuel would remain at commercial nuclear power plants in long-term storage where they would be monitored.

Third, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 has required development of one or more geologic repositories for existing radioactive waste. WIPP was not designed or intended to receive GTCC or more highly radioactive waste. The location of the Los Alamos Lab in a seismic fault zone between a rift and a dormant volcano is no place for long-term storage of radioactive waste. Groundwater is already being contaminated by LANL, and cleanup must be the Lab's priority.

Thank you for your careful attention.

Virginia J. Miller
125 Calle Don Jose
Santa Fe NM 87501

E84-1 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

E84-2 The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

E84-3 DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently authorized for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently authorized. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

LANL is analyzed as a candidate location for a new GTCC waste disposal facility. DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at LANL and ongoing cleanup efforts will continue. A GTCC waste disposal facility, would not affect ongoing cleanup activities at LANL. DOE analyzed and considered all relevant affected environmental resources including seismic and groundwater conditions at LANL in identifying the preferred alternative discussed in Section 2.10.

Millhauser, Susan. Commenter ID No. W456

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 1:08 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10456

Thank you for your comment, Susan Millhauser.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10456. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 01:07:37AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10456

First Name: Susan
Last Name: Millhauser
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: susanm@spiretech.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
To Whom It May Concern:

Please consider my comments regarding the Draft GTCC LLRW EIS.

Do not further consider Hanford as a National Radioactive Waste Dump for extremely radioactive wastes. Protect the Columbia River and prevent cancer in the children who will drink the contaminated water.

If Hanford is chosen as the national radioactive waste dump for extremely radioactive (GTCC) wastes, the immediate and long-term potential for hazards from 12,600 truckloads of extremely radioactive waste coming through Oregon and Spokane to Hanford are unacceptable.

We can't cleanup Hanford and protect our Columbia River while more waste gets dumped at Hanford - Put Cleanup First!

1. Hanford can not be cleaned up if USDOE adds any more waste to be buried in landfills or boreholes - the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed.

2. Extremely radioactive wastes belong in deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults.

3. USDOE needs to consider in the EIS how to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes.

4. USDOE has to disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of both of USDOE's separate proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to Hanford, in one environmental

W456-1 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W456-2 The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W456-3 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W456-4 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W456-5 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Millhauser, Susan, Commenter ID No. W456 (cont'd)

Impact statement for the public to review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes.

Thank you,

Susan Millhauser

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W456-6
(Cont.)

W456-6 DOE has considered cumulative impacts at the Hanford Site in this GTCC EIS. The disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste at the Hanford Site could result in environmental impacts that may warrant mitigation for Tc-99 and I-129 through limiting receipt of these waste streams (see Table 6.2.4.2 and Figure 6.2.4.1 in this EIS).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

Milner, Glen, Commenter ID No. W348

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 1:32 AM
To: mail_gtccisarchives; gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10348
Attachments: EIS_Hanford_22_JUN_11_GTCC10348.doc

Thank you for your comment, Glen Milner.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10348. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 01:32:08AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10348

First Name: Glen
Last Name: Milner
Address: 3227 NE 198th Place
City: Seattle
State: WA
Zip: 98155
Country: USA
Email: gkaim@juno.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record
Attachment: EIS Hanford 22 JUN 11.doc

Comment Submitted:
Glen Milner
3227 NE 198th Place
Seattle, WA 98155
Phone (206) 365-7865
gk_milner@comcast.net

June 22, 2011

Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0119

VIA DOE WEBSITE
RE: Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS

To whom it concerns

I am submitting my comment on the DOE's EIS for Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste.

W348-1 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, and the ongoing cleanup efforts will continue. As stated in the Hanford TC&WM EIS, the receipt of offsite waste streams (including GTCC LLRW) that contain specific amounts of certain isotopes, specifically iodine-129 and technetium-99, could cause an adverse impact on the environment. When the impacts of technetium-99 from past leaks and cribs are combined, DOE believes it may not be prudent to add significant additional technetium-99 to the existing environment. Therefore, one means of mitigating the impact would be for DOE to limit disposal of off-site waste streams containing iodine-129 or technetium-99 at Hanford. DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. These factors were considered in developing DOE's preferred alternative for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste, as discussed in Chapter 2 of the GTCC EIS.

W348-1

Milner, Glen, Commenter ID No. W348 (cont'd)

I have lived in Washington State since 1951. I often visit the eastern side of Washington State and have often traveled through the Richland, Washington area.

I am strongly opposed to this plan.

There should be no more radioactive material shipped to Hanford or anywhere else in Washington State.

The DOE has had years to clean up the Hanford facilities. It is common knowledge that the Hanford site is one of the most contaminated facilities in the nation. Residents are promised that the site will be made safe. However, the effort is slow and lacks purpose.

More radioactive waste would only add to the problems at Hanford and endanger citizens of Washington State.

If the DOE ships radioactive material anywhere, it should not do so until it develops a way of protecting citizens from radioactive material in the trucks. I have read that the DOE casks cannot shield all of the radiation. Citizens traveling on highways will not know of the exposure to radiation and harm from these trucks. I am sure that motorists will never be warned of the risks.

The DOE must find better ways to store the radioactive material than the ways proposed in the EIS for this program. There must be no chance for radioactive material to enter the groundwater.

I found the EIS at <http://www.gtccis.anl.gov> to be very difficult to follow. The graphics on the website are too intensive and created a problem for me while trying to move through the statement. I have commented on a number of EIS statements in the past and this statement was much more difficult to navigate than others I have seen.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I would like to learn more about this plan.

Sincerely

Glen Milner

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W348-1
(Cont.)

W348-2

W348-3

W348-4

W348-5

W348-2 See response to W348-1

W348-3 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W348-4 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

W348-5 The EIS has been prepared using conventional software including that used to prepare the graphics presented in the document. The multiple sites and the various waste types being addressed in the EIS may have contributed to the numerous graphics and photographs needed to communicate the information in a visual manner. DOE will take the steps to improve the accessibility of the Final EIS on the website. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.

Milner, Glen, Commenter ID No. W348 (cont'd)

Glen Milner
3227 NE 198th Place
Seattle, WA 98155
Phone (206) 365-7865
ek_milner@comcast.net

June 22, 2011

Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW.
Washington, DC 20585-0119

VIA DOE WEBSITE

RE: Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS

To whom it concerns

I am submitting my comment on the DOE's EIS for Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste.

I have lived in Washington State since 1951. I often visit the eastern side of Washington State and have often traveled through the Richland, Washington area.

I am strongly opposed to this plan.

There should be no more radioactive material shipped to Hanford or anywhere else in Washington State.

The DOE has had years to clean up the Hanford facilities. It is common knowledge that the Hanford site is one of the most contaminated facilities in the nation. Residents are promised that the site will be made safe. However, the effort is slow and lacks purpose.

More radioactive waste would only add to the problems at Hanford and endanger citizens of Washington State.

If the DOE ships radioactive material anywhere, it should not do so until it develops a way of protecting citizens from radioactive material in the trucks. I have read that the DOE casks cannot shield all of the radiation. Citizens traveling on highways will not know of the exposure to radiation and harm from these trucks. I am sure that motorists will never be warned of the risks.

The DOE must find better ways to store the radioactive material than the ways proposed in the EIS for this program. There must be no chance for radioactive material to enter the groundwater.

J-1321

January 2016

Milner, Glen, Commenter ID No. W348 (cont'd)

I found the EIS at <http://www.gtccets.anl.gov> to be very difficult to follow. The graphics on the website are too intensive and created a problem for me while trying to move through the statement. I have commented on a number of EIS statements in the past and this statement was much more difficult to navigate than others I have seen.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I would like to learn more about this plan.

Sincerely

Glen Milner

Mink, Ron, Commenter ID No. W378

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 4:29 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10378

Thank you for your comment, Ron Mink.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10378. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 04:29:07PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10378

First Name: Ron
Last Name: Mink
Organization: Natural Health
Address: 8806 SW 54th Ave.
Address 3: 8806 SW 54th Ave.
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97219
Country: USA
Email: ron.mink@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

My family and I are totally opposed to using Hanford as a national dump site. The idea is insane and the people supporting it have no motive other than greed. If this includes you you should feel ashamed. Please stop this recklessness now.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W378-1 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W378-1

Misserville, Henry, Commenter ID No. T72

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14 MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is Henry

15 Misserville.

16 MR. MISSERVILLE: I'd like to Dave McCoy to go

17 along.

18 MR. BROWN: Okay, and then I guess, Dave --

19 MR. MISSERVILLE: That's all right.

20 MR. BROWN: Right, and then Dave McCoy's next.

21 MR. MISSERVILLE: Hi, my name is Henry

22 Misserville. I'm a citizen of Planet Earth, and I am

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67

1 an environmentalist, and a part-time resident of New
2 Mexico as well. The speakers who spoke against nuclear
3 waste, against the transportation, I agree totally with
4 them. I feel empowered by what I have heard. The
5 first speaker spoke about the lack of an impact
6 statement. There needs to be one.

7 Another speaker spoke about negligence
8 and lack of stewardship. And from what I can tell,
9 there's a total lack of negligence and lack of
10 stewardship on the part of the DOE, on the part of
11 NMED, on the part of the regulatory agencies that
12 aren't regulating. They're in bed with the nuclear
13 industry, the arms and proliferation industry, Sandia
14 Labs, with its radioactive and hazardous waste, its
15 nuclear reactor that is totally unsafe, Kirtland Air
16 Force Base with its jet fuel spill, 8 million gallons
17 of jet fuel that is contaminating the water. New
18 Mexico, I've heard it referred to as a toxic wasteland,
19 and the DOE wants to contribute to that.

20 These regulatory agencies have no
21 credibility. Their claims of safety are bogus.
22 They're in collusion with the nuclear arms industry,

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T72-1

T72-2

T72-1

Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences.

T72-2

DOE respectfully disagrees and cleanup efforts at LANL are ongoing.

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68

1 from what I can tell. And people are not being heard.
2 They don't have regular public meetings where the
3 public can comment. In fact, NMED in the past, has
4 prevented public comment, and they have declared some
5 of their minutes of their meeting executive privilege
6 so that we cannot get access to their discussions with
7 Sandia, with Los Alamos, with Kirtland Air Force Base.
8 The fact that they want to bring in mid-
9 level radioactive waste, one of the speakers said, is a
10 trial run. It is a trial run. It's a trial run for
11 high-level radioactive waste. Just a matter of time.
12 Our president, President Obama, has been bought by the
13 nuclear power industry, unfortunately. They're the
14 ones that contributed to his campaign, put him into
15 office. We have defense and non-commercial waste
16 supposedly that are going to go to WIPP. Another
17 speaker mentioned that you can't have nuclear energy
18 without a consideration of nuclear waste. That's the
19 other part of the equation, and there is no permanent
20 solution to nuclear waste.

21 You know, from what I can tell, the state
22 of New Mexico is the dumping ground for nuclear waste.

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T72-3 Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

T72-4 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500-1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

T72-3

T72-4

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69

1 I heard it stated in one of the public comment periods
2 at another venue, that this is environmental racism.
3 They take the poorest state, the least educated state,
4 and they have these glossy scientists try to convince
5 people that this is the right thing to do.
6 MR. BROWN: Okay, you've got one minute.
7 MR. MISSERVILLE: Okay. There was an accident
8 in July of 2001, Baltimore rail tunnel fire --
9 railroad. It was a fire that went on for six days, a
10 chemical fire. And the temperatures of that fire in
11 that tunnel were 1,500 degrees. These casks can
12 withstand temperatures of 1,475 degrees for 30 minutes.
13 If they had been transformed to nuclear waste, it would
14 have been a Chernobyl in the making. The feds cannot
15 force high-level nuclear waste dumping on a state that
16 doesn't want it. Nevada stopped the Yucca Mountain
17 dumping. We can stop that, too. And it seems like the
18 people here want to stop that. And we can pass
19 ordinances to prevent the transfer of radioactive
20 waste. You can't move spent fuel without irradiating
21 people along the routes. You just can't do it. There
22 will be radiation, we will be impacted, and there is no

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T72-4
(Cont.)

T72-5

T72-5

Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

Misserville, Henry, Commenter ID No. T72 (cont'd)

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70

I safe amount. Thank you.

Mitchell, Joseph, Commenter ID No. L317

**DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL
RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE
(DOE/EIS-0375-D)**

U.S. Department of Energy

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM

Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

received

Mr. ✓ Mrs. _____ Ms. _____ Mr. & Mrs. _____ Dr. _____

Name: JOSEPH S. MITCHELL

Title: MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR

+ Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: 523 237 2310 E-Mail Address: jj.mitch@comcast.net

Comment: _____

We are absolutely opposed to dumping anymore waste at
Hanford. And, as well, absolutely opposed to trucking nuclear
waste on Oregon highways. The risk is too high.

Thank you Joseph J. Mitchell

Please use other side if more space is needed.

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submission from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- ☐ Withhold my name and address from the public record.
☒ Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to:
Mr. Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to:
(301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to:
gtccis@anl.gov

L317-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

L317-2 See response to L317-1.

L317-1

L317-2

Mitchell, Ottie, Commenter ID No. W480

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 4:35 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10480

Thank you for your comment, Ottie Mitchell.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10480. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 04:34:50PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10480

First Name: Ottie
Middle Initial: C
Last Name: Mitchell
Address: 3820 Colony Oaks Dr
City: Eugene
State: OR
Zip: 97405
Country: USA
Email: ocmitch@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Transporting toxic materials in the quantities contemplated will certainly result in accidents that will shut down freeways, towns, and cities for extended periods. People will be hurt. A national public vote should be taken to decide whether to proceed.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W480-1 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W480-1

Mooney, John, Commenter ID No. W94

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:05 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10094

Thank you for your comment, John mooney.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10094. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:05:06PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10094

First Name: John
Last Name: mooney
City: White salmon
State: WA
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
totally against shipping nuclear waste to Hanford

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W94-1

Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W94-1

Moore, Anne, Commenter ID No. W68

From: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 6:40 AM
To: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10068

Thank you for your comment, Anne Moore.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10068. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 24, 2011 06:40:07AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10068

First Name: Anne
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Moore
Address: P.O. Box 604
City: Bingen
State: WA
Zip: 98605
Country: USA
Email: moore@gorge.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I oppose the USDOE's attempts to send more radioactive waste to Hanford, WA.
Highly radioactive and long-lived wastes should be disposed of in deep, under- ground stable geologic formations, NOT in landfills, trenches, boreholes and vaults at Hanford, which threaten groundwater, the Columbia River, and the health of the people in the area and down river.
The USDOE needs to clean up the mess already at Hanford, NOT add more to it!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccelswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W68-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W68-2 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W68-3 See response to W68-1.

W68-1

W68-2

W68-3

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 7:53 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10402

Thank you for your comment, Dr. J. Robert Moore.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10402. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 07:53:11PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10402

First Name: Dr. J. Robert
Last Name: Moore
Address: 443 Brookside Dr.
City: Eugene
State: OR
Zip: 97405
Country: USA
Email: jrobertore@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

If more citizens in Oregon and Washington were aware of how disastrous this situation is, surely there would be a great and appropriate response.

It is simply not acceptable to neglect the nuclear waste which is already at Hanford.

Providing more to the same site, especially by roadway or rail is a risk which is hard to imagine. Who will say "I'm Sorry" should a mishap occur? And what could be done should it occur?

Very little. We deserve more consideration.

If you yourself have children or love your family, stop this madness before it is too late.

As if leaking radioactivity into the Columbia and out to sea isn't enough of a reason to halt this folly, then WHAT is?

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W402-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W402-2 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W402-1

W402-2

Moreno, Miguel, Commenter ID No. T102

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81

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14 MR. BROWN: Okay. Miguel is next and Mary
15 Green will follow.

16 MR. MORENO: Where to start, where to start,
17 where to start. Thanks, everybody. (Speaking in
18 foreign language.)

19 And you know, them talking about bringing in
20 -- them talking about bringing any kind of a -- any
21 more of this nuclear waste into our community is just
22 -- you know, it's insane. Just for me to grasp, you

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T102-1

T102-1 LANL is analyzed as a candidate location for a new GTCC waste disposal facility. The ongoing cleanup efforts at LANL will continue. A GTCC waste disposal facility, would not affect ongoing cleanup activities.

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32

1. know, the thought of it, you know, the fact that we
2. have Los Alamos up there in the CMRR building and now
3. them trying to propose to, you know, to put \$180
4. billion into, you know, refurbishing the new CMRR
5. building is just -- you know, it's -- it's insane, you
6. know.

7. I get really overwhelmed whenever I think
8. about, you know, my son and the future generations and
9. our community, especially with them wanting to bring
10. 170 billion Curies of greater-than-Class-C nuclear
11. waste to our communities, you know, with the fact that
12. Los Alamos is at the top of our -- you know, at the top
13. of our mountain and, you know, gravity flows downhill,
14. and for the simple fact in Espanola they have already
15. shut down four of nine wells because of uranium
16. contamination. It is just outrageous.

17. You know, the Manhattan Project, they invested
18. \$20 billion into the Manhattan Project, and we're
19. already looking -- we're already looking at tripling
20. that just with the -- just with the redevelopment of
21. the new CMRR FN building, and you know, it's outrageous
22. for us to even think about bringing these kind of

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T102-2

In identifying the preferred alternative discussed in Section 2.10, DOE considered the results of the EIS analyses on potential impacts to all relevant affected resources including groundwater at LANL. See Section 8.2.3 for potential impacts to water resources at LANL.

T102-2

J-1335

January 2016

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83

1 devastations into our community.

2 Let's talk about WIPP, the waste isolation
3 pilot plant. It only has the capacity to hold what, 50
4 billion Curies of radioactive material? And they're
5 talking about bringing three times that amount into our
6 communities, and it's just, you know, it's outrageous,
7 and I would like, you know, my voice to be heard and,
8 you know, my community's voices to be heard because
9 we're sick of the death and destruction of our
10 communities, our children dying, our elders, you know,
11 coming up with rare cancers and, you know, them just
12 looking at us and saying, "Well, what is it that you
13 want us to do?"

14 We want you guys to come into our communities
15 and develop systems in order to -- in order to protect
16 us. We need health surveys developed so that we're
17 able to really find statistics and develop statistics
18 around these -- around these health issues that are
19 going on here in the community, especially here in
20 northern New Mexico.

21 And, yeah, it's just -- it's chaos, death,
22 destruction and profiteering.

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T102-3 DOE acknowledges that only defense-generated TRU waste is currently allowed by law for disposal at the WIPP geologic repository under the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and that legislation would be required to allow disposal of waste other than TRU waste generated by atomic energy defense activities at WIPP and/or for siting a new facility within the land withdrawal area. However, NEPA does not limit an EIS to proposing and evaluating alternatives that are currently allowed by law. Furthermore, the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant recognizes that the mission of WIPP may change and provides provisions to modify the agreement. For example, the Agreement states: "The parties to this Agreement recognize that future developments including changes to applicable laws (e.g., Public Law [P.L.] 96-164) may make it desirable or necessary for one or both parties to seek to modify this Agreement. Either party to this Agreement may request a review of the terms and conditions."

DOE acknowledges the TRU waste disposal limitations for WIPP specified in the WIPP LWA as amended (P.L. 102-579 as amended by P.L. 104-201) and in the Agreement for Consultation and Cooperation between Department of Energy and the State of New Mexico for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1) and was considered in developing the preferred alternative. Based on the GTCC EIS evaluation, disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would result in minimal environmental impacts for all resource areas evaluated, including human health and transportation. Both the annual dose and the latent cancer fatality (LCF) risk would be zero because there would be no releases to the accessible environment and therefore no radiation doses and LCFs during the first 10,000 years following closure of the WIPP repository. In addition to legislative changes, DOE recognizes that the use of WIPP for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require site-specific NEPA reviews, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

T102-4 The conduct of health surveys suggested for DOE consideration is considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

Moreno, Miguel, Commenter ID No. T102 (cont'd)

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84

- 1 MR. BROWN: Okay.
- 2 MR. MORENO: Thank you.
- 3 MR. BROWN:
- 4 Thank you.
- 5 (Applause.)

Morgan, Leona, Commenter ID No. T74

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MR. BROWN: Leona Morgan, and Shannon Mason

19 will be next.

20

MS. MORGAN: Good evening. My name is Leona

21

Morgan, and I am a resident of New Mexico. I am also

22

from the Navajo Nation, where my ancestors and my

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74

1 family has lived since time and memorial.

2 And first of all, I'd like to say that I
3 am opposed to the proposal for GTCC and GTCC-like waste
4 to come to the WIPP site; also for the proposal to
5 build more sites in the WIPP vicinity. As a young
6 person, I'm going to speak for the generations who are
7 not present here today. I am not so young, but I do
8 remember growing up in Gallup, New Mexico. I went to
9 high school there, and I never heard of uranium mining
10 issues while I was growing up, and so I'm going to
11 speak for the generations who have not grown up aware
12 of the dangers of radioactive contamination and who
13 have not lived during the time of the nuclear bomb
14 drills when some of you might recall hiding under your
15 desk or the issues with the Cold War.

16 A lot of my generation and the younger
17 generations' have no idea about the dangers of nuclear
18 power and nuclear weapons, and so for that reason I
19 have spent the last four years talking in public at
20 gatherings, either doing presentations. I have spoken
21 with hundreds of residents and a lot of young people
22 younger than myself. I have spoken one-on-one,

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T74-1

T74-1

Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

Morgan, Leona, Commenter ID No. T74 (cont'd)

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75

1 explaining the nuclear fuel chain and talking about the
2 history of uranium mining, especially how it has
3 affected my people, the Dine. And for myself, I
4 learned and I educated myself with the help from people
5 like Don Hancock and Strick and a lot of people here
6 today who have helped to educate me on the issues and
7 therefore I see it as an oversight of the DOE to not be
8 using modern forms of media to get this information
9 out.

10 So that's one of the issues I'd like to
11 address, is that the Department of Energy really needs
12 to find new ways to give this information out,
13 especially to young people. I do not see any here
14 today, and I believe that is by design. So first of
15 all, I'd like to just talk about the root of the
16 problem of nuclear waste. Right now, if we allow
17 nuclear power plant waste to come to the WIPP site, we
18 are just opening the door to more nuclear power plants
19 in the United States, something the Obama
20 Administration favors, and that means opening the door
21 to more uranium mining.

22 In my community -- my family is from
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T74-2

DOE's goal with regard to its public participation process is to be able to disseminate the information to the public so that input from the interested public can be obtained to inform the Final EIS. To this end, nine public hearings at venues accessible to the interested public for the various sites evaluated in the EIS were conducted. Notices were placed in various local newspapers to announce the public hearings before and during the scheduled hearings.

T74-3

Stopping the generation of nuclear waste or promoting alternative energy sources is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS, the scope of which is to evaluate disposal alternatives to enable the selection of a safe alternative or alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

T74-2

T74-3

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76

1 Crown Point, New Mexico, and today I was actually in
2 Crown Point, New Mexico, attending a funeral. My aunt
3 had died. I think she was 56. I believe a lot of her
4 problems were the result of -- she had Parkinson's,
5 which is not related, but she also had severe
6 depression from the loss of her daughter, who died at
7 30 because of kidney failure, which was compromised by
8 other issues. But in the community of Crown Point,
9 what I learned today is that there is a rise in
10 leukemia among young people. My grandmother, who also
11 died in 2005, she died of lung cancer, and she never
12 smoked. She was a traditional grandmother. She --
13 Crown Point is not heavily polluted by automobiles or
14 that type of air pollution, and so I believe it is from
15 the naturally occurring radon gas and the abandoned
16 uranium mines in the area.

17 And so that is the big issue. On Navajo
18 Nation there have been identified over a thousand
19 abandoned uranium mines. And so when we talk about
20 nuclear waste coming to WIPP, I just think, well,
21 there's nuclear waste in my family's background. In
22 Crown Point, New Mexico, we're also facing ISL mining,

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T74-4

Other concerns or programs suggested for DOE consideration are considered outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

T74-4

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77

1 which is being proposed -- well, we've been dealing
2 with this for a long time. HRI has a mine site which
3 is within three miles of the water storage tanks in
4 Crown Point and which is within a couple miles of the
5 elementary school, the high school. There's four
6 churches in that area where the ISL mining would occur.

7 And so these issues of uranium mining,
8 they're not just in Crown Point, they're not just in
9 Church Rock, they're also in areas like Grants and
10 Mount Taylor, which is a sacred site to all the
11 indigenous peoples of New Mexico. And so to talk about
12 expanding the WIPP site to accept nuclear power plant
13 waste, to me is like just increasing the amount of
14 environmental racism that has already occurred. The
15 reason I spend time talking to young people about these
16 issues is because during the uranium boom of the last
17 century, nobody spent the time to talk to my people
18 about the dangers of uranium mining and radioactive
19 waste, and so today, I'd just like to express my great
20 concern that the DOE is again using our people and
21 sacrificing human lives for private industry and for
22 these commercial nuclear power plants and all these

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T74-4
(Cont.)

T74-4
(Cont.)

T74-5

T74-5 DOE respectfully disagrees and cleanup efforts at DOE sites are ongoing.

Morgan, Leona, Commenter ID No. T74 (cont'd)

T74-6 See response to T74-1.

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78

1 companies who don't even live here, and they don't have
2 their family here. They don't understand the extent to
3 which we have already suffered.

T74-5
(Cont.)

4 And so as a Native person, as an
5 indigenous person, I'd also like to just explain to the
6 DOE and to everyone here that when we're talking about
7 losing a life, in my culture it's not just losing a
8 human; it's losing our language, it's killing our way
9 of life, and that is going to affect our future for
10 generations to come. So thank you, thank you for your
11 time today, and again I'm opposed to the expansion of
12 WIPP.

T74-6

Morris, Elizabeth, Commenter ID No. W513

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 9:15 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10513

Thank you for your comment, elizabeth morris.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10513. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 09:14:56PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10513

First Name: elizabeth
Last Name: morris
Address: 12370 SW 12th
City: Beaverton
State: OR
Zip: 97005-3947
Country: USA
Email: betmamo@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Protect our Columbia River and prevent cancer in the children who will drink the contaminated water from the Energy Dept's (USDOE's) latest plan to use Hanford as a National Radioactive Waste Dump for extremely radioactive wastes.

12,600 truckloads of highly radioactive waste would come through Oregon and Spokane, if Hanford is chosen as the national radioactive waste dump for extremely radioactive (GTCC) wastes.

This is in addition to the 17,000 truckloads with 3 million cu ft of other radioactive and radioactive chemical wastes which USDOE decided in 2004 to ship to Hanford for disposal - Heart of America Northwest continues legal efforts and organizing to overturn. This would total 4 trucks every day for 20 years.

Truck routes include a) I-5 through Eugene, Salem, Portland; b) I-84 over the Blue Mountains; and c) I-90 through Spokane.

In 2008, USDOE *admitted that trucking similar highly radioactive wastes to Hanford would cause as many as 816 fatal cancers in the public exposed to the radiation from the trucks along the routes - even if there are no accidents or terrorist attacks.

This is due to the fact that the casks used for trucking cannot shield all of the radiation without being too heavy to truck.

W513-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W513-2 The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment. These regulations include requirements for radioactive materials packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, shipping papers, and highway routing. The waste shipments would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would be shipped in approved waste packages and transportation casks. The robust nature of these casks limits the potential release of radioactive and chemically hazardous material under the severest of accident conditions. It is unlikely that the transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to any of the alternative sites evaluated in the EIS would cause an additional fatality as a result of radiation from either incident-free transportation or postulated transportation accidents. The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. The EIS addressed the collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, the radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and the consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including those that could release radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W513-1

W513-2

Morris, Elizabeth, Commenter ID No. W513 (cont'd)

Highly radioactive Plutonium shipments are a prime target for terrorists - especially when the US government is trucking them through the center of cities such as Portland or Spokane.

W513-2
(Cont.)

In the event of a foreseeable accident with fire or a terrorist attack on a truckload of highly radioactive Plutonium waste en route to Hanford on I-205, I-84 and I-5 or I-90, an independent analysis commissioned by Heart of America Northwest Research Center found that hundreds of square miles of either Portland or Spokane would be contaminated and over a thousand fatal cancers would result.

W513-3

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017).

W513-3 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

Details of the facility accident analysis can be found in Sections 5.3.4.2.1 and C.4.2. All information necessary to duplicate the transportation accident consequence assessment was available in Section 5.3.9.3 of the Draft EIS, with the exception of the source terms used for the contact-handled and remote-handled Other Waste. These latter source terms have been added to Section 5.3.9.3 of the Final EIS. The accident risk analysis (see Section C.9.3.1) is separate from the accident consequence analysis (see Section C.9.3.3). All relevant data for the accident risk analysis, with the exception of the shipment source terms and route information, are provided in Section C.9.3. Approximately 1,200 routes were considered in this analysis, so it was not considered practical to include this information in the EIS. Such information is readily available by using the TRAGIS routing model, as referenced in Appendix C. Shipment-specific source terms were determined by dividing the origin source inventory by the number of shipments from that site. Site inventories were published in Sandia (2007, 2008), as referenced in Appendix B, which also contains the per-shipment packaging assumptions for each waste type. The shipment-specific source terms were omitted from the EIS for brevity and because of the low estimated impacts.

Murphy, Elaine, Commenter ID No. W441

From: gtccslwebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 4:12 PM
To: gtccslwebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10441

Thank you for your comment, Elaine Murphy.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10441. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 04:12:18PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10441

First Name: Elaine
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Murphy
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: EMMardnwd@aol.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am adamantly opposed to the use of the Hanford site for the disposal of Greater-Than-Class C Radioactive waste. The 53 million gallons of radioactive waste already at the site make it the most contaminated site in the United States. Cleaning up this waste has already cost more than 30 billion taxpayer dollars and will cost billions more over many decades. The site should be completely decontaminated before more waste is dumped there, especially the long-lived and highly radioactive GTCC waste that the U.S. Department of Energy is proposing to ship here from all over the country.

The U.S. Department of Energy's own study predicts that hundreds of adult cancer deaths will be caused by 12,000 truckloads of radioactive waste being shipped through Oregon and Washington. Cancer deaths in children were not even addressed. This is assuming that there are no accidents or acts of terrorism, which is an unreasonable assumption. Fukushima can happen here. The U.S. Department of Energy was ordered to consider the route-specific impacts of shipping these wastes to Hanford, something that the current draft EIS does not disclose. The USDOE should issue one environmental impact statement that discloses all the cumulative risks of its proposals and includes the truck routes.

It has recently been revealed in a report by the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board that the safety culture at the Hanford site was "flawed" and that "individuals who question current practices or provide alternative points of view are not considered team players and will be dealt with harshly." Walt Tamosaitis was demoted one day after raising doubts about the safe functioning of a waste-materials system at the site. Site workers and outside observers have made the case that shortcomings in the safety mechanisms of the site risk explosions or an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction. I am appalled that the USDOE is proposing to ship more highly radioactive wastes to this site where safety issues are being ignored.

W441-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W441-2 A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017).

The GNEP PEIS involved many more shipments than those for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Because of this, the resulting estimated impacts for that program (now terminated) were much greater than those given in this EIS. The same types of analyses were done in both the GNEP PEIS and this EIS, but no LCFs are expected to result from transportation of the GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like wastes to the potential disposal sites considered in the GTCC EIS due to the much lower shipment numbers.

Calculation of the collective population risk (under routine and accident conditions) is provided in the EIS. While these estimates are conservative, the calculations used expected values where practical (e.g., external shipment dose rates) and provide a reasonable measure for comparison among alternatives, as summarized in Tables 2.7 5 and 2.7 6, and the estimates show that the transportation risks would be small. All alternatives involve routes of hundreds of miles through similar types of rural, suburban, and urban areas. For specific local impacts, Section 5.3.9.2 provides information on potential human health impacts on individuals during normal waste transport along a route. However, the consideration of specific local stakeholder concerns is more appropriate during the final planning stages of a project when actual route selections are finalized, not at the level addressed in this EIS. A generic accident consequence assessment was performed because there is no way to predict the exact location and conditions of an accident, as discussed in C.9.3.3 of the EIS. For all alternatives, potential accidents, even those at the same location, could have impacts that range from negligible to significant depending on the waste involved, the accident severity, and weather conditions. Such an analysis would not help distinguish between alternatives because all alternatives involve routes through or near major population centers.

The additional human health impacts from intermodal transfer and transport of waste from the nearest rail access point to those disposal sites without direct rail access is generally a small percentage of the total risk discussed in Section C.9.5.5 of the EIS. Costs involved in either building a rail spur to a site or the additional cost of intermodal operations would need to be considered if that option was considered further. For the rail option, the use of dedicated trains, if sufficient waste is available for transport at the same time, could reduce transportation risks and costs by minimizing transit times. The current rail analysis therefore bounds what might be expected if dedicated trains were used. In general, transportation costs would be similar across all disposal alternatives. The primary difference would be related to the distances traveled in each case. Thus, the transportation costs will scale with the shipment distances travelled as presented in the EIS. Any decisions made by DOE would take these factors into account during implementation.

Once an alternative is selected in a ROD for this EIS for implementation, site-specific NEPA reviews would be conducted as needed, including an assessment of specific routing and an accident analysis, including dedicated trains and the potential for multiple railcar accidents if applicable. This process will include planning that involves transportation stakeholders.

I attended the U.S. Department of Energy's hearing in Portland on May 19, 2011. It is clear to me that the USDOE and its contractors put cost considerations ahead of safety concerns. I urge you to consider a safer method of disposing of these wastes (e.g. a deep geologic depository) rather than trucking them through populated areas to Hanford and dumping them in trenches where they will add to the contamination of the groundwater and the Columbia River. It is time to stop asking taxpayers to assume the risks and costs of the nuclear industry while major corporations reap the profits.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W441-4

W441-3 Consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

W441-4 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

Murphy, Lauren. Commenter ID No. W240

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 11:27 AM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10240

Thank you for your comment, Lauren Murphy.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10240. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 11:26:41AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10240

First Name: Lauren
Last Name: Murphy
City: Portland
State: OR
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Trucking radioactive waste through the Columbia River Gorge is not a healthy solution to dealing with the problem at hand. Trucking this waste could result in 800 cancer deaths from radioactive waste leaking and that's only talking about humans. The affect this could have on the wildlife in the area would be hugely detrimental. The Columbia River Gorge is a national treasure, and should be upheld and maintained as such.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W240-1

W240-1 There is a relatively small amount of waste which would be transported through the Columbia River Gorge regardless of the final decision as to the disposal site selected for GTCC LLRW. The waste would include actinide sealed sources and Cs-137 irradiators from local medical institutions, research facilities, universities, and other NRC and Agreement State licensees.

A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017). The GNEP PEIS involved many more shipments than those for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Because of this, the resulting estimated impacts for that program (now terminated) were much greater than those given in this EIS. The same types of analyses were done in both the GNEP PEIS and this EIS, but no LCFs are expected to result from transportation of the GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like wastes to the potential disposal sites considered in the GTCC EIS due to the much lower shipment numbers (see Section 6.2.9.1).

The transportation of radioactive waste will meet or exceed DOT and NRC regulatory requirements that promote the protection of human health and the environment.

The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs (see Section 6.2.9.1).

Murray, Tammie, Commenter ID No. W307

From: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 11:50 PM
To: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10307

Thank you for your comment, Tammie Murray.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10307. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 17, 2011 11:49:30PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10307

First Name: Tammie

Last Name: Murray

Country: USA

Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please clean up the mess at Hanford and do not consider bringing in more radioactive waste until the leaks that probably have already reached the Columbia River are fixed.

W307-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccsiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W307-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Myers, Blayne, Commenter ID No. W229

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 10:54 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10229

Thank you for your comment, blayne myers.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10229. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 10:54:12AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10229

First Name: blayne
Last Name: myers
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Stop High Level Radioactive Waste Trucking through the Gorge The US Department of Energy has recently proposed trucking highly radioactive waste (Greater Than Class C or GTCC waste) to the Hanford site in Washington state -- and 10-20% of the 12,600 toxic shipments would travel through the Columbia River Gorge. That's 1,260 to 2,520 trucks of radioactive waste passing through the Gorge near homes, schools, critical wildlife habitat and the Columbia River.

GTCC waste is dangerous to human health and the environment for more than 500 years. A 2008 Department of Energy study predicts over 800 adult cancer deaths along the trucking routes as a result of radiation leaking from the trucks during normal operation, even if no accidents occur! And this "best case scenario" study only includes adults, excluding children who are even more susceptible to the dangers of radioactive waste. An accident resulting in the spillage of highly radioactive waste would be catastrophic for the Columbia River Gorge and its residents. (Photo: This truck carrying low level radioactive waste jackknifed on I-84 near La Grande in 2008 during icy conditions.)

Hanford is already the most polluted area in the Western Hemisphere, with 53 million gallons of high level nuclear and chemical waste stored in aging, leaky tanks near the Columbia River. This deadly waste is currently leaking underground and flowing slowly into the Columbia. The number one priority should be to stop more waste from leaking into the river and clean up the existing waste and contaminated soil.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W229-1 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC like waste to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The EIS evaluated the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the various disposal sites. About 12,600 truck shipments over 60 years would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to the Hanford Site for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected LCFs.

A number of commenters indicated they believed shipping offsite waste would result in 800 LCFs. This value for transportation risk does not exist in this GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value of approximately 800 LCFs, cited in the public comments, is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and HLW. This value represents the maximum impacts associated with 50 years of transportation activities supporting the operations of all existing U.S. commercial light-water reactors if they all were replaced with high-temperature, gas-cooled reactors. The *GNEP PEIS* was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017).

The GNEP PEIS involved many more shipments than those for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. Because of this, the resulting estimated impacts for that program (now terminated) were much greater than those given in this EIS. The same types of analyses were done in both the GNEP PEIS and this EIS, but no LCFs are expected to result from transportation of the GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like wastes to the potential disposal sites considered in the GTCC EIS due to the much lower shipment numbers.

DOE is cleaning up the Hanford Site and those activities will continue.

W229-2 See response to W229-1.

W229-1

W229-2

W229-1
(Cont.)

Namba, Joyce, Commenter ID No. W26

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2011 7:13 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10026

Thank you for your comment, Joyce Namba.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10026. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 15, 2011 07:13:16PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10026

First Name: Joyce
Last Name: Namba
State: OR
Country: USA
Email: mlonamba@msn.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Greater-Than-Class C Low-level radioactive Waste EIS Office of Technical and Regulatory support (EM-43) U.S.
Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue SW
Washington DC 20585-0119

To: U.S. Department of Energy:

In regards to the Hanford Nuclear proposed Greater Than Class C Low-level radioactive waste.

I am very opposed to seeing more nuclear waste deposited at Hanford when the current waste removal has been many years delayed in its completion. I reviewed the "EO Minutes" follow-up program titled "Lethal and Leaking" and to see that 2018 is the start date for making the glass logs to house the waste. It is ludicrous to accept more waste.

It was obvious that the investigative reporter from CBS was amazed at the delay and the multi-million dollar errors made at tax payers' expense.

Please review the attached link to the full coverage.

Thank you,

Joyce Namba
Portland OR

W26-1

DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W26-1

Namba, Joyce, Commenter ID No. W26 (cont'd)

Five years ago, 60 Minutes was assured the government had learned from its mistakes and things were finally under control. And just when they were, through the roof up more than 150 percent, and the start date for making those glass logs has slipped seven years, to 2018. The seismic error was only one of several snafus.

W26-1
(Cont.)

Read more: <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2006/04/27/60minutes/main1553896.shtml?ix21MScreAQF>

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Nelson, Barbara M., Commenter ID No. W425

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 10:32 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10425

Thank you for your comment, barbara nelson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10425. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 10:31:47AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10425

First Name: barbara
Middle Initial: m
Last Name: nelson
Address: 520 highline rd
City: hood river
State: OR
Zip: 97210
Country: USA
Email: bnelson@tentwave.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Trucking radio active waste should not be allowed.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W425-1 Shipments of GTCC LLRW and GTCC LLW to a disposal facility would be on preferred routes, which are interstate highways or alternative routes designated by a state routing agency in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 397, Subpart D). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that transportation of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes to a more centralized disposal facility would result in lower overall human health risks compared to managing the wastes at multiple locations and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with comprehensive regulatory requirements and past experiences. About 12,600 truck shipments would be required to transport all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes for disposal. This would result in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of highway travel, with no expected latent cancer fatalities (see Section 6.2.9.1).

W425-1

Newell, Nancy, Commenter ID No. T157

Capital Reporting Company

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2
3 MS. NEWELL: Is it my turn?
4 MR. BROWN: It is.
5 MS. NEWELL: Well, what do you know?
6 MR. BROWN: Without much warning.
7 MS. NEWELL: I guess, you know, we know a lot in
8 this part of the country. Oh boy, do we do our
9 homework. I am a survivor of the Three Mile Island
10 accident. How many people know about Three Mile
11 Island in the '70s? I am 63 years old, and I have
12 made it this far. I have been able to testify before
13 many committees and do a lot of activism, and it's a
14 pleasure to be refreshing these people's minds take
15 back our message, as this young woman said, we don't
16 need this anymore, we don't want anymore. You
17 haven't taken care of the problems at Hanford, you
18 haven't shown that it's solvable. Why do we keep
19 producing it?
20 I closed -- not only helped close Trojan Nuclear
21 Plant but also, as a result of Three Mile Island,
22 people got together, and where I lived on Long Island
23 they were building another massive project. And they
24 came in and said, you know, if you don't have this
25 plant, you won't have any lights on Long Island.

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www.CapitalReportingCompany.com

T157-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

T157-1

Capital Reporting Company

1 You'll be out of electricity, and you'll be dark and
2 cold. And we looked at all the guys in suits and
3 said "Okay."

4 So, you know, when it gets ludicrous, which this
5 is, how do you respond as a human being? Well, we
6 responded there, and it never opened. We never
7 opened this massive billion-dollar plant. Isn't that
8 a phenomenal accomplishment? So I think this will
9 happen here, because the wisdom of the people has so
10 carried through to everyone that the messages you're
11 going to get is that we're going to continue to fight
12 this and change this.

13 We were uninhabitable, what, how many millions
14 of years ago, because of the radiation that was on
15 this planet? We were given the life that we have,
16 the joy, the gifts, the beauty, the magnificence.
17 You've been in Oregon. You can see this is a
18 cherished state for everything that it offers. So
19 why in the world would we want to contaminate with
20 something that proved life can't keep surviving? I
21 mean, we've been given a gift. This is so odd and so
22 hard to comprehend. And how do you pass that message
23 on to your children except by saying, Enough.

24 And whoever convinced someone to start this
25 thing -- I don't know how it ever got started, but

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T157-2

Newell, Nancy, Commenter ID No. T157 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

1 we've got to stop it, and we're going to stop it
2 right here, right now, and you're going to take that
3 message back, and we're not going to see any more
4 discussion about more of this at Hanford. We're
5 going to try to solve the problems. I don't like to
6 use the word clean up. This stuff you don't clean
7 up. It's in existence. You hope to God you can at
8 least contain it in some way. Thank you.

Nippolt, Sharon, Commenter ID No. W530

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 10:58 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10530

Thank you for your comment, Sharon nippolt.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10530. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 10:57:34AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10530

First Name: Sharon
Middle Initial: k
Last Name: nippolt
Address: 1635 Tucker Road
State: OR
Zip: 97031
Country: USA
Email: toninippolt@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Save our Columbia River Gorge, a National Treasure! No dumping at Hanford!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W530-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W530-1

North, Roz, Commenter ID No. T81

Capital Reporting Company

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MS. NORTH: Hi. I'm Roz North. I live in
866.488.DEPO
www.CapitalReportingCompany.com

Capital Reporting Company

1 Dixon, New Mexico.

2 I moved from Santa Fe because I wanted to be
3 upstream from LANL. Then when they had the big Cerro
4 Grande fire up there, I found that I was downwind from
5 Los Alamos. So I felt like I couldn't win.

6 But I want to echo everything that Dee said
7 because she's seen it first hand, the people there in
8 our little village many of whom have worked at the lab
9 for years and year. I think that this waste from the
10 lab and everywhere else needs to go somewhere outside
11 of New Mexico, maybe Alaska which has a far smaller
12 population and a larger area. And if BP and Exxon can
13 drill up there, we can surely make holes in the ground
14 to safely contain all of this horrible waste that we've
15 created.

T81-1

T81-1

The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

DOE also conducted a generic evaluation of commercial disposal facilities on nonfederal lands in the EIS to order to provide, to the extent possible, information regarding the potential long-term performance of other (nonfederal) locations for siting a GTCC waste land disposal facility.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as needed and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.



**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT for the
DISPOSAL OF GREATER THAN-CLASS C (GTCC) LOW-LEVEL
RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND GTCC-LIKE WASTE
(DOE/EIS-0375-D)**

U.S. Department of Energy



WRITTEN COMMENT FORM
Must be received on or before June 27, 2011

Mr. ☒ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ Mr. & Mrs. ☒ Dr. ☐
Name: Frank & Bonnie Nusser
Title: Nuclear Medicine Imaging Manager
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Phone: 503-571-4974 E-Mail Address: fnusser@comcast.net

Comment: Hanford already stores enough of the countries radioactive waste. Most of the storage tanks are already leaking and contaminating the groundwater & flowing into the Columbia River. It is too unsafe to bottle transport more waste to Hanford & try to store more without serious health risks. The U.S. needs to finish the work being done on the Yucca Mountain site since it is the safest place to store this material for the 1000's of years it will need to decay. Hanford is already the most contaminated site in the US!!!

WITHHOLDING OF PERSONAL INFORMATION: Information you provide on this form may be published as part of the public record for this project, including publication on the Internet. Individual respondents may request confidentiality by checking one of the two boxes below. The DOE will honor such requests to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations and businesses, or from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be available to the public in their entirety.

- ☐ Withhold my name and address from the public record.
☒ Withhold only my address from the public record

Comment forms may be mailed to:
Mr. Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585-0119

Comment form may be faxed to:
(301) 903-4303

or sent by electronic mail to:
gtcc@hpl.gov

- L208-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.
- L208-2 The EIS considered the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of the GTCC waste inventory, including disposal in a deep geologic repository. The Secretary of Energy determined that a permanent repository for high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, is not a workable option and will not be developed. Therefore, DOE concluded that co-disposal at a Yucca Mountain repository is not a reasonable alternative and has eliminated it from evaluation in this EIS, as described in Section 2.6 of the EIS.

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 2:18 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10355

Thank you for your comment, Michael O'Brien.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10355. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 02:18:04PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10355

First Name: Michael
Last Name: O'Brien
Address: 1905 N Alberta
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97217
Country: USA
Email: obrien@hevanet.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Dear DOE staff,

We are writing to express our strong opposition to the planned trucking shipments of radioactive waste through Northwest communities to Hanford.

We appreciate the challenge that safe handling of nuclear wastes represents for your agency. We believe you can do better than this plan, to reduce the risks of transfer and storage and avoid endangering our health and safety.

Also, Hanford already has a long track record of failures in storing radioactive materials, and there is already a plume of contaminated groundwater moving toward the Columbia River. So the storage plan also needs changes to make it safe.

To protect groundwater and the Columbia River, USDOE should not add any more waste to be buried in landfills or boreholes and the wastes in existing soil trenches and ditches and from tank leaks need to be removed.

Extremely radioactive wastes belong in safer deep underground repositories, not in landfills, boreholes or vaults.

USDOE should disclose and consider the total cumulative impacts of both separate proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, and all the risks from trucking wastes to Hanford, in one environmental impact statement for the public to review and comment on the full picture. The GTCC EIS needs to disclose that USDOE is also proposing to add 3 million cubic feet of radioactive and chemical wastes to be disposed at Hanford, in addition to the GTCC wastes.

W355-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W355-2 See response to W355-1.

W355-3 DOE agrees that use of a geologic repository would be a protective and safe method for the disposal of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. The GTCC EIS evaluation for the WIPP geologic repository alternative supports this statement. However, the degree of waste isolation provided by a geologic repository may not be necessary for all of the GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes evaluated in the GTCC EIS. The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that certain wastes (e.g., those containing short-lived radionuclides such as Cs-137 irradiators) could be safely disposed of in properly designed land disposal facilities at sites with suitable characteristics, such as low precipitation rates, high soil distribution coefficients, and sufficient depths to groundwater.

While 10 CFR Part 61 identifies one NRC-approved method for GTCC LLRW disposal (disposal in a geologic repository), these regulations also indicate that other disposal methods could be approved. The GTCC EIS evaluates three land disposal methods (i.e., trench, borehole, and vault). The GTCC EIS evaluation indicates that land disposal methods employed at sites with suitable characteristics would be viable and safe alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

W355-4 The GTCC EIS evaluates the transportation impacts from the shipments that would be required to dispose of the entire inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at the Hanford Site and all the other sites being evaluated.

The GTCC EIS evaluates collective population risks during routine conditions and accidents, radiological risks to the highest exposed individuals during routine conditions, and consequences to individuals and populations as a result of transportation accidents, including the release of radioactive or hazardous chemical materials. For the truck option, it is estimated that about 12,600 shipments resulting in about 50 million km (30 million mi) of travel would be required. This transport of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would not result in any LCFs, although one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

In addition, Chapter 6 of the TC&WM EIS also has evaluated cumulative impacts addressing disposal of potential future wastes (including GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste) at the Hanford site.

W355-1

W355-2

W355-3

W355-4

O'Brien, Michael and Vana, Commenter ID No. W355 (cont'd)

We are copying our Congressional representative and senators on this email.

Thank you for your attention,

Mike and Vana O'Brien

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

O'Brien, William, Commenter ID No. W115

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:26 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10115

Thank you for your comment, William O'Brien.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10115. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:26:16PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10115

First Name: William
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: O'Brien
Address: 12520 SW Gem Lane #202
City: Beaverton
State: OR
Zip: 97005
Country: USA
Email: wobobr123@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Please stop the proliferation of nuclear waste in the Hanford, Washington area that is leaking into the Columbia river.
The nuclear waste is dangerous to human health and must be stopped.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W115-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W115-1

O'Brien, William, Commenter ID No. W443

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 4:25 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10443

Thank you for your comment, William O'Brien.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10443. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 04:24:36PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10443

First Name: William
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: O'Brien
Address: 12520 SW Gem Lane #202
City: Beaverton
State: OR
Zip: 97005
Country: USA
Email: wobobr123@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The nuclear radiation leaking from storage tanks at the Hanover WA facility are unacceptable and must stop now. We cannot continue to pollute Washington and the Columbia River with radioactive radiation.

Bill O'Brien

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W443-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W443-1

From: O'Connell Rita <roconnell@taoshospital.org>
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2011 1:29 PM
To: 'gtcceis@anl.gov'
Subject: comments on

Concerning the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the disposal of Greater-Than-Class C (GTCC) low-level radioactive waste and "GTCC-Like" waste:

As a citizen of New Mexico and the world, I strongly believe that the current DEIS is both inadequate and short-sighted when considering the long-term question of how to handle nuclear waste in this country. Temporary and flawed stop-gap measures are NOT an answer – all we are doing, by the current DOE standards, is pushing the problem off onto future generations, which is both cowardly and idiotic.

We need to see a new DEIS that includes a wider variety of solutions, including temporary solutions such as HOSS that will provide safe intermediate solutions while more permanent solutions are developed. We also need to see an expansion in DOE plans to continue improving and monitoring waste-disposal options, and specific, reasonable alternatives need to be determined for disposal of ALL types of waste.

Thank you for your time. I look forward to learning that the DOE has done the right thing – for our current environment and for the future of our world.

Rita O'Connell

E73-1

The scope of this EIS is adequate to inform decision-making for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste. Sufficient information is available to support the current decision-making process to identify (an) appropriate site(s) and method(s) to dispose of the limited amount of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste identified in the EIS.

DOE believes that this EIS process is not premature and is in compliance with NEPA. On the basis of an assumed starting date of 2019 for disposal operations, more than half (about 6,700 m³ [240,000 ft³] of the total GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste inventory of 12,000 m³ [420,000 ft³]) is projected to be available for disposal between 2019 and 2030. An additional 2,000 m³ (71,000 ft³) would become available for disposal between 2031 and 2035. This information is presented in Figure 3.4.2-1. DOE believes this EIS is timely, especially given the length of time necessary to develop a GTCC waste disposal facility.

DOE developed this EIS to support a decision on selecting a disposal facility or facilities for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste, to address legislative requirements, to address national security concerns (especially for sealed sources), and to protect public health and safety. The purpose and need for the proposed action, as discussed above, is stated in the EIS (Section 1.1). The scope of the EIS is focused on addressing the need for developing a disposal capability for the identified inventory of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. DOE plans a tiered decision-making process, in which DOE would conduct further site-specific NEPA reviews before implementing an alternative ultimately selected on the basis of this EIS.

The use of HOSS and other approaches for long-term storage of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes are outside the scope of this EIS because they do not meet the purpose and need for agency action. Consistent with Congressional direction in Section 631 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), DOE plans to complete an EIS and a ROD for a permanent disposal facility for this waste, not for long-term storage options. The GTCC EIS evaluates the range of reasonable disposal alternatives and, as also required under NEPA, a No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, current practices for storing GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would continue in accordance with current requirements.

E73-1

Odegard, Corinne, Commenter ID No. W419

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 12:35 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10419

Thank you for your comment, Corinne Odegard.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10419. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 12:35:20AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10419

First Name: Corinne
Middle Initial: J
Last Name: Odegard
State: WA
Zip: 98117
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The lack of foresight and common sense shown by even considering a nuclear waste dumping ground of any size near the Columbia River is horrifying and unconscionable. To truck in so much more nuclear waste to this already seriously contaminated site along with all the inherent dangers of the transport itself simply boggles my mind.

PLEASE DON'T DO THIS!

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W419-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

W419-1

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 2:31 AM
To: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10195

Thank you for your comment, Frodo Okulam.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10195. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 02:31:28AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10195

First Name: Frodo
 Last Name: Okulam
 Address: 2804 NE 42nd
 City: Portland
 State: OR
 Zip: 97213
 Country: USA
 Email: frodookulam@hotmail.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not allow transport of more nuclear waste to Hanford Nuclear Reservation. The waste already there is dangerously close to the Columbia River, and cleanup is behind schedule.

The Northwest is due for a major earthquake in the near future, which threatens to compromise present storage sites. A breach caused by an earthquake this close to the Columbia River could be disastrous.

The possibilities for accidents in transport, also right along the river, are far too great to risk.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W195-1 DOE's ROD 78 FR 75913 dated December 13, 2013, stated that DOE has deferred a decision on importing waste from other DOE sites (with limited exceptions as described in the Settlement Agreement with Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Details of the facility accident analysis can be found in Sections 5.3.4.2.1 and C.4.2. All information necessary to duplicate the transportation accident consequence assessment was available in Section 5.3.9.3 of the Draft EIS, with the exception of the source terms used for the contact-handled and remote-handled Other Waste. These latter source terms have been added to Section 5.3.9.3 of the Final EIS.

The accident risk analysis (see Section C.9.3.1) is separate from the accident consequence analysis (see Section C.9.3.3). All relevant data for the accident risk analysis, with the exception of the shipment source terms and route information, are provided in Section C.9.3. Approximately 1,200 routes were considered in this analysis, so it was not considered practical to include this information in the EIS. Such information is readily available by using the TRAGIS routing model, as referenced in Appendix C.

Shipment-specific source terms were determined by dividing the origin source inventory by the number of shipments from that site. Site inventories were published in Sandia (2007, 2008), as referenced in Appendix B, which also contains the per-shipment packaging assumptions for each waste type. The shipment-specific source terms were omitted from the EIS for brevity and because of the low estimated impacts.

W195-1

Ortega, Rebecca, Commenter ID No. T109

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106

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7 MR. BROWN: Okay. Rebecca and David Garcia
8 will be after you.

9 MS. ORTEGA: My name is Rebecca Ortega, and I
10 am a tribal member from --

11 MR. BROWN: Can you move the mic down just a
12 little?

13 MS. ORTEGA: Oh.

14 MR. BROWN: That's good. Thank you.

15 MS. ORTEGA: I'll start again. (Speaking in
16 foreign language.) Can you hear me? (Speaking in
17 foreign language.)

18 My name is Rebecca Ortega, and I am from Santa
19 Clara Pueblo. I'm a tribal member from Santa Clara
20 Pueblo, and I come today here to speak with all of you
21 out of respect for our Mother Earth and for all of us
22 here because here in New Mexico we as Native Americans

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107

1 and as Spanish people and all the people that are here,
2 we are indigenous people to our country here in the
3 United States of America and particularly here in New
4 Mexico.

5 Let's see. Where am I?

6 My -- my -- my question is: did we not learn
7 from what we've been watching on TV what happened in
8 Japan? Did we not learn; did we not see all these
9 people destroyed, torn away from their homes, from
10 their homeland? Because to me northern New Mexico,
11 this is our homeland. Where else are we going to go?
12 Are we all going to move to Connecticut if New Mexico
13 is condemned? Do you think we can all move to Texas or
14 maybe to -- I don't know -- Montana or I don't know.
15 Where would we go, you know?

16 If we do not stand up for ourselves, if we do
17 not protect our homeland, then who do we have to blame?
18 What are we going to say when our children and our
19 grandchildren are born in the coming generations, in
20 the decades that we're talking about, when, oh, well,
21 none of this stuff will show up for decades?

22 Okay. Well, who's going to be here then?

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T109-1

T109-1 The disposal methods and sites evaluated in the EIS represent the range of reasonable alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes. This range is consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508). In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods (i.e., geologic repository, near-surface trench, intermediate-depth borehole, and above-grade vault) and federally owned sites (i.e., Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, SRS, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE has determined that it was reasonable to analyze these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Final siting of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would involve further NEPA review as needed and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

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108

1 Probably we're going to be in our 80s and 90s maybe.
2 Our grandchildren will be here, and what are they going
3 to say to us? "Mom, Dad, Grandma, Grandpa, how come
4 you didn't take care of our -- our -- our land? Why
5 are we sick? Why is it that we have no money to go for
6 medical care? How come the government cut back all
7 Indian Health Service? How come the government cut
8 back Medicare and all the health programs?"

9 And what are we going to say? What's going to
10 happen? The government people, do you know where
11 they've all gone with their big money? They've all
12 moved to Dubai. They're all living in heaven over
13 there. And what about us?

14 You know, I really think that this just not --
15 no common sense to this whole thing. It's so
16 ridiculous, and for myself, I say absolutely no. We do
17 not accept anybody else's waste from another state. We
18 shouldn't even be having to deal with the waste from
19 Los Alamos. Why should we?

20 (Applause.)

21 MS. ORTEGA: You know, you talk about
22 promises. You talk about the government will take care

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T109-2 See response to T109-1.

T109-2