



Final Environmental
Impact Statement for the



Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C
(GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive
Waste and GTCC-Like Waste
(DOE/EIS-0375)

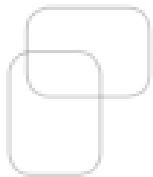
Volume 4: Appendix J,
Comment Response Document (Cont.)
(Section J.3.2)

January 2016





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



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January 2016

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NOTATION

(The following list of acronyms and abbreviations and units of measure is a duplication of the list in the main portion of the GTCC EIS and is provided here for the convenience of the reader.)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AEA	Atomic Energy Act of 1954
AEC	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
AIP	Agreement in Principle
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
ALARA	as low as reasonably achievable
AMC	activated metal canister
AMWTP	Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Project
ANOI	Advanced Notice of Intent
AQRV	air-quality-related value
ARP	Actinide Removal Process
ATR	Advanced Test Reactor (INL)
bgs	below ground surface
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
BNSF	Burlington Northern Santa Fe
BRCA	Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future
BSL	Biosafety Level
BWR	boiling water reactor
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CAP88-PC	Clean Air Act Assessment Package 1988-Personal Computer (code)
CCDF	complementary cumulative distribution function
CEDE	committed effective dose equivalent
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFA	Central Facilities Area (INL)
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
CGTO	Consolidated Group of Tribes and Organizations
CH	contact-handled
CRMD	Cultural Resource Management Office
CTUIR	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CX	Categorical Exclusion

1	DCF	dose conversion factor
2	DCG	derived concentration guide
3	DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
4	DOE-EM	DOE-Office of Environmental Management
5	DOE-ID	DOE-Idaho Operations Office
6	DOE-NV	DOE-Nevada Operations Office
7	DOE-RL	DOE-Richland Operations Office
8	DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
9	DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
10	DRZ	disturbed rock zone
11	DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
12	DWPF	Defense Waste Processing Facility
13		
14	EAC	Early Action Area
15	EDE	effective dose equivalent
16	EDNA	Environmental Designation for Noise Abatement
17	EIS	environmental impact statement
18	EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
19	ERDF	Environmental Restoration Dispersal Facility
20	ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
21	ESRP	Eastern Snake River Plain (INL)
22		
23	FFTF	Fast Flux Test Facility (Hanford)
24	FGR	Federal Guidance Report
25	FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
26	FR	<i>Federal Register</i>
27	FTE	full-time equivalent
28	FY	fiscal year
29		
30	GAO	U.S. Government Accountability (formerly General Accounting) Office
31	GMS/OSRP	Office of Global Material Security/Off-Site Source Recovery Project
32	GSA	General Separations Area (SRS)
33	GTCC	greater-than-Class C
34		
35	HAP	hazardous air pollutant
36	HC	Hazard Category
37	HEPA	high-efficiency particulate air
38	HEU	highly enriched uranium
39	HF	hydrogen fluoride
40	HFIR	High Flux Isotope Reactor (ORNL)
41	HMS	Hanford Meteorology Station
42	HOSS	hardened on-site storage
43	h-SAMC	half-shielded activated metal canister
44	HSW EIS	Final Hanford Site Solid (Radioactive and Hazardous) Waste Program Environmental Impact Statement
45		
46		
47		

1	ICRP	International Commission on Radiological Protection
2	IDA	intentional destructive act
3	IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
4	IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
5	IDF	Integrated Disposal Facility
6	INL	Idaho National Laboratory
7	INTEC	Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center (INL)
8	ISFSI	independent spent fuel storage installation
9		
10	LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
11	LCF	latent cancer fatality
12	L _{dn}	day-night sound level
13	L _{eq}	equivalent-continuous sound level
14	LEU	low-enriched uranium
15	LLRW	low-level radioactive waste
16	LLRWPAA	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985
17	LMP	Land Management Plan (WIPP)
18	LWA	Land Withdrawal Act (WIPP)
19	LWB	Land Withdrawal Boundary (WIPP)
20		
21	MCL	maximum contaminant level
22	MCU	modular caustic side solvent extraction unit
23	MDA	material disposal area (LANL)
24	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
25	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
26	MOX	mixed oxides
27	MPSSZ	Middleton Place-Summerville Seismic Zone
28	MSL	mean sea level
29		
30	NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard(s)
31	NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
32	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
33	NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
34	NDA	NRC-licensed disposal area (West Valley Site)
35	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
36	NERP	National Environmental Research Park
37	NESHAP	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants
38	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
39	NI PEIS	Nuclear Isotope PEIS
40	NLVF	North Las Vegas Facility
41	NMAC	<i>New Mexico Administrative Code</i>
42	NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
43	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Services
44	NNHP	Nevada Natural Heritage Program
45	NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE)
46	NNSA/NSO	NNSA/Nevada Site Office

1	NNSS	Nevada National Security Site (formerly Nevada Test Site or NTS)
2	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
3	NOI	Notice of Intent
4	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
5	NPS	National Park Service
6	NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
7	NRHP	<i>National Register of Historic Places</i>
8	NTS SA	Nevada Test Site Supplemental Analysis
9	NTTR	Nevada Test and Training Range
10		
11	ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
12	ORR	Oak Ridge Reservation
13		
14	PA	programmatic agreement
15	PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
16	PCS	primary constituent standard
17	PEIS	programmatic environmental impact statement
18	P.L.	Public Law
19	PM	particulate matter
20	PM _{2.5}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 µm or less
21	PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm or less
22	PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
23	PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
24	PSHA	Probabilistic Seismic Hazards Assessment
25	PWR	pressurized water reactor
26		
27	R&D	research and development
28	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
29	RDD	radiological dispersal device
30	RH	remote-handled
31	RH LLW EA	Remote-Handled Low-Level Waste Environmental Assessment (INL)
32	RLWTF-UP	Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility-Upgrade (LANL)
33	ROD	Record of Decision
34	ROI	region of influence
35	ROW	right-of-way
36	RPS	Radioisotopic Power Systems
37	RSL	Remote Sensing Laboratory
38	RWMC	Radioactive Waste Management Complex (INL)
39	RWMS	Radioactive Waste Management Site (NNSS)
40		
41	SA	Supplemental Analysis
42	SAAQS	State Ambient Air Quality Standards
43	SALDS	State-Approved Land Disposal Site
44	SCDHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
45	SCE&G	South Carolina Electric Gas
46	SDA	state-licensed disposal area (West Valley Site)

1	SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
2	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r)
3	SNF	spent nuclear fuel
4	SR	State Route
5	SRS	Savannah River Site
6	SWB	standard waste box
7	SWEIS	Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement
8		
9	TA	Technical Area (LANL)
10	TC&WM EIS	Tank Closure and Waste Management EIS (Hanford)
11	TEDE	total effective dose equivalent
12	TEDF	Treated Effluent Disposal Facility
13	TEF	Tritium Extraction Facility
14	TLD	thermoluminescent dosimeter
15	TRU	transuranic
16	TRUPACT-II	Transuranic Package Transporter-II
17	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
18	TSP	total suspended particulates
19	TTR	Tonapah Test Range
20	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
21		
22	US	United States
23	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
24	USC	<i>United States Code</i>
25	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
26	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
27	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
28		
29	VOC	volatile organic compound
30		
31	WAC	waste acceptance criteria or <i>Washington Administrative Code</i>
32	WHB	Waste Handling Building (WIPP)
33	WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant
34	WSRC	Westinghouse Savannah River Company
35	WTP	Waste Treatment Plant (Hanford)
36	WVDP	West Valley Demonstration Project
37		
38		
39		

1 UNITS OF MEASURE

2

ac	acre(s)	m^3	cubic meter(s)
ac-ft	acre-foot (feet)	MCi	megacurie(s)
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	degree(s) Celsius	mg	milligram(s)
cfs	cubic foot (feet) per second	mi	mile(s)
Ci	curie(s)	mi^2	square mile(s)
cm	centimeter(s)	min	minute(s)
cms	cubic meter(s) per second	mL	milliliter(s)
d	day(s)	mm	millimeter(s)
dB	decibel(s)	mph	mile(s) per hour
dBA	A-weighted decibel(s)	mR	milliroentgen(s)
$^{\circ}\text{F}$	degree(s) Fahrenheit	mrem	millirem
ft	foot (feet)	mSv	millisievert(s)
ft^2	square foot (feet)	MW	megawatt(s)
ft^3	cubic foot (feet)	MWh	megawatt-hour(s)
g	gram(s) or acceleration of gravity (9.8 m/s/s)	nCi	nanocurie(s)
gal	gallon(s)	oz	ounce(s)
gpd	gallon(s) per day	pCi	picocurie(s)
gpm	gallon(s) per minute	ppb	part(s) per billion
gal	gallon(s)	ppm	part(s) per million
h	hour(s)	R	roentgen(s)
ha	hectare(s)	rad	radiation absorbed dose
hp	horsepower	rem	roentgen equivalent man
in.	inch(es)	s	second(s)
kg	kilogram(s)	t	metric ton(s)
km	kilometer(s)	VdB	vibration velocity decibel(s)
km^2	square kilometer(s)	yd	yard(s)
kph	kilometer(s) per hour	yd^2	square yard(s)
kV	kilovolt(s)	yd^3	cubic yard(s)
L	liter(s)	yr	year(s)
lb	pound(s)	μg	microgram(s)
m	meter(s)	μm	micrometer(s)
m^2	square meter(s)		

1

2

1 **J.3.2 Individuals Who Submitted Comments in Writing via Letter, Email, or Web Portal**
 2 **or Verbally at One of the Public Meetings**

4 Table J.3-2 tabulates all members of the public who submitted comments, along with the
 5 comment document identifiers assigned to each. Comments identified within each comment
 6 document are shown in brackets on the left side of the page(s), with the corresponding response
 7 shown on the right side of the same page(s). The comment documents and responses are
 8 presented here in Section J.3.2 on pages J-853 through J-1763, as indicated in the table.
 9 Individuals' names are in alphabetical order. It may be helpful for readers to review Section J.2
 10 for an overview of the 10 Topics of Interest of this CRD.

11
 12 **TABLE J.3-2 Individuals Who Submitted Comments in Writing**
 13 **via Letter, Email, or Web Portal or Verbally at One of the Public**
 14 **Meetings for GTCC**

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Ackley, Blaine C.	L276	J-853
Adams, Hildegard	T76	J-855
Adams, Hildegard Maria	L450	J-860
Adams, John E.	W89	J-861
Alle, Pamela	W601	J-862
Allen, Marjorie S.	L53	J-863
Aly, Robert	L56	J-864
Amato, Geraldine	T77	J-865
Anderson, Charles C.	W234	J-871
Angelou, Anne Foster	W393	J-872
Asher, Lani	E51	J-873
Asmerom, Yemane	T52	J-874
Atkins, Karla	W6	J-878
Bacon, David	T106	J-881
Bader, Gregory	W33	J-886
Bader, Suzanne	W273	J-887
Bagley, Will	W528	J-888
Baker, Mary-Lane	W437	J-889
Barbuck, Walter	T49	J-890
Bardarson, Karin	W531	J-892
Barger, Stuart	T83	J-894
Barnard, Douglas	W208	J-898
Barrett, Floy J.	L406	J-899
Barrett, Floyd	T59	J-900
Baruch, Duncan G.	W394	J-903
Bates, Roger	W309	J-904
Baxter, Lisa	W34	J-905
Bay, Scott D.	W492	J-906
Beamer, Kelley	W182	J-907
Beebe, Craig	W379	J-908
Beems, William	T66	J-910
Bice, Sarah	W27	J-912

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Blackwood, Laurie	T78	J-913
Blalise, Sharlane	W284	J-915
Block, Jonathan	W5	J-916
Bloomgarden, Robin	E107	J-918
Bohammon, Jason	L55	J-919
Bosworth, Carol	L310	J-920
Brasher, Charles and Lavis, Betty	W144	J-923
Brennan, Colm	T131	J-924
Brennan, John	W484	J-926
Brenner, Loretta	W534	J-927
Bronson, Ann	W278	J-929
Brooks, Sarah	W457	J-930
Browning, Linda	W466	J-931
Bruvold, James	W71	J-932
Bryant, Nita S.	W463	J-936
Bryant, Sally	W310	J-937
Buehre, Kim	L87	J-938
Bushman, Gary	W602	J-939
Butz, Andrew	L401	J-941
Bynum, Vann	T95	J-942
Cain, Nikki	E69	J-945
Call, Beth	L51	J-947
Call, Beth	W504	J-948
Call, Tom	W505	J-950
Call, Tom	L505	J-952
Campbell, Patricia	W294	J-953
Campbell, Rebecca	T173	J-954
Carlson, Kevin	W554	J-957
Carver, Heather	W467	J-958
Castle, Janet	T137	J-959
Cellarius, Doris	W54	J-962
Chabot, Kimberly	W537	J-963
Charlo	T96	J-964
Chavez and Putkey	T90	J-967
Chilton, Maria	T108	J-970
Christ, M'Lou	W160	J-972
Christ, Peter	W196	J-973
Cimino, Elaine	T63	J-974
Clark, Barbara	L311	J-976
Clark, Elisabeth	W302	J-977
Clark, Janice	L278	J-978
Clark, Judi	W128	J-980
Cohen, Alicia A.	W139	J-981
Cole, Charles	L282	J-982
Collonge, Chelsea	T67	J-983
Conlan, Mike	W20	J-987

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Cooke, Harriet	W35	J-988
Cooley, Mary	W60	J-989
Corcoran, Jill	W536	J-990
Costa, Demelza	W140	J-991
Couche, Stephen	W500	J-992
Craig, Edward	W190	J-993
Crimi, Richard	W407	J-994
Crocker, Terece	E90	J-995
Cummings, George	W222	J-996
Cunningham, Lynda	W264	J-997
Daggett, Fran	W399	J-998
Dale, Dorothy	W25	J-999
Dancer, Daniel	W464	J-1000
D'Arrigo, Diane	L313	J-1001
Davidson, Jennifer	W533	J-1002
Davis, Jason	L417	J-1003
Deaton, Douglas	W515	J-1005
Delanty, Hugh	T138	J-1006
Derry, Anita	T139	J-1009
DeVries, Peg	W470	J-1012
DiPietro, Laura	W199	J-1013
DiVincent, L.M.	W476	J-1014
Dlugonski, Melba	T140	J-1015
Dobson, Bruce	W10	J-1018
Dolan, Christopher	W404	J-1019
Donnelly, Dennis	E27	J-1020
Donnelly, Dennis	T21	J-1021
Donoghue, Colin	E15	J-1025
Doran, Doug	T94	J-1026
DuBois, Marchette	W342	J-1030
Dukes, Aaron	W408	J-1031
Dunning, David	E23	J-1032
Dunning, Dirk	T141	J-1033
Duran, Clarissa	T104	J-1037
Easterly, E.M.	W482	J-1043
Edwards, Karen	W337	J-1044
Eldred, Mary	W78	J-1045
Ellis, Joell	W204	J-1046
Elmshauser, Erik C.	W495	J-1047
Enfield, Norm R.	W253	J-1048
Epstein, Joe	T26	J-1049
Evans, Bill	W52	J-1052
Evans, Jay Lee	T75	J-1053
Evans, Peter	T4	J-1059
Evans, Rosamund	T58	J-1062
Faris, Larry and Janice	W430	J-1066

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Fasnacht, Sharon	W55	J-1067
Feldman, Laura	L411	J-1068
Felton, John	L413	J-1069
Fentin, Karyn	W16	J-1070
Fenwick, Steve	W57	J-1071
Field, Diane	W188	J-1072
Field, Michael	W388	J-1073
Finney, Dee	L402	J-1074
Finney, Dee	T80	J-1075
Fisher, Kristina	E50	J-1078
Flores, Esmeralda	T142	J-1079
Flugge, Claudia	L287	J-1081
Ford, Lynn	L414	J-1082
Frech, Lisa Jo	W111	J-1083
Fredrickson, Catherine	W471	J-1084
Freeborn, Katja	T143	J-1085
Friedman, Paula	W483	J-1088
Fryberger, Jeremy	L314	J-1089
Gaines, Brenda	W38	J-1090
Gallegos, Robert	L403	J-1091
Gallegos, Tom	T99	J-1093
Ganus, Carolyn	W223	J-1097
Garcia, David	T110	J-1098
Gargas, Don	W121	J-1102
Gauthier, Jerome	W367	J-1103
Gearhart, Franklin	W64	J-1104
Geddes, Stephen V.	L408	J-1106
Geddes, Steve	T3	J-1107
Geiser, Katie	W340	J-1109
George, Betina	W32	J-1110
Gerdes, Cynthia	W117	J-1111
Gerould, Stephen	W122	J-1112
Gibbons, Anne	L207	J-1113
Giese, Mark	E59	J-1116
Giese, Mark	W14	J-1117
Gleichman, Ted	W523	J-1118
Goeckermann, John	W154	J-1119
Gohl, Larry	W82	J-1120
Gold, Rick	W350	J-1121
Goldberg, Marshall C.	W486	J-1122
Goldberg, Marshall C.	W293	J-1123
Goldberg, Marshall F.	W62	J-1124
Gordon, Jan	W315	J-1125
Green, Jeanne	T92	J-1127
Green, Mary	T103	J-1132
Greene, Linda	L209	J-1136

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Greeves, John	T11	J-1137
Griffith, Lorie	W370	J-1146
Grimaldi, Richard	W468	J-1147
Guerrero, Jiovani	T133	J-1148
Haber, Richard	W451	J-1149
Hagen, Jon	W390	J-1150
Hahn, John	W288	J-1151
Hall, Camille	W189	J-1152
Hannah, Frances	W106	J-1153
Hansen, Clifford	T48	J-1154
Hartford, Susan	W290	J-1156
Hatcher, Lynn	W433	J-1157
Hawkins, William	W550	J-1158
Hayden, Mary	W322	J-1160
Hayes, Rose	T5	J-1161
Heartsun, Hafiz	W319	J-1165
Heaton, John	T24	J-1166
Hebert, Susan	W214	J-1170
Hedin, Bev	W124	J-1171
Heggen, Richard	W511	J-1172
Heins, Erika	W119	J-1175
Henkels, Diane	W542	J-1176
Henry, Marilee	W328	J-1177
Herbert, Emily	W13	J-1178
Herbert, John	W70	J-1179
Herring, Melissa	W490	J-1180
Hess, Jurgen	W405	J-1181
Hiltner, Carol	W41	J-1184
Hodge, Kenneth	T159	J-1185
Hodge, Wallace	T144	J-1187
Hoff, Marilyn	L79	J-1189
Hoff, Marilyn	T91	J-1191
Holenstein, Cherie	T145	J-1195
Homan, Ken	T68	J-1199
Hortsch, Donna	W129	J-1201
Hosking, Chuck	L291	J-1202
Howard, Chris	W509	J-1203
Hoyle, Lester and Judy	W446	J-1204
Hummasti, John	E47	J-1205
Hurtado, Dolores	L83	J-1206
Hyde, Don	E29	J-1207
Ihrig, Sandra	W305	J-1208
Ireland, Karen	W258	J-1210
Jackson, Kathy	L315	J-1211
Jamieson, Suzanne	W56	J-1212
J'neva, Capra	W522	J-1213

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Johnson, Janet	T16	J-1214
Johnson, Marjorie	W270	J-1218
Johnson, Michael	W96	J-1219
Jolly-Holt, Teresa	L98	J-1221
Jones Jr., William	W198	J-1223
Jones Jr., William	L97	J-1224
Kapuler, Alan	W173	J-1226
Karuna, Amara	W508	J-1227
Keddem, Aliza	W36	J-1228
Kelly, Mike	T44	J-1229
Kerchun, Chris	L415	J-1234
Kidd, Judith	T65	J-1235
Kimmich, Rob	W67	J-1238
Knight, Paige	T146	J-1239
Kohnstamm, Molly	W478	J-1243
Koponen, Mary M.	L84	J-1244
Koponen, Emmy	E34	J-1245
Koponen, Emmy	E35	J-1246
Korn, Meryle	W159	J-1247
Kraft, Mary Lou	E60	J-1248
Kronen, Eva	W335	J-1249
Kronin, Eva	T147	J-1250
Kuerschner, Erich	T62	J-1253
Kuerschner, Erich	T97	J-1259
Lacy, Chris M.	W496	J-1266
Lamb, Dorothy	T148	J-1267
Lamm, Wayne	W23	J-1269
LaMorticella, Barbara	T149	J-1270
Lane, Priscilla	W43	J-1273
Langford, James	W48	J-1274
Larsen, Kim	W521	J-1275
Lassiter, Eileen	W145	J-1276
Laville, Madeleine	W506	J-1277
Laville, Madeleine	L50	J-1279
Lavis, Betty and Brasher, Charles	W400	J-1280
Lawson, John P.	W444	J-1281
Leatham, Ellen	T150	J-1282
Litt, Mike	W164	J-1284
Lloyd, Darryl	W485	J-1285
Lloyd, Darvel	W166	J-1286
Logan, Christopher	W51	J-1287
Lovejoy, Glenda	W296	J-1289
Lu, Lan	W488	J-1290
Mance, Lisa	T151	J-1291
Maranze, Harriette	W514	J-1294
Marquez, Noel	T34	J-1295

TABLE J.3-2 (Cont.)

Last Name, First Name	Comment Document ID No.	Starting Page No.
Marsello, Pat	L409	J-1297
Marti, Tralee	W30	J-1298
Martiszus, Ed	T136	J-1299
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Ackley, Blaine C., Commenter ID No. L276



**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: Blaine C. Ackley
 Title: citizen
 Organization: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
 Phone: 503-693-0670 E-Mail Address: backley4@frontier.com
 Comment:
(see attached)

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:
 gtccuis@anl.gov

Ackley, Blaine C., Commenter ID No. L276 (cont'd)

Blaine C. Ackley
655 NW 229th Ave. **Hillsboro, OR 97124** **503-693-0610**

May 26, 2011

Mr. Arnold Edelman, Document Manager
 Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43)
 U.S. Dept. of Energy
 1000 Independence Ave., SW
 Washington, DC 20585-0119

received

JUN 9 - 2011

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the disposal of GTCC radioactive waste (DOE-EIS-0375-D)

To whom it may concern:

I have read the draft statement and I attended the hearing in Portland on May 19, 2011. I oppose the transfer of GTCC waste to Hanford for several reasons:

- 1) Clean up Hanford first. You still have been unable to clean up the mess left from the contaminated past.
- 2) The waste disposal method at Hanford will result in greater degradation of the second largest river system in the country and the water supply for Native Americans and other downstream consumers.
- 3) The Columbia River has a number of endangered species of fish whose continued survival will be negatively impacted by further nuclear contamination.
- 4) The truck transport method will result in a highway accident and contamination by any valid statistical measure. When a given community is exposed to the level of nuclear contamination posed by such an accident, there will be more than the one or two fatalities cited in your flawed study.
- 5) The 12,623 truck shipments will statistically result in a number of accidents so the likelihood of nuclear contamination is greater given the number of trucks.
- 6) Use of the open trenches at Hanford is just a confounding error waiting for an unanticipated consequence to wreak havoc in the environment.

It is for these reasons and more than I oppose the current EIS. I find the EIS is fatally flawed statistically, conceptually, and in reality disregards the risk to people and the environment posed by this proposed action.

Sincerely yours,

L276-1 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.

L276-2 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 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 waste 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 transportation impacts evaluation conducted for 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 would be required to transport all of the GTCC 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. The GTCC EIS estimates one fatality directly related to an accident might occur (see Section 6.2.9.1).

L276-1

L276-2

L276-3

L276-3 The three land disposal facility conceptual designs (above-grade vault, enhanced near-surface trench, and intermediate-depth borehole) were selected as being representative of a range of land disposal configurations (varying degrees of waste consolidation and geometry) that could be employed for the disposal of the GTCC waste inventory. As discussed in Section 1.4.2, each concept 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. The same vault, borehole, and trench characteristics were considered for the disposal sites evaluated in order to compare the performance of each site's natural hydrological, geological, and meteorological properties relative to contaminant fate and transport once any engineered barriers would begin to fail. The conceptual nature of these configurations takes into account the characteristics of all of the disposal sites for which they were considered, but their designs (e.g., width, depth, cover depth, reinforced containment) could be altered or enhanced, as necessary, to provide an optimal solution at a specific location.

Adams, Hildegard, Commenter ID No. T76

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10 MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. Okay, Hildegard
11 Adams? And Geraldine Amato will be after Hildegard.

12 MS. ADAMS: I don't know if I have that much
13 to say. There have been so many eloquent speakers
14 already who have spoken from their knowledge base and
15 from their hearts. I do have a question for you, and
16 that is how is this event being recorded? I'm sorry; I
17 came in late.

18 MR. BROWN: Oh, the gentleman behind you is
19 recording that, and that is being made part of the
20 permanent record, which will be reviewed in preparation
21 of the final Environmental Impact Statement.

22 MS. ADAMS: Okay. Thank you for answering
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Adams, Hildegard, Commenter ID No. T76 (cont'd)

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1 that. So I'd like to go on record as being totally
2 opposed to any more radioactive waste coming to New
3 Mexico. New Mexico is already extremely contaminated,
4 and honestly, if I had known that back in 1975 when I
5 was moving here from California, really, I would not
6 have come. I had no idea, and the general public in
7 New Mexico, unfortunately, has no idea of the extent of
8 the dangers that they're in from the nuclear industry;
9 in particular, of course, that being perpetrated by the
10 U.S. government.

11 I'd like to ditto everything that
12 everybody's said about governmental lies. I'm a
13 retired teacher, and I'm going to tell you a story
14 about some students that I had a long time ago, before
15 WIPP even opened. Well, I taught gifted, and these
16 were sixth and seventh graders who had gotten wind of
17 the projected plan to open WIPP in the Carlsbad area,
18 and many of my gifted students were not slouches,
19 regardless of -- no microphone.

20 MR. BROWN: Okay.

21 MS. ADAMS: I might have to get a few more
22 minutes.

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T76-1

DOE respectfully disagrees and cleanup efforts are ongoing. In this GTCC EIS, DOE analyzed a range of disposal methods and locations consistent with NEPA implementing regulations in Parts 1500–1508 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508). DOE evaluated federally owned sites including LANL, WIPP and the WIPP Vicinity, and generic commercial locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federally owned sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Adams, Hildegard, Commenter ID No. T76 (cont'd)

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1 MR. BROWN: Try that; that should work.

2 MS. ADAMS: Okay. Let's see, testing, testing
3 -- no, not so much. Are you getting it back there?

4 MR. BROWN: Can everybody hear?

5 MS. ADAMS: Well, I'm not saying anything
6 right now. Is this on? Can you hear in the back of
7 the room?

8 ALL: Not enough.

9 MS. ADAMS: No, it doesn't sound loud to me,
10 either, so I know the clock is ticking, but I guess
11 you'll have to add time -- sort of like a basketball
12 game.

13 MR. BROWN: This is not counting against your
14 time.

15 MS. ADAMS: Okay, but are you recording
16 everything? Okay, great.

17 MR. BROWN: Okay, go ahead.

18 MS. ADAMS: Okay, let me try that again. It's
19 a little better. It's not real great, but I'll speak
20 up.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Both of them are dying.

22 MS. ADAMS: Both of them are dying; I guess
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Adams, Hildegard, Commenter ID No. T76 (cont'd)

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1 they think we've said enough. I don't think we've said
 2 quiet enough. I may have to carry on for awhile.
 3 At any rate, I had these wonderful
 4 students that had read in the newspaper about WIPP
 5 opening. They got extremely irate, and they wrote to
 6 Westinghouse Corporation about their feelings of New
 7 Mexico becoming the nation's radioactive waste dump.
 8 And they had also written to DOE. And the amazing
 9 thing to us was that DOE and Westinghouse took the kids
 10 seriously and insisted on sending some guest speakers
 11 to the school where I was teaching. And so they came
 12 in and talked to the kids, and of course, gave them the
 13 same line that we always get, which is, don't worry; be
 14 happy. We know; you're kids. You don't know. And we
 15 had some really interesting confrontations.

16 But what I fondly remember about that is
 17 the Westinghouse representative and the DOE
 18 representative saying, look, it's only going to be low
 19 level radioactive waste. It will only be lab coats,
 20 masks and booties. And that's the line that I have
 21 never forgotten, especially as the level of the waste
 22 coming to WIPP has escalated, and now we're looking at

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T76-2

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.

T76-2

Adams, Hildegard, Commenter ID No. T76 (cont'd)

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1 the coming true of another suspicions that we had,
2 which was of course, commercial radioactive waste
3 coming to New Mexico, which DoE solemnly promised would
4 never happen. So I've just got to say, ditto, ditto,
5 ditto, to everybody who said, pack of lies; don't trust
6 them, here we are again. And how endless does DoE
7 think Carlsbad is? Where is this waste going to
8 eventually end up?

9 I'm completely opposed to it. I think
10 enough is enough. It's already too much for New
11 Mexico, for land, for air, for water, and I can't
12 believe that you're thinking about brining even more
13 waste, and in particular, commercial waste. So I guess
14 my time's probably up, and thank you for putting me on
15 the record.

T76-2
(Cont.)

Adams, Hildegard Maria, Commenter ID No. L450

**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: Hildegard Maria Adams
 Title: retired
 Organization: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
 Phone: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Comment:

STOP : planning to Keep
bringing nuclear waste to
New Mexico - STOP making
nuclear waste - it's a
no-brainer. This problem
has NO solution - so don't
make more problems

Please use other side if more space is needed.

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 Office of Regulatory Compliance (EM-43)
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 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

L405-1

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.

L450-1

Adams, John E., Commenter ID No. W89

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2011 1:53 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10089

Thank you for your comment, john adams.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10089. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 13, 2011 01:52:50PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10089

First Name: john
Middle Initial: e
Last Name: adams
Address: 2375 w 18th ave
City: eugene
State: OR
Zip: 97402
Country: USA
Email: sos2010@yahoo.com

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

Comment Submitted:

This plan is pure insanity. The DOE has totally bungled the Hanford cleaned up. You are still 100 years away from ever cleaning up Hanford, that is if clean up Hanford is even possible, which many it is not.

W89-1

Transporting nuclear waste across the country is beyond reckless.

W89-2

Your plan is to transport nuclear waste right past where I live 12,000 times!!!!

The conservative approach would be to STOP producing waste that takes 250,000 years to decompose.

W89-3

This reckless and horribly misguided nuclear policy is a black eye on America and a desecration on future generations.

I will oppose the DOE efforts to enhance the creation of nuclear power and the transportation of nuclear waste until the day I die.

I hope at some future point you will become more enlightened.

John Adams

Eugene, Oregon

W89-1 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.

W89-2 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).

W89-3 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.

Allee, Pamela, Commenter ID No. W601

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2011 12:15 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10088

Thank you for your comment, Pamela Allee.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10088. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 12, 2011 12:14:37PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10088

First Name: Pamela
 Last Name: Allee
 Address:
 Address:
 City:
 State:
 Zip:
 Country: USA
 Email: bilirat@spiretech.com
 Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
 The ongoing disaster in Fukushima SHOULD give pause to anyone who says - or hears - any expressions like "it can't happen here because ... "

Do NOT transport nuclear waste of any sort over our public highways.

Protestations of "perfect safety" are nothing more than Lucy's reassurances to Charley Brown. I am not he.

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

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W601-1 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).

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.

W601-1

Allen, Marjorie S., Commenter ID No. L53

Mr. Arnold Edelman, EIS Director, Document Manager
 US Dept. of Energy
 GTCC EIS
 Cloveleaf Bldg EM-43
 1000 Independence Ave, SW
 Washington DC 20585

received

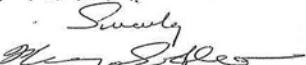
JUN 27 2011

Re The Disposal of Greater than Class C Low-level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Wastes (Doe/EIS-0375-D)

Dear Mr. Edelman,

I am completely opposed to the storage of this waste in New Mexico. There are no sites here suitable for this storage and it simply further endangers the people of this state both from the possibility of a nuclear accident during transport as well as in storage. In fact, we were promised by the Federal Government that the only waste that would be buried here was waste that was weapons-related.

Not only for the sake of the people living here but also for the sake of New Mexico as an energy producing state I would hope that the Department of Energy would do its best to protect us, not endanger us even further.

Sincerely,


Marjorie S Allen
 446 Alcazar NE
 Albuquerque, NM 87108

L53-1

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). DOE evaluated federally owned sites including LANL, WIPP and the WIPP Vicinity, and generic commercial disposal locations. DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federally owned sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

Regarding the disposal of weapons related waste, 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 review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal. Also, 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.”

Aly, Robert, Commenter ID No. L56

received
JUN 27 2011

Arnold Edelman
DOE GTCC EIS
Cloverleaf Blvd.
EM-43
1000 Independence Ave. SW.
Washington, DC 20585

Mr. Chu,

We do NOT want GTCC IN New Mexico.
Look at Japan. We do not want this
waste IN New Mexico, we have done
our share, find someplace else.

The NRC has determined it can stay
where it is for 100 years. DOE should
develop a new DEIS that includes
HOSS facilities as the best solutions for
GTCC wastes for decades to come and
for new geologic disposal site(s) to
dispose of GTCC wastes.

Pete Dominici said we would not
have to take this waste because we
have WIPP.

Rainer Zell
Rainer.Zell@earthlink.net

L56-1 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). DOE determined that it was reasonable to analyze the federal sites, including LANL, WIPP, and WIPP Vicinity, because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository.

L56-2 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.

Amato, Geraldine, Commenter ID No.T77

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16 MR. BROWN: Geraldine Amato is next, and then
17 Laurie Blackwood.
18 MS. AMATO: Good evening. I have been here --
19 I wasn't here from the beginning, but I believe that
20 the comments and the information given here are a
21 worthwhile hearing, and it's unfortunate that we're
22 talking to each other here in this room, and that these

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T77-1

T77-1

DOE is committed to effective public participation in the NEPA process in accordance with CEQ and DOE implementing procedures and policies. In preparing the Final GTCC EIS, DOE gave consideration to all public comments received during the public hearings and received in writing. See Section 1.5.

Amato, Geraldine, Commenter ID No.T77 (cont'd)

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1 proceedings are not genuine public hearings. They are
2 a sham public hearings. We have all kinds of
3 electronic gadgetry that project information, so-
4 called. We have the television, we have PBS, we have
5 radio, we have the UNN station, the APS station, and we
6 have cable government access -- Jay Evans was here. We
7 have government access on cable, et cetera, and these
8 are not televised, they are not broadcast.. These are
9 minimal hearings at all for public. Most of the public
10 in this area know nothing of what's been said here.
11 today and what's been rejected here today. Most of us
12 have an inkling of it, and the information given here
13 is not going far enough.

T77-1
(Cont.)

14 I personally believe that Department of
15 Energy is not the least bit interested in what the
16 public has to say. This is a ritual. How we can
17 resolve that is not a simple answer to such a question.
18 We are essentially in my estimation, on a federal
19 reservation, and the federales are in control, and our
20 opinions count for little. How we can change that
21 remains yet to be seen. I'm reminded of the
22 Declaration of Independence statement, our repeated

T77-1
(Cont.)

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Amato, Geraldine, Commenter ID No.T77 (cont'd)

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1 petitions have been answered only by repeated injury,
2 and I think that's where we are politically in this
3 country today.

4 We have this glossy paper and excellently
5 very fashionable and very glitzy paperwork... I don't
6 think --I mean, it's not impressive, but it cost
7 resources to put out this literature on this glossy
8 paper which apparently has that toxic plastic they talk
9 about every now and then; so when we handle it, we can
10 also add to the toxification of ourselves. What we can
11 -- I appreciate those people that have studied these
12 issues. I haven't been a student of it for too long,
13 and I know there's many people that have never heard of
14 this information that was given here this evening. And
15 how we can get it out to them, God only knows, because
16 we are not in charge of the mainstream press and media.

17 Newspaper announcements to the printed
18 press today are not adequate. It's only a mere minimal
19 legal requirement; because we're under a private legal
20 jurisdiction; we are not under the principles of a free
21 society. And I repeat, I don't think the Department of
22 Energy is really interested in what the public has to

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T77-1
(Cont.)

Amato, Geraldine, Commenter ID No.T77 (cont'd)

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1 say or think. And we need to be doing something.
2 further than talking to each other and finding our
3 comments amusing to each other. How do we get this
4 type of information out to people, enough people, to
5 have an upsurge of resistance? Otherwise, we can see
6 the Department of Energy particularly having its way.
7 Whatever it wants to do it's going to do, because we
8 gave a pyramid government. We have a top-down
9 authority. The peoples' opinion doesn't count.

10 Under the lawful republic, it's the
11 authority of the people up. We don't have that any
12 longer. We need to get mentally off the federal
13 reservation and continue to consider what it is we
14 really need to do. And we need to pray about getting
15 some direction. I believe there is one spirit of truth
16 in this Earth, that's the Holy Spirit of the Sovereign
17 God Almighty, and each of us can access the council of
18 that Holy Spirit, get our marching orders and move on
19 out. We can't play footsy with how would you say,
20 demonstrable criminals, is what we have in charge of
21 our government today. It's not our government. It's
22 an alien force, it's a central government, and it's no

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T77-1
(Cont.)

Amato, Geraldine, Commenter ID No.T77 (cont'd)

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1 longer representative of the good people of this
2 nation. And God only knows if we're going to have
3 enough of resistance of what's going on in this nation.

4 Oh, and that Spaceport project -- is my
5 time almost up?

6 MR. BROWN: You've got one minute left.

7 MS. AMATO: The Spaceport project is related
8 to this. I remember listening to that Star Wars call-
9 in talk show for awhile on UNM a few years back, and
10 that one man that called in and mentioned that there
11 was such an organization as the Mars Society. And
12 those people claim that they are preparing their own
13 special spacecraft, and when the Earth is ruined --
14 they don't mention that they're the ones ruining it --
15 they are leaving the Earth and going to Mars. I mean,
16 imagine the mentality of the people we are dealing
17 with. They have the financial resources in their
18 pocket to belong to the Mars Society and to make plans
19 to terraform Mars. They say they're going to make the
20 Mars habitable --

21 MR. BROWN: Can you make one final point?

22 Your time is up.

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Amato, Geraldine, Commenter ID No.T77 (cont'd)

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MS. AMATO: Same to you.

Anderson, Charles C., Commenter ID No. W234

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 11:01 AM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10234

Thank you for your comment, Charles Anderson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10234. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 11:00:39AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10234

First Name: Charles
 Middle Initial: C
 Last Name: Anderson
 State: OR
 Zip: 97068
 Country: USA
 Email: anderson.ccm@me.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Stop radioactive material from being shipped up and down the Columbia River gorge! There are to many lives at risk. We are already being impacted by the Japanese Nuclear disaster, why do we need to risk another in our state.

W234-1

W234-1 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.

In accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations, shipments of Highway Route Controlled Quantities of Radioactive Materials (DOT) would be shipped using preferred routes that reduce time in transit [49 CFR 397.101(b)]. A preferred route is an interstate system highway, including beltways and bypasses, or an alternative route selected by a state or tribal routing agency in accordance with 49 CFR 397.103 using *Guidelines for Selecting Preferred Highway Routes for Highway Route Controlled Quantity Shipments of Radioactive Materials* or an equivalent routing analysis that adequately considers overall risk to the public. Factors for analysis by the state or tribal routing agency can include accident rates, traffic counts, distance, vehicle speeds, population density, land use, timeliness, and availability of emergency response capabilities. Substantive consultation with affected jurisdictions is required prior to designating an alternative route to ensure consideration of all impacts and continuity of designated route.

Angelou, Anne Foster, Commenter ID No. W393

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 5:53 PM
To: gtccéiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10393

Thank you for your comment, Anne Foster Angelou.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10393. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 05:52:48PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10393

First Name: Anne Foster
Last Name: Angelou
Address: P. O. Box 27346
City: Seattle
State: WA
Zip: 98165-1846
Country: USA
Email: fosterangelou@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not jeopardize the health and safety of our citizens by exposing them to radioactive waste. Our Hanford area needs to be decontaminated, not recontaminated. Transporting these radioactive substances through our states is dangerous and has long-term future consequences. Do not consider using Hanford as a test location for plutonium. There are many safer alternatives to produce energy.

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

W393-1 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.

W393-1

Asher, Lani, Commenter ID No. E51

From: Lani Asher <laniasher@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2011 11:33 AM
To: gtceis@anl.gov
Subject: nuclear waste disposal in new mexico

Dear Sir,
There are no adequate facilities either in Carlsbad or LANAL to support the disposal of nuclear active waste water. Rather your attention should be focused on the leakage into the water system of radio active waste which will affect Santa Fe's drinking water. sham on you. Hasn't New Mexico had more than it's fair share of being used as a nuclear dump.

Lani Asher
San Francisco.

E51-1 The evaluation of potential impacts to water quality from the proposed action at WIPP and LANL are discussed in Sections 4.3.3 and 8.2.3, respectively.

E51-1

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Asher, Lani - E51

J-873

January 2016

Asmerom, Yemane, Commenter ID No. T52

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8 MR. BROWN: Okay. Our next speaker is Yemane
9 Asmerom, and he will be followed by Joseph Wexler.
10 MR. ASMEROM: Thank you so much. I'm afraid
11 I'm not going to be as coherent as the preceding
12 speaker. I'm here to speak as a citizen, even though
13 my training is in (inaudible) chemistry. I work with
14 radioactive materials. I'm not anti-nuclear and I
15 believe the waste in question, at least the commercial
16 stuff, is essential. Sooner or later, most of us are
17 going to help reduce that and I do agree, I think,
18 consolidation is going to be very important, both for
19 national security reasons and other inventory
20 considerations.

21 The profound concern I have though, is the
22 way, at least from my reading, the sites were selected.

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T52-1 The preferred alternative does represent a consolidation of the waste inventory at suitable and protective disposal facilities.

T52-2 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 the range of reasonable 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.

T52-1

T52-2

Asmerom, Yemane, Commenter ID No. T52 (cont'd)

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1 If you look at all the sites: Hanford, Savannah River,
2 the Nevada test site, Los Alamos, the WIPP project --
3 have nothing in common as it relates to suitability of
4 waste. Each of them came about either because of
5 personal historical accident. Los Alamos happened to
6 be the persons -- the first -- you know, the site in
7 which people spent summers there.

8 The Savannah River came about because there
9 was a need for energy for fuel production, same thing
10 for Hanford. Arguably, the WIPP project is probably
11 the only one that one could say there was exhaustive
12 and extensive study for some aspect of geological with
13 repository purposes. And, so, I think fundamentally,
14 just simply selecting these sites because they were
15 accidentally sort of chosen for other reasons is kind of
16 like being drafted into the old Saris Russian Army,
17 once you're drafted, you're drafted for everything and
18 any contingency, and as long as you live.

T52-2
(Cont.)

19 (Laughter)

20 MR. ASMEROM: And, I think there is a very,
21 very important issue of, I think, stewardship and issue
22 of justice here. You can walk or drive a few miles

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Asmerom, Yemane, Commenter ID No. T52 (cont'd)

T52-3

See response to T52-2. In addition to the above, in the selection of the preferred alternative, DOE considered a variety of factors including seismic, cultural resources, environmental and human health impacts (see Section 2.9).

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1 west of here or north of here, and what you'll find is
2 negligence and lack of stewardship in the service of
3 the country when it was needed.

4 We located most of our mining activities
5 second to -- you know, in the second -- in the country
6 and now we're left with (inaudible) of abandoned mine
7 and waste (inaudible). The people of Southern New
8 Mexico graciously -- not all of them, but at least --
9 accepted the WIPP project, and that's the only one, in
10 fact, in the country that (inaudible). Unlike, for
11 example the (inaudible) Mountain Project in which there
12 was over 30 years of study just because the House --
13 the Senate majority didn't want it, that's essentially
14 over.

15 So, in a sense, as a New Mexican, I feel, we
16 are yet being asked to then again simply be the dumping
17 ground for essential waste, I have to say. And, I
18 don't think it's just and simply doesn't make sense to
19 me. Specifically, about Los Alamos, I feel very, very
20 insecure. To locate a site in which it's going to be
21 built in freshly erupted tough (ph), a few thousand
22 years old, in a tectonically active area, in a

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T52-3

Asmerom, Yemane, Commenter ID No. T52 (cont'd)

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1 watershed that feeds into the essential drinking water
2 system for all the urban centers of New Mexico, and
3 that's affected by periodic catastrophic fire. I
4 cannot for the life of me think that there is no other
5 more suitable place in the country.

6 So, I really, with all due respect, ask the
7 Department of Energy to go back and look at all
8 potential suitable sites across this country. This is
9 a national issue. This is a national activity and I
10 think in Mexico, we've done our due burden and it's
11 about time others also share. As I said, I am not
12 anti-nuclear in any shape, or form, especially when it
13 comes to nuclear medicine. Thank you so much, and you
14 know, I appreciate that you're giving us this chance to
15 talk to you.

16 MR. BROWN: Okay. Thanks a lot.

T52-3
(Cont.)

Atkins, Karla, Commenter ID No. W6

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 04, 2011 10:04 AM
To: mail_gtccveisarchives; gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccéis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10006
Attachments: GTCLetter_GTCC10006.rtf

Thank you for your comment, Karla Atkins.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10006. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 4, 2011 10:03:31AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10006

First Name: Karla
Middle Initial: S
Last Name: Atkins
Address: 124 Paseo Penasco
City: Los Alamos
State: NM
Zip: 87544
Country: USA
Email: k.atkins10@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record
Attachment: GTCLetter.rtf

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

Atkins, Karla, Commenter ID No. W6 (cont'd)

Karla Atkins
124 Paseo Penasco
Los Alamos, NM 87544

k.atkins10@comcast.net
Tel 505 662-6162

May 3, 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

To Whom It May Concern:

As a long time resident of Los Alamos and a former employee of Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), I oppose the disposal of GTCC radioactive waste at LANL. Having been employed at LANL during a time when a series of serious accidents occurred despite a rigorous culture that is focused on safety, I am convinced that mishaps are always possible.

I am specifically opposed to implementing a GTCC waste disposal facility at Los Alamos for the following reasons:

* LANL is located on top of the Pajarito Plateau with drainage into the Rio Grande. Millions of people live downstream and are therefore potentially affected by water contamination generated at LANL. Though I am not a hydrologist, locating a permanent nuclear waste repository at a high elevation appears to defy common sense.

* The EIS identifies fire as a serious risk for nuclear accidents at a GTCC site. In Los Alamos, the potential for natural disasters caused by wildfires is a constant concern.

* LANL's core mission depends on the attraction and retention of world class scientists. Location of a permanent nuclear waste facility here risks inducing some scientists to select alternative employers.

* Under direction of the DOE, Los Alamos County has for many years been promoting economic development in Los Alamos so that the community here is not exclusively dependent on DOE funds. The EIS estimates that locating a GTCC waste disposal site here would create only 50 jobs at LANL. It neglects to address immediate and long-term offsetting socioeconomic consequences that could result from importing nuclear waste from all over the country. Note that tourism is one of very few non-government industries in Northern New Mexico.

- | | |
|------|---|
| W6-1 | Human health impacts to workers is one of several factors that were considered in the development of the preferred alternative (see Section 2.9 of the EIS). |
| W6-2 | The site-specific environmental factors identified by commenters such as surface and ground water contamination, cultural resources, and accidents (e.g., fire) were evaluated in the EIS. The results of the evaluation were taken into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative presented in the Final EIS. |
| W6-3 | The site-specific environmental factors including socioeconomics were evaluated in the EIS as appropriate. See Section 8.2.6. The results of the evaluation were taken into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative presented in the Final EIS. |

W6-1

W6-2

W6-3

Atkins, Karla, Commenter ID No. W6 (cont'd)

* The Los Alamos area is one of unique natural beauty. Precious archaeological sites are prevalent; some are on DOE land. Wildlife abounds in the area, including several threatened and endangered species. An ideal climate, miles of hiking trails, a local ski hill, and Bandelier National Monument offer a rich environment for nature lovers and outdoor recreation. Given these factors, Los Alamos is not an appropriate location for permanent nuclear waste disposal.

Thank you for considering my concerns. I also appreciate your inclusion of input from our neighboring Native American pueblos in the EIS.

Sincerely,
Karla Atkins

W6-4 The site-specific environmental factors identified by commenters including cultural and archaeological sites, threatened and endangered species, and other factors were evaluated in the EIS as appropriate. The results of the evaluation were taken into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative presented in the Final EIS.

W6-5 Comment noted.

W6-4

W6-5

Bacon, David, Commenter ID No. T106

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96

1 a negative way, and so using radioactivity that is
2 natural in an unhealthy way is sickening, and we're
3 dying from it. So let's stop that madness now.

4 So "goodá" (phonetic).

5 MR. BROWN: Fine. Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. BROWN: David Bacon and Thea Spaeth, I
8 believe, is after you. Fine.

9 MR. BACON: I'm David Bacon.

10 Part of me has to admit I always think of
11 Homer Simpson at these things, you know, just the total
12 duffus aspect of what we're doing because we throw away
13 in this country 60 percent of our energy. We just
14 waste it. It's thrown away.

15 The Four Corners Coal Plant only produces 33
16 percent of the energy that they burn. The other 70
17 percent is just thrown away.

18 With nuclear we don't really know what that
19 figure is. We don't know how inefficient nuclear is,
20 but it's inefficient at every level of its existence,
21 from the mining, from the processing.

22 The original nuclear plant in Hanford still --
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Bacon, David, Commenter ID No. T106 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company 97

1 which was built to supply the Manhattan Project to make
2 the bomb -- when you put a scintillometer on coyote
3 scat in Hanford it just goes off the charts. It's that
4 bad still.

5 We're at a process where nuclear has poisoned
6 so much of the earth, the air, the water and our bodies
7 that this is an addition that is so outrageous that DOE
8 is coming and saying, "Well, we've got a little more
9 waste. We need to put it somewhere. So can we just
10 dump it there?"

11 The alternatives, well, I was at Jeff
12 Bingaman's Committee on Global Warming in the Colorado
13 River Basin and the Rio Grande River basin yesterday,
14 and it was clear from that testimony that we're
15 crashing and burning, and we're crashing and burning
16 hard. It's clear that we're facing serious, serious
17 problems now in our river basins with climate change.

18 I think that Bingaman, if he just took the six
19 billion that's going to go into CMRR and put it into a
20 ten-year plan to create restorative solutions, we could
21 do it with that much money. That would be \$600 million
22 a year to create clean energy, to restore grasslands,

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T106-1

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.

Bacon, David, Commenter ID No. T106 (cont'd)

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1 to restore our waters, to restore everything that we
2 need to restore, our farmlands, to survive.

3 It's very little money, but that's going into
4 a giant chunk of concrete and a completely needless
5 bomb production facility. The waste that we're talking
6 about just to have DOE hold these hearings and just to
7 have DOE be looking at shipping this much waste to our
8 communities, what does that add to the cost of the
9 kilowatt hour with nuclear power plants?

10 We've never known how expensive nuclear power
11 plants are because they're all designed to run to
12 failure. There's no other way they can run. We've
13 already seen it in Fukushima which, granted, had some
14 outside influences. All our nuclear plants are going
15 to run to failure.

16 Los Alamos has run to failure for years now.
17 It has just hidden that fact with massive amounts of
18 money, massive amounts of PR, massive amounts of
19 meetings like this, massive amount of, as Kathy said,
20 trying to bury the truth.

21 When we look at clean solutions which are
22 sustainable, there's no need to lie about them.
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T106-2

The concern about added cost to kilowatt hour because of nuclear power plant 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.

T106-2

T106-2
(Cont.)

Bacon, David, Commenter ID No. T106 (cont'd)

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1 There's no need to lie about solar panels, solar
2 thermal. There's no need to lie about the biomass
3 resources that we have in the forests in northern New
4 Mexico. The jobs that could be created putting people
5 to work creating sustainable solutions in energy,
6 grassland restoration, sustainable farming are off the
7 charts basically, but we're not putting our money
8 there.

9 We're still wrapped up in these kinds of
10 situations where we're talking about an energy
11 generation situation that was doomed from the get-go,
12 and it has just been 65 years of massive PR and money
13 thrown into trying to claim that it's all okay.

14 MR. BROWN: Okay. One minute left.

15 MR. BACON: We have to, I think, I feel, and I
16 know we all feel this way, take the money that we've
17 thrown into this nuclear rat hole and put it now into a
18 different situation. We have to put it into restoring
19 the planet.

20 We're going to be facing drought situations
21 that are beyond anyone's comprehension. If we don't
22 start getting ready for that situation right now and if
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T106-3 The benefits of alternative energy 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. Information on DOE's solar program can be found on the Internet at www.eere.energy.gov/topics/solar.html.

Bacon, David, Commenter ID No. T106 (cont'd)

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1 we don't start putting money right on the ground in our
2 communities with people that know about their own local
3 watersheds, their own local needs, then we're going to
4 fail as a species, and it's going to be a bad failure.
5 I feel like all of us should be insisting now
6 that not one more nickel be put into anything new in
7 nuclear power, that it all be put into stopping this
8 process, cleaning up what we have, and then creating
9 the solutions that we all know. As you said, Clarissa,
10 it's not something that hasn't been known for hundreds
11 and hundreds of years.
12 We have to insist now though that this become
13 the new way the Department of Energy spends our tax
14 dollars, for legitimate reclamation and life giving
15 solutions.
16 Thank you.

T106-4 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.

Bader, Gregory, Commenter ID No. W33

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 12:11 AM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10033

Thank you for your comment, Gregory Bader.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10033. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 18, 2011 12:11:05AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10033

First Name: Gregory
Middle Initial: J
Last Name: Bader
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: gjb@baderarch.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Stop producing dangerous pollutants and shipping them to Washington State!

| W33-1

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

W33-1

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.

Bader, Suzanne, Commenter ID No. W273

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 5:57 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10273

Thank you for your comment, Suzanne Bader.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10273. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment..

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 05:57:06PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10273

First Name: Suzanne
Last Name: Bader
Address: 5515 SE Knight Street
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97206
Country: USA
Email: suzbader@easystreet.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I implore you to do what you can to stop the trucking of hazardous waste through the Columbia River Gorge before it begins. We should not risk any more contamination than we already have at Hanford.

W273-1

Thank you,

Suzanne Bader

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

W273-1 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. 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 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.

Bagley, Will, Commenter ID No. W528

From: gtccéiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 10:17 AM
To: gtccéiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10528

Thank you for your comment, Will Bagley.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10528. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 10:16:28AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10528

First Name: Will

Last Name: Bagley

Country: USA

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

Comment Submitted:

Dear People, I do not want trucks carrying highly radioactive wastes zipping around the US in large (or small numbers). This is a further reason to vote down nuclear fission power plants and have the existing ones audited. Sincerely, Will

W528-1
W528-2

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

W528-1 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.

W528-2 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.

Baker, Mary-Lane, Commenter ID No. W437

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 1:55 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10437

Thank you for your comment, Mary-Lane Baker.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10437. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 01:54:40PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10437

First Name: Mary-Lane
 Last Name: Baker
 Address: 154 Noble Fir
 City: Goldendale
 State: WA
 Zip: 98620
 Country: USA
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Dear Folks,
 We are opposed to trucking nuclear waste through the Columbia River Gorge to Hanford. This is not safe and puts the health of our community members at risk. As medical professionals, we are already too aware of the effects of nuclear production by-products on our neighbors.

Sincerely,
 Mary-Lane Baker

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

W437-1 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.

W437-1

Barbuck, Walter, Commenter ID No. T49

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20 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

21 Okay. Walter Barbuck. Who will be followed
22 by Launce Rake.

23 MR. BARBUCK: My name is Walter Barbuck, and
24 I have -- for this project, I support the No-Action
25 Alternative. I have one comment only. The others have

47

T49-1

T49-1

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.

Barbuck, Walter, Commenter ID No. T49 (cont'd)

48

1 been -- some of the others have been discussed, and
2 this is not covered by the DEIS.
3 HOSS is the only way to go. Hardened On-Site
4 Storage. This is the only thing mentioned that's
5 retrievable.
6 Once again, it's not discussed in the
7 document. Surely, a technology has to be discovered
8 where these items could be retrieved and rendered safe.
9 Once again, I support the comments of the majority of
10 the previous speakers.
11 The end of my remarks.

T49-2

T49-2 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.

Bardarson, Karin, Commenter ID No. W531

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 11:53 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10531

Thank you for your comment, Karin Bardarson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10531. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 11:53:11AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10531

First Name: Karin
Middle Initial: L
Last Name: Bardarson
Organization: citizen of Washington state
Address: 5156 Bounty Loop
City: Freeland
State: WA
Zip: 98249
Country: USA
Email: [karinvoic@gmail.com](mailto:karinvoice@gmail.com)
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am vehemently opposed to the addition of Extremely Radioactive Waste to Hanford. It is impossible to CLEAN UP Hanford while burying more HIGH-LEVEL nuclear waste. The increased contamination levels of the ground water and increased degradation of citizen's health is not acceptable.

Stop this plan NOW!

Sincerely,

Karin Bardarson
Freeland, Washington

How can we clean up Hanford and protect the Columbia if USDOE imports and buries waste with nearly as much radioactivity as in all of Hanford's High-Level Nuclear Waste Tanks?

W531-2

W531-1 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.

W531-2 See response to W531-1.

Bardarson, Karin, Commenter ID No. W531 (cont'd)

Your Voice Stands Between Our Children and 12,000 Truckloads of Extremely

Radioactive Waste

Even without an accident or terrorist attack, hundreds of cancers will be caused from trucking these wastes to Hanford through Portland, Salem, Spokane... and the groundwater flowing into the Columbia will be contaminated even more.

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

W531-3

W531-3

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 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.

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).

Barger, Stuart, Commenter ID No. T83

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12 MR. BROWN: Okay. Fine, thanks.
13 Okay. Stuart is next, and he will be followed
14 by Penny Truitt.
15 MR. BARGER: Good evening. My name is Stuart
16 Barger. I live in La Pueblo, New Mexico. I'm a
17 downwinder.
18 By the way, 12,000 cubic meters is a space the
19 size of this room, for those of you that are doing the
20 math.
21 First of all, I think we ought to just stand
22 up and say, "Stop producing radioactive waste." Yes, I
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T83-1

Barger, Stuart - T83

J-894

January 2016

T83-1 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.

Barger, Stuart, Commenter ID No. T83 (cont'd)

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22

1 know that's not a part of this environmental impact
 2 statement, but the emperor has no clothes.
 3 One side effect of this is the medical
 4 industry will scream that our health is being imperiled
 5 because they cannot use radioactive isotopes for your
 6 annual MRI. Good. Maybe that will speed the process
 7 up. It's 26 years now that the federal government has
 8 accepted responsibility for the disposal of radioactive
 9 waste, and we're reviewing a draft environmental impact
 10 statement. That's how far we've gotten in 26 years.

11 No one can guarantee that any known or
 12 proposed disposal method will be effective for the next
 13 10,000 to 50,000 years. The WIPP site will move 15
 14 feet east during that time.

15 Step number two, let's clean up all the
 16 existing sites first. How can we continue to produce
 17 radioactive waste at these sites when we're not even
 18 cleaning up what's there now?

19 Don't transport radioactive waste from one
 20 site to another. You saw on the screen from DOE that
 21 there's something like 11,000 vehicular trips or 33,000
 22 vehicular trips. Excuse me. New Mexico has the
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T83-1
(Cont.)

T83-2

T83-3

T83-2 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSS, and SRS. The ongoing cleanup efforts at these sites will continue as planned.

T83-3 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.

Barger, Stuart, Commenter ID No. T83 (cont'd)

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23

1 highest DWI rate in the nation and you're expecting
 2 three non-radioactive fatalities from those trips for
 3 those state? I don't think so.

4 And for God's sake, don't allow commercial
 5 companies to take care of their own radioactive waste.
 6 Are we going to trust Halliburton? Are we going to
 7 trust BP? I mean, it's hard enough to trust the
 8 government, which I don't, but at least we can hold you
 9 accountable.

10 (Laughter.)

11 MR. BARGER: Choose the method of containment
 12 or disposal best suited then for each site, and perhaps
 13 we ought to direct appropriate funds toward scientific
 14 resources to investigate transmutation so that the fact
 15 of trying to contain and dispose of this radioactive
 16 stuff that we chemically or scientifically degrade it.
 17 Why are we waiting ten to 50,000 years for it to self-
 18 degrade?

19 Now, in direct contradiction to all of those
 20 statements, I have a proposed alternative. I don't
 21 think we can just say "Nimbi" or let you all figure it
 22 out. This is my alternative: to build an above grade

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T83-4 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW.

T83-5 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 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.

T83-6 Comment noted.

T83-4

T83-5

T83-6

Barger, Stuart, Commenter ID No. T83 (cont'd)

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24

1 vault on the Mall in Washington, D.C.

T83-6
(Cont.)

Barnard, Douglas, Commenter ID No. W208

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 9:26 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10208

Thank you for your comment, Douglsd Barnard.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10208. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 09:25:17AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10208

First Name: Douglsd
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Barnard
Address: 611 Columbia
City: Lyle
State: WA
Zip: 08635
Country: USA
Email: globalhealth@gorge.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
due to the potential danger of transporting radioactive waste thru the Gorge I am against this idea.

| W208-1

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.

W208-1 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.

Barrett, Floy J., Commenter ID No. L406

Current regulations say that GTCC waste should be disposed in a geologic repository. Since WIPP is the only geologic repository in N.M. and it is only certified to hold transuranic waste, N.M. cannot accept GTCC waste.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that spent nuclear fuel can be stored at commercial reactors for up to 100 years. So GTCC waste could also remain at those sites for at least that time period.

The best solution at present would be to stop generating anymore of that waste. Close down all the current/old nuclear power plants and build no more. They are too hazardous and dangerous for all living things.

Chernobyl is still releasing radioactive waste 25 years after its first disaster. And they are still \$600 million euros short of funds needed to finish a containment structure for the Chernobyl reactor today.

Respectfully Submitted by:
Floy J. Barrett

Floy J. Barrett
316 Washington N.E.
Albuquerque, N.M. 87108
ph. 505) 255 1972

- L406-1 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 review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

- L406-2 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.

- L406-3 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.

Barrett, Floyd, Commenter ID No. T59

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18 MR. BROWN: Okay, I guess our next speaker is
19 Floyd Barrett, and William Radford will follow Floyd.

20 MS. BARRETT: I've been in New Mexico since
21 1969, and I've been a teacher of young children for all
22 of those years. And I'm really concerned about our

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Barrett, Floyd, Commenter ID No. T59 (cont'd)

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30

1 children, because they can't absorb the kinds of
 2 radioactive pollution that adults can, and is this
 3 going to affect them for a long time?

4 So I'd like to speak in their behalf, and
 5 because of the current -- I'm going to speak about this
 6 particular DEIS, and the current regulations say that
 7 the GTCC waste should be disposed in a geologic
 8 repository. Since WIPP is the only geological
 9 repository in New Mexico and it is only certified to
 10 hold transatlantic waste, New Mexico cannot accept GTCC
 11 waste. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has
 12 determined that spent nuclear fuel can be stored at
 13 commercial reactors for up to 100 years, so the GTCC
 14 waste could also remain at the site of production and
 15 at least for that time period, 100 years.

16 The best solution at present would be to stop
 17 generating any more of that waste, close down --
 18 (applause) -- close down all the current old nuclear
 19 power plants and build no more.. They are too hazardous
 20 and dangerous for all living things. Chernobyl is
 21 still releasing radioactive waste 25 years after its
 22 first disaster, and they are still 600 million Euros

866.488.DEPO

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T59-1

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 review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

T59-1

T59-2

T59-3

T59-2

Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative.

T59-3

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.

Barrett, Floyd, Commenter ID No. T59 (cont'd)

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1 short of funds needed to finish a containment structure
2 for the Chernobyl reactor today. So how can it ever be
3 safe? It can't.

4 So I would like to submit that for the time
5 being, that all of this GTCC waste be kept at exactly
6 where it was produced at those commercial plants and
7 leave it there for 100 years, and in that space of
8 time, maybe we'll come to some realization of a better
9 place to start. And I would also like to say that I
10 don't think any of it should be transported across the
11 state. Thank you.

T59-4

T59-4

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.

Baruch, Duncan G., Commenter ID No. W394

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 5:57 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10394

Thank you for your comment, Duncan Baruch.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10394. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 05:56:23PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10394

First Name: Duncan
Middle Initial: G
Last Name: Baruch
Address: 4502 SW Pasadena Street
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97219-7280
Country: USA
Email: c25cle@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Highly toxic, long-term toxic waste must not under any circumstances be transported or stored near where we live.

W394-1

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.

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Baruch, Duncan G. – W394

W394-1 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. 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.

Bates, Roger, Commenter ID No. W309

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 18, 2011 5:59 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10309

Thank you for your comment, Roger Bates.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10309. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 18, 2011 05:58:26PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10309

First Name: Roger
Last Name: Bates
Address: 16644 NW Paisley Dr
Address 3: 16644 NW Paisley Dr
City: Beaverton
State: OR
Zip: 97006-5262
Country: USA
Email: roger@rbates.us
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
Secretary Chu and Mr. Edelman:

Please 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.

The Hanford site is already far to heavily contaminated and poses a significant threat to communities, such as Portland, down stream of Hanford.

We need less nuclear wast at Hanford, not more.

W309-1 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. 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. 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 EIS.

W309-2 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 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.

W309-1

W309-2

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.

Baxter, Lisa, Commenter ID No. W34

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 7:50 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10034

Thank you for your comment, Lisa Baxter.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10034. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 18, 2011 07:49:37AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10034

First Name: Lisa
Last Name: Baxter
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: floetus1212@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Clean Up First!No to more nuclear waste at Hanford!!

| W34-1

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.

W34-1

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.

Bay, Scott D., Commenter ID No. W492

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:46 AM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10492

Thank you for your comment, Scott Bay.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10492. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 11:45:21AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10492

First Name: Scott
Middle Initial: D
Last Name: Bay
State: OR
Zip: 97068
Country: USA
Email: dsottbay@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
NOT IN OREGON

W492-1

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

W492-1 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. 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.

Beamer, Kelley, Commenter ID No. W182

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 11:49 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10182

Thank you for your comment, Kelley Beamer.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10182. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 11:48:22PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10182

First Name: Kelley

Middle Initial: A

Last Name: Beamer

Country: USA

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

Comment Submitted:

The columbia gorge is a national treasure and something special to be protected for generations to come. The US Department of Energy has recently proposed trucking highly radioactive waste to the Hanford site in Washington state. The 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!

An accident resulting in the spillage of highly radioactive waste would be catastrophic for the Columbia River Gorge and its residents.

I am personally tracking this issue and looking to you to STOP this proposal now.

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.

W182-1

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. 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). 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).

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).

W182-1

Beebe, Craig, Commenter ID No. W379

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 4:32 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10379

Thank you for your comment, Craig Beebe.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10379. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 04:31:50PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10379

First Name: Craig
 Middle Initial: W
 Last Name: Beebe
 Address:
 City:
 State:
 Zip:
 Country: USA
 Email: craigwbeebe@gmail.com
 Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
 Dear Secretary Chu and Mr. Edelman:

For Oregonians, the Columbia Gorge is a sacred place, as it has been for Native Americans for thousands of years. It is a place we go to hike, bike, camp, and view fantastic natural splendor. We bring out-of-town visitors to show off the beauty of the Northwest, and we shop and play in the little towns that dot both sides of the Columbia River.

25 years ago, Congress moved to protect the astonishing beauty of the Gorge by creating the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. It is a major economic engine as well as a natural treasure.

That's why it's so disturbing to hear that the Department of Energy is considering a plan that would truck radioactive materials through the Gorge, as part of a plan to make the Hanford Site a radioactive waste depository. Having grown up in eastern Washington, I am very concerned about the effects this could have on the inland areas of the Northwest. Hanford should be cleaned up, not expanded.

But even if Hanford is expanded (and I understand the challenges of disposing of radioactive waste, which is why we should create less of it in the first place), you must find alternative means of transporting waste to the site. If an accident were to happen in the Gorge, it could devastate the local environment AND economy forever, harming local populations and regional well-being. The risks are simply too great. Please find another means to dispose of and transport nuclear waste.

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W379-1 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.

W379-1

Beebe, Craig, Commenter ID No. W379 (cont'd)

I hope you will do the right thing. And the next time you are in Oregon, please come hike in the Gorge, and see for yourself why it should rightly be considered one of our nation's greatest scenic treasures.

W379-1
(Cont.)

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

Beems, William, Commenter ID No. T66

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5 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Dory Bunting is
 6 passing, so the next speaker will be William Beems, if
 7 you're ready? And he will be followed by Chelsea
 8 Collonge.

9 MR. BEEMS: Thank you, Mr. Admin, for
 10 administering this hearing and allowing the people of
 11 New Mexico to express -- one of the rare opportunities
 12 to express the dismay with regard to the actions taken
 13 previously and those to come by the DOA regarding the
 14 WIPP site outside Carlsbad.

15 My name is William Beems. I've been in New
 16 Mexico 30 years. Most of that time I've worked as an
 17 early childhood education instructor. And there's been
 18 some mention made of youth, and I look out on a whole
 19 lot of white hair, and I'm not quite there. But I was
 20 recently at a men's group where we deemed ourselves
 21 White Men with White Beards. I've been here before,
 22 and I've talked when it just used to be the WIPP

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T66-1

T66-1

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 review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

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.

Beems, William, Commenter ID No. T66 (cont'd)

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1 hearings, and I'm glad to be here to continue to let
2 you know how wrong, how wrong your thoughts are taking
3 you. I'm sorry. I am sorry.

T66-1
(Cont.)

4 The children I work with are five, six
5 years old. They're filled with innocence, filled with
6 innocence. They don't have a tiny, tiny clue as to
7 what actions the people here in this room are okaying,
8 saying that's going to be an okay thing -- don't worry.
9 Don't nobody worry; it's okay. But you know, I work
10 with the children who are a lot closer to the children
11 there, like they talk about seventh generation. And
12 I'm sorry; I hope you can reconsider. I hope you can
13 understand the wayward manner that you proceed, because
14 it's killing our children, and I cannot reiterate
15 enough how much there just needs to be no more
16 additional GTCC waste sent into this state to travel
17 across the byways that the general public share, nor
18 deposited here. Thank you.

T66-1
(Cont.)

Bice, Sarah, Commenter ID No. W27

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2011 9:04 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10027

Thank you for your comment, Sarah Bice.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10027. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 15, 2011 09:04:03PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10027

First Name: Sarah
 Middle Initial: L
 Last Name: Bice
 Address: 4905 SW Dakota Ave
 City: Corvallis
 State: OR
 Zip: 97333
 Country: USA
 Email: sfbice@yahoo.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I urge the US DOE, Sec't Steven Chu, to ban shipments of radioactive materials to Hanford for storage. Hanford is still the largest SUPER-FUND site and faces MANY chemical and highly radioactive leaks, spills, and waste already. It is dangerous to transport radioactive material on the main arteries or Oregon, Interstate 5 and Interstate 84. Both of these highways are dangerous for cars & trucks. With lot's of untrained drivers (Oregon does not require driver's education for their new teenage drivers. Also, there are lot's of careless & dangerous drivers daily under the influence of drugs. Accidents are not uncommon. The Hanford nuclear installation on the great Columbia river MUST be CLEANED UP not take more radioactive materials from other locations!

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

W27-1 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.

W27-2 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.

W27-3 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site and has made considerable progress in reducing the risk the site poses to the health and safety of workers, the public, and the environment.

W27-1

W27-2

W27-3

Blackwood, Laurie, Commenter ID No. T78

T78-1 Comment noted.

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1
2 MR. BROWN: All right, thanks very much.

3 Laurie Blackwood? Go ahead.

4 MS. BLACKWOOD: Thank you. My name's Laurie
5 Blackwood, and I've been following Helen Caldicott's
6 presentations over the last 30 years, 29 years maybe,
7 and just heard her recently. I hope many of you did,
8 too. And she said that there really is no difference
9 between the nuclear weapons industry and the nuclear
10 power industry.

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you speak a little
12 louder?

13 MS. BLACKWOOD: Yes, can you hear me? I'm
14 sorry. There we go, about that.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's better.

16 MS. BLACKWOOD: So she said there really is no
17 difference between nuclear power industry and nuclear
18 weapons industry and I trust her in that. She's very
19 well educated in this field, and I recommend her books
20 very highly, if folks have not read her books.

21 I don't know what to do, except try to
22 vote for politicians who will clean up the DoE,

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T78-1

Blackwood, Laurie, Commenter ID No. T78 (cont'd)

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1 politicians who do not claim to be environmentalists
2 and support nuclear industry, because you cannot be an
3 environmentalist if you support the nuclear industry.
4 They're entirely opposed to each other. And we need to
5 hold our politicians accountable and get them out of
6 office, every single one of them, I think, probably
7 from the state at the federal level, unless someone
8 corrects me on that.

T78-1
(Cont.)

9 But I think all the representatives and
10 senators and of course, the President, they are all
11 against life, as we know it, in terms of plants, trees,
12 human life, animal life. And I hope that the DoE will
13 get a total turnover as we slowly get better
14 politicians, politicians who will represent us and will
15 be public servants and will hire public servants in the
16 DoE. Thanks.

Blalise, Sharlane, Commenter ID No. W284

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 11:23 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10284

Thank you for your comment, Sharlane Blaise.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10284. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 11:22:38PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10284

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

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia River Gorge is a designated scenic area that should be protected not endangered by thousands of truck loads of radioactive waste. The river, wildlife habitat, and residents are at catastrophic risk. The EIS is insufficient. Plus, Hanford site is already the most polluted area in the country with old failing containers and extreme leaking.

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.

W284-1

W284-1 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.

Block, Jonathan, Commenter ID No. W5

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2011 12:01 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10005

Thank you for your comment, Jonathan Block.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10005. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: April 29, 2011 12:01:14PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10005

First Name: Jonathan

Middle Initial: M

Last Name: Block

Address: 127 Huddleston Street

City: Santa Fe

State: NM

Zip: 87501

Country: USA

Email: jblock41@gmail.com

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

Comment Submitted:

(1) The draft EIS does not meet CEQ standards for objectivity: DOE should have hired an independent contractor disinterested in promoting the continued generation of nuclear waste.

W5-1

(2) The draft EIS does not meet CEQ standards for examining reasonable alternatives--e.g., lack of need for the facility due to decommissioning all nuclear operations in the U.S. (this goes to DOE's unsuitability for conducting this EIS at all); leaving the waste in place; placing the waste in regional facilities located as close to the generation sites as possible (but not necessarily DOE facilities); reexamining the geological repository data collected in the 1980s that provided a number of potential sites for this waste that the DOE did not explore in the draft EIS.

W5-2

(3) The draft EIS fails to examine the "greenhouse gas" [GHG] emissions--despite Executive Order, CEQ and EPA requirements for such considerations in federal projects. The draft EIS should consider total GHGs generated under each of the alternatives. It also fails to compare the GHG emissions from leaving waste in place in hardened, on-site storage [HOSS] facilities versus the GHG emissions from moving the waste (i.e., the total GHGs generated from all packaging, shipping and relocating to each site versus packaging and emplacement in HOSS facilities on each site or in regional locations).

W5-3

(4) The draft EIS has the appearance of a decision already made in favor of the WIPP facility, despite DOE representatives' claims (and the claims in the draft EIS) that a decision has not been made--this again goes to DOE's prejudice, as it appears DOE not only has prejudged the decision over a site, but is trying to position that site to become the ultimate site for all nuclear waste in the U.S.

W5-4

The GTCC EIS was prepared in accordance with CEQ and DOE policy and regulations.

W5-2

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. 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.

W5-3

The analysis of air quality in the EIS addresses relevant air quality issues including GHG emissions (see Sections 4.3.1 and 8.2.1 for discussion on WIPP and LANL, respectively). 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.

W5-4

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. The EIS impact analyses for all alternatives took into consideration the factors discussed in Section 2.9 for the identification of the preferred alternative described in Section 2.10.

Block, Jonathan, Commenter ID No. W5 (cont'd)

(5) The draft EIS is inadequate as it fails to utilize the all of the transportation hazards data available from the Yucca Mountain docket, which data would also apply to moving GTCC waste to New Mexico from around the U.S.

W5-5

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.

W5-5

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, a follow-on site-specific NEPA review, including an assessment of specific routing and an accident analysis, including dedicated trains and the potential for multiple railcar accidents if applicable, will be conducted. This process will include planning that involves transportation stakeholders.

Bloomgarden, Robin, Commenter ID No. E107

From: Robin B <missrb1969@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 2:04 PM
To: Arnold Edelman
Subject: Draft EIS for Disposal of GTCC Low Level Radioactive Waste etc

Mr. Arnold Edelman,

I have kept up with and been personally involved with the more than 20 years of DOE working to clean up the mess at Hanford. It has seemed to me that the work plods along at a snails pace, but the contractors continue to be assured of a long-term high return in profits to themselves! It also looks like DOE is just moving piles of waste from place to place, where they will again need to be moved around in 20? years when they start to leak. Just as in so many other cases of government largess, this is a self perpetuating CORPORATE jobs program.

It is bad enough that you ARE still bringing in low-level wastes on a regular basis, plus the ongoing radioactive wastes from both the Columbia Station, and the Government lab on site.

And in your best case rosy scenario, you probably have another 30-40 years of work to do. Based on that, it makes no sense to begin to bring in more HIGH-LEVEL wastes to add to the mix! That, coupled with the many documented potential dangers involved with trucking these HIGH-LEVEL wastes across the country through cities and on public highways, is enough for me to strongly insist that it not be done!!

Clean up the mess that is already there, before even thinking about adding more to it. Thank you.

A very concerned citizen,
 Robin Bloomgarden
 PO Box 3965
 Portland, OR 97208-3965
 503-719-4771

E107-1 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.

E107-2 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 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.

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.

E107-1

E107-2

Bohammon, Jason, Commenter ID No. L55

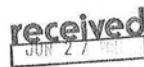
June 20, 2011

Mr. Arnold M. Edelman
DOE GTCC LTS
Cloverleaf Building, EM-43
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC. 20585

Dear Mr. Chu,

I strongly oppose Greater than Class C in New Mexico. We should look into other options in handling waste in New Mexico. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that spent nuclear fuel can stay at commercial reactor for up to 100 years. So GTCC could also remain at those sites for at least that time period.

Jason Bohammon
jabo2x@hotmail.com



- | | |
|-------|---|
| L55-1 | 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. 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 WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. |
| L55-2 | 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 |

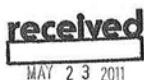
L55-1

L55-2

Bosworth, Carol, Commenter ID No. L310

13505 SE River Road #251
Portland OR 97222-8232
15 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



Gentlemen:

These comments relate to the Public Hearings on the USDOE proposal to send high-level and long-lived radioactive waste to Hanford WA.

I urge you to consider how these proposals look to American citizens who have wrestled with the Hanford contamination for over 50 years, with no redress, no serious engagement by the government to clean it up, no concern by authorities for the hazards. Serious radioactivity is steadily leaching through unstable layers of landscape toward the major water passageway of our entire region, the Columbia River. This has been and will continue to affect our land, our water supply, our food chain, and our air quality—all with radioactive materials far above the limits permissible for health and life. Once the mass of that waste reaches the river, it will spread far beyond recall or repair. We are running out of time to solve this problem.

As citizens here, we see the nuclear industry as beyond both moral action and responsible behavior in the use of land and water. Nothing, even court action, has reached this industry with the necessity of cleanup of this site. Responsible cleanup and management could have helped your public image here as a responsible industry.

Now there are steps you could take to help correct your reputation toward being responsible and moral industry managers. They involve considering better alternatives for handling the waste products of the industry. These include your choices you must make now:

1. Highly radioactive and long-lived wastes should be disposed of in a deep and stable underground geologic formation, and NOT in landfills, nor

L310-1 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.

L310-2 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.

L310-1

L310-2

Bosworth, Carol, Commenter ID No. L310 (cont'd)

in trenches, nor in boreholes, nor in vaults which all are unstable and threaten groundwater and life of the area. Evidence: Hanford

2. Reduce the amount of highly radioactive wastes created, by designing more efficient reactors and limiting the plans for building more of them. You should provide environmental impact statements that consider ALL reasonable alternatives, including ways to avoid making as much waste.

3. Include in your considered alternatives, the stable Granite Shield of North America. This is been the recommendation of the best science for decades, and it is immoral to avoid this option because of present-day costs to establish it. The long-term cost of ignoring this choice in favor of unstable underground sites is immoral and dangerous to human survival. There is no cheap way to ensure human survival!

4. Storage and disposal of highly radioactive waste should never be done as liquids. Projects that require hardened forms of storage must be chosen from the beginning, if planning new reactors. This must not be sidestepped out of concern for cost.

5. A thorough study of cumulative environmental impacts of all USDOE's proposals to use Hanford as a waste dump, to leave high-level waste tank residues and leaks in the soil, and all the risks along all the routes of travel for trucking wastes to the site, should be assembled into one environmental impact statement, for this entire proposal.

Please consider making moral choices at this time, in hopes to minimize or eliminate damage from earthquakes and environmental disasters, terrorism, or sheer overwhelm of the site by volume of material. We all know we are due for earthquakes of large magnitude in this area. To make plans for design of a nuclear industry program without considering maximum safety and eliminating ALL possible hazards, is immoral. As citizens of this area, we are all watching you. We have been watching you for decades. We are not happy with what you have shown us of your moral judgment and wisdom. We are not happy with the nuclear industry for ignoring life-threatening issues. We do have alternatives to nuclear industry and we will urge that they be chosen if the nuclear industry is unwilling to meet our needs for a livable environment now and in the long future, beyond our children and grandchildren.

L310-3 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.

L310-4 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.

L310-5 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.

L310-6 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.

Bosworth, Carol, Commenter ID No. L310 (cont'd)

Sincerely,



Carol Bosworth

A concerned citizen of the Pacific Northwest.

Brasher, Charles and Lavis, Betty, Commenter ID No. W144

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 7:31 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W144-1 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.

W144-2 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.

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.

W144-1
W144-2

Brennan, Colm, Commenter ID No. T131

Capital Reporting Company

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16 MR. BRENNAN: Hello. I'm Colm Brennan from
17 Aloha, and I would just like to say that I went to a
18 meeting in Cascade Locks, I believe it was three or
19 four months ago, and the DOE was there with the
20 dog-and-pony show. They told us that they were
21 cleaning up the site at Hanford. And what we found
22 out is they were decommissioning a nuclear reactor
23 and they found that, oh, boy, there was a crack in
24 the concrete below the reactor, and there was leakage
25 of technetium and chromium. And this was new to

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Brennan, Colm, Commenter ID No. T131 (cont'd)

T131-1 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.

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1 them, and they didn't know what they were going to do
2 about it, and the contractors didn't know what to do
3 about it.

4 So now they come to us and say they want to dump
5 more nuclear waste at Hanford. They can't deal with
6 the waste they have now. How are they going to deal
7 with any new waste? And why should we allow them to
8 deliver any new waste to Hanford? I'm against it
9 because it's totally unsafe, and it's insanity. If
10 you can't deal with what you have now, how can you
11 deal with any more? And the waste they are talking
12 about bringing should be left where it is. We should
13 not be the dumping ground for the waste of the United
14 States. Thank you.

T131-1

Brennan, John, Commenter ID No. W484

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 7:12 PM
To: gtccéiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10484

Thank you for your comment, John Brennan.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10484. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 07:12:06PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10484

First Name: John
Last Name: Brennan
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: john@frozenpoodle.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please don't bring radioactive materials through Portland. The consequences of an accident are too grave.

| W484-1

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

W484-1 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.

Brenner, Loretta, Commenter ID No. W534

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 12:50 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10534

Thank you for your comment, Loretta Brenner.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10534. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 12:49:53PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10534

First Name: Loretta
 Last Name: Brenner
 State: OR
 Zip: 97330
 Country: USA
 Email: lkbrener@comcast.net

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

Comment Submitted:

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Public Comment

We can't cleanup Hanford and protect our Columbia River while more waste gets dumped at Hanford - Put Cleanup First!

No, I don't approve of 12,000 + semi-trucks of the highest level radioactive waste products (spent fuel rods) from about 100 very old nuclear (mid 70's) power plants be shipped all over across the nation to store at Hanford with the rest of the radioactive waste that they have not even been able to deal with after 60 years and still the cleanup budget exceeds \$2 billion a year and they won't ever have it all cleaned up. What can we do for electrical power??? Try using LESS...there are safer ways to boil water than nuclear and coal !!!! The sun is quite an amazing unlimited and safe power generator!

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.

W534-1 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, and the ongoing cleanup efforts will continue.

W534-2 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.

W534-3 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.

W534-4 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.

Brenner, Loretta, Commenter ID No. W534 (cont'd)

USDOE's environmental impact statement (EIS) on its proposal to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump for the extremely radioactive GTCC wastes admits that putting the waste in landfill trenches at Hanford would result in annual radiation doses of 48 millirem per year to the people who will be drinking the groundwater - which flows straight to the Columbia.

That's a radiation level which would cause fatal cancers in approximately 1 to 2.5% of the Native American children living in the area under Yakama, Umatilla and Nez Perce Treaty Rights.

Those cancer risks and radiation doses do NOT include the doses from the adjacent landfill, over which we sued USDOE for adopting a separate proposal to use as a national radioactive waste dump. Nor does it include the risk from the adjacent state operated UNLINED, leaking soil trenches of the commercial radioactive waste dump at Hanford. Heart of America Northwest and the Yakama Nation are working closely together suing the State for operating the unlined leaking radioactive waste dump and planning to just cover it with dirt instead of cleaning up the chemical and radioactive wastes.

W534-4
(Cont.)

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.

Bronson, Ann, Commenter ID No. W278

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 8:09 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10278

Thank you for your comment, Ann Bronson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10278. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 08:08:49PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10278

First Name: Ann
 Last Name: Bronson
 Organization: retired
 State: OR
 Zip: 97031
 Country: USA
 Email: bop@gorge.net
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
 As a resident of the Columbia River Gorge, I oppose the shipment of any nuclear waste on I-84 to Hanford.

Hanford is already contaminated and needs to be cleaned up. Existing waste is moving toward the Columbia River, a vital waterway which must be protected. Clean-up should be the top priority ... please do not add any more nuclear waste to this site.

Thank you for your consideration.

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.

W278-1 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.

W278-1

Brooks, Sarah, Commenter ID No. W457

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 1:30 AM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10457

Thank you for your comment, Sarah Brooks.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10457. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 01:30:08AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10457

First Name: Sarah
Last Name: Brooks
Address: 1817 SE Mulberry
Address 3:
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97214
Country: USA
Email: sassafrasi@hotmail.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.

W457-1

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

W457-2

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

W457-3

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.

W457-4

This is totally insane to put all peoples in this area at risk! We are already at risk from the unlined leaking waste dump at Hanford.. we MUST clean up and NOT ADD to this already severe problem! In addition to possible accidents from transporting trucks, there is already a high danger from radiation leakage from these trucks! Do NOT, I repeat DO NOT jeopardize life, health and sanity! We people have rights and we are speaking up against this utterly insane proposal.

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

W457-1 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.

W457-2 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.

W457-3 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.

W457-4 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.

Browning, Linda, Commenter ID No. W466

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 10:18 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10466

Thank you for your comment, Linda Browning.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10466. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 10:18:00AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10466

First Name: Linda
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Browning
City: Beaverton
State: OR
Zip: 97008
Country: USA
Email: imbrowning08@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not allow radioactive waste to be transported through the Columbia Gorge. The risk of a truck overturning and spreading waste is unthinkable but all too real. | W466-1

Clean up the waste at Hanford--don't add to it. It is already a huge dump that has long term health consequences for humans and the environment. | W466-2

Thank you,

Linda Browning

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.

W466-1 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.

W466-2 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 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.

Bruvold, James, Commenter ID No. W71

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 6:00 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10071

Thank you for your comment, James Bruvold.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10071. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 26, 2011 05:59:16AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10071

First Name: James
Last Name: Bruvold
Country: USA
Email: jbruvold@efn.org
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

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

From: James Bruvold [mailto:jbruvold@efn.org]
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 3:23 PM
To: Arnold Edelman
Subject: Public Comment on GTCC LLRW

May 23, 2011

Office of Technical and Regulatory Support

(EM-43)

U.S. Department of Energy

1000 Independence Avenue, SW

Washington, DC 20585-0119

Re: Public Comment on Draft EIS for the Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C
(GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Waste (DOE/EIS-0375-D)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the most ambitious mission

Bruvold, James, Commenter ID No. W71 (cont'd)

of the U.S. Department of Energy, dealing with the environmental legacy of the Cold War national defense activities. I have a plan and a method to assist in these cleanup activities. Let me introduce you to the science and technology that I believe can help you accomplish your mission.

Apparently various strains of soil fungus exhibit the tendency to sequester heavy metal radioactive contaminants into their cell structure and utilize the disintegration energy as a life source. It has been estimated that over 1.5 million species of fungus proliferate our planet, and are one of the oldest living species, found even at great depths in the earth. Arbuscular mycorrhizal soil fungi link their root cells (hyphae) to soil particles with these microscopic sized structures. Under the right conditions hyphae can grow so quickly that it has been estimated the amount of hyphae produced in only one day by just one soil fungus would be almost a mile long.

All aerobic life forms, including fungi, require carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, plus 20 or more essential micro-nutrients to thrive. All of these essential nutrients may be produced in a compost derived from a natural biological decay process on a industrial scale by the conversion of municipal wastes. If these composed municipal wastes were introduced into radioactive contaminated soils to feed existing fungi, this idea may prove to be a long-term solution to a very difficult problem.

With existing technology the Tri-Cities near the Hanford Site can produce an estimated 3,000 dry tons per month of compost using a patented and proven process. The process accepts curbside municipal solid waste and blends wastewater treatment biosolids to achieve a Class A composted material that is EPA approved for commercial horticulture and home garden use.

The method which I propose to solicit to the National Energy Technology Laboratory is to form a consortium between units of local governments responsible for waste disposal for the purpose of creating a public benefit corporation to operate, maintain, and train new workers. The facility will include an education program that includes the children and families of workers, as well as medical screening for those who may be subject to bio-accumulation due to previous medical conditions.

The facility that I have in mind will be an employment training center with hands-on job training for the disadvantaged and under employed. The facility will provide approximately 30 union-wage jobs and provide public education to create permaculture gardens for local food production as well as supervised day care services and a senior center for gardening activities at the site.

W71-1

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.

Bruvold, James, Commenter ID No. W71 (cont'd)

Public Comment – Page 2

If the U.S. Department of Energy were to agree to purchase this compost at the full value of production including royalties to the patent holders, under say a 40 year contract, financial investors may be interested to implement this plan. Currently I am developing an engineered cost estimate to acquire the technology and perform the commissioning of such a facility in the Tri-Cities area.

Published papers on the subject of sequestering radioactive elements into soils with fungi include:

"Role of fungi in the biochemical fate of depleted uranium"

Current Biology 18(9)R375-77 in 2008

By among others Prof. Geoffrey Gadd, Head of the Division of Molecular and Environmental Biology

College of Life Sciences, Dundee University, Scotland.

W71-1
(Cont.)

"Fungi as potential bioremediation agents in soil contaminated with heavy radioactive elements"

Biochem Soc. Trans. 1998, November 26 (4) 666-70

By among others Gray SN, Faculty of Science, Technology and Design

University of Luton, UK

"Fungal transformations of uranium oxides"

Environmental Microbiology 9(7) 1696-710

Other sources of information may be found at National Center for Biotechnology Information

National Institutes for Health, Division of the National Library of Medicine.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

Bruvold, James, Commenter ID No. W71 (cont'd)

Respectfully,

James C. Bruvold, PE

Consulting Engineer

Energy and Environmental Sciences Division

Sun Rays Mechanical Contractors, Inc.

2120 CR 335, Pagosa Springs, CO 81147

Mail: P.O. Box 578, Veneta, OR 97487-0578

Phone: (541) 935-4374

jbruvold@efn.org

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.

Bryant, Nita S., Commenter ID No. W463

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 9:32 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10463

Thank you for your comment, Nita Bryant.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10463. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 09:31:37AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10463

First Name: Nita
Middle Initial: S
Last Name: Bryant
Organization: member of planet
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: nitasue@spiritone.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not truck old nuclear waste to Hanford! Please do not build more nuclear power plants. Let us harness the power of the sun which will not harm us now or in the future.

Help us educate each other on better ways to use energy and honor and respect each other and the planet we live on.

I love life and where I live.

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.

W463-1 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.

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.

W463-1

Bryant, Sally, Commenter ID No. W310

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 18, 2011 6:24 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10310

Thank you for your comment, sally bryant.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10310. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 18, 2011 06:24:22PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10310

First Name: sally
Middle Initial: t
Last Name: bryant
Address: 5211 big ranch road
City: napa
State: CA
Zip: 94558
Country: USA
Email: sally@katesvineyard.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Do not transport radioactive waste through the Columbia River Gorge; it is far too dangerous.

| W310-1

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.

W310-1 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.

Buehre, Kim, Commenter ID No. L87

Jun 24 11 02:52p Kim M. Buehre

p.2

June 24, 2011



Kim M. Buehre
226 Espinoza Road
Ranchos de Taos, NM 87557

Comment:

I am against building a new Chemical and Metallurgical Research Replacement Nuclear Facility in Los Alamos.

I doubt if any site is 100% safe geologically or otherwise to handle as dangerous a material as Plutonium, but the more important point is that the world does not need more nuclear bomb pits or more nuclear bombs!

Increasing nuclear pit and bomb production decreases our security and would compromise our efforts for nuclear arms reduction. Nuclear weapons are useless against terrorist attack. Increasing production of Nuclear weapons would spur a new nuclear arms race with other nations.

Creating more plutonium pits is extremely dangerous. Any accident could turn many cities and towns in northern New Mexico into ghost towns. Any increase of risk of cancer for Americans (or anyone) is unacceptable.

It is time to stop going down this path of sheer madness.

The only research money that I would approve of would be for the purpose of eliminating or disposing of all nuclear weapons, plutonium and other nuclear materials and for dismantling present nuclear power plants. The money spent and the time of the talented people of Los Alamos should be used to develop renewable energy technologies and to solve the problem of Climate change.

I personally believe that the role of man kind should be to try and live sustainability and in peace for as long as our sun can sustain life on earth. This should be done no matter what the economic price. Doesn't that sound better than war at all costs?

Sincerely,

Kim M. Buehre

L87-1

The Chemical and Metallurgical Research Replacement Facility is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS. Additionally, 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.

L87-1

Bushman, Gary, Commenter ID No.W602

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, June 21, 2011 12:25 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10333

Thank you for your comment, Gary Bushman.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10333. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 21, 2011 12:24:30PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10333

First Name: Gary
 Last Name: Bushman
 State: OR
 Country: USA
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
 Secretary Chu and Mr. Edelman:

As a full time resident of Hood River, Oregon I would greatly appreciate you removing 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.

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.

This proposal means that thousands of trucks with dangerous radioactive waste would be traveling along interstate routes, passing through our cities and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. I-84 travels the length of the Gorge and is often within a few feet of homes, schools, critical wildlife habitat and the Columbia River. The risk of an accident is simply too great, and the environmental and human health costs are unacceptable.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) fails to consider the risks involved in transporting these waste materials to Hanford. The DEIS does not include a 2008 USDOE study that estimated 800 adult cancer deaths would occur due to ambient radiation from the transport vehicles alone. Nor does the DEIS include the unimaginable number of deaths and environmental damage resulting from a truck accident, an earthquake or an intentional attack.

Finally, on the 25th Anniversary of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, we should celebrate the past and future protection of the Columbia Gorge--not propose more dangers to this national treasure.

W602-1 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.

W602-2 The GTCC EIS does consider risks involved in transporting these waste materials to Hanford and through the Columbia River Gorge (Chapter 6.2.9., Transportation), as well as risks due to an earthquake (Chapter 6.2.4.1, Facility Accidents) or an intentional attack (Chapter 5.3.4.4, Intentional Destructive Acts). 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 wastes at multiple locations, and can be conducted in a safe manner based on compliance with 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 (LCFs).

The 800 LCF value for transportation risk referenced in the comment is not applicable to the GTCC EIS. DOE believes that the value is from the results provided in the *Draft Global Nuclear Energy Partnership Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (GNEP PEIS)* regarding transportation of SNF and HLW that was canceled by DOE on June 29, 2009 (74 FR 31017). The same types of transportation 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.

W602-1

W602-2

Bushman, Gary, Commenter ID No.W602 (cont'd)

I am joined in opposition to transporting more nuclear waste to Hanford by Friends of the Columbia Gorge, Heart of America Northwest, Columbia Riverkeeper, 17 Oregon legislators, Congressman Earl Blumenauer, U.S. Senator Merkley, U.S. Senator Wyden and many others.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Gary Bushman

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

Butz, Andrew, Commenter ID No. L401

**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: ANDREW BUTZTitle: FacultyOrganization: Portland Community College, Sylvania - 97217Address: City: State: Zip Code: Phone: (971) 722-6111 (x3453) E-Mail Address: anbutz@yahoo.comComment:

I strongly oppose use of the Hanford (WA) site for any future proposed disposal of GTCC radioactive waste or GTCC-like rad. waste. The long-term focus must be on clean-up and remediation, at Hanford & other US sites. Plutonium-based (other) nuclear waste production must halt across the US. Neither geologic, above-grade near-surface trench, nor borehole is acceptable. Centralized waste facilities are NOT acceptable - neither at Hanford nor other localities.

Please use other side if more space is needed.

L401-1

L401-2

L401-3

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

Bynum, Vann, Commenter ID No. T95

Capital Reporting Company 54

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11 MR. BROWN: Okay. Vann Bynum, and he will be
12 followed by Charlo.
13 MR. BYNUM: Thank you for the opportunity to
14 speak to you tonight. I'm a resident of Wachi Valley
15 (phonetic). I'm also affiliated with one of the
16 companies that's building a facility to build
17 Molybdenum-99.
18 Opening of a GTCC disposal facility will be a
19 significant benefit to the companies that are looking
20 to do this and will benefit our ability to provide this
21 essential medical isotope for our neighbors and our
22 country.

866.488.DEPO
www.CapitalReportingCompany.com

T95-1

Implementation of DOE's preferred alternative would provide a disposal capability for GTCC LLRW, including medical sealed sources and GTCC LLRW from the production of molybdenum-99 for medical applications.

Bynum, Vann, Commenter ID No. T95 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

55

1 As noted earlier in some of the remarks, these
2 medical isotopes are used in over 55,000 procedures a
3 day for all of us. Today the U.S. imports all of those
4 medical isotopes from foreign countries, and over the
5 past few years we've seen some significant impacts to
6 our medical community's ability to take care of all of
7 us by shortages raised by the reliability of some of
8 these other facilities.

9 In fact, the major producer for medical
10 isotopes in the United States is a foreign country, and
11 they are going to be shutting down that facility in the
12 next few years, leaving the medical community with no
13 other alternatives.

14 Having been personally impacted by this in my
15 family, that's a significant concern to me.

16 Opening a disposal site for GTCC waste will be
17 of tremendous benefit to the companies, not just the
18 one that I'm working with but for a number of the
19 companies to address this pressing medical requirement
20 and will facilitate the continuation of the outstanding
21 medical system that we have and the care that we all
22 receive.

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T95-1
(Cont.)

Bynum, Vann, Commenter ID No. T95 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

56

1 And I encourage DOE to expeditiously open
2 reliable GTCC disposal site consistent with all the
3 laws and requirements as quickly as possible.

4 Thank you.

T95-1
(Cont.)

Cain, Nikki, Commenter ID No. E69

From: Nikki Cain <nikkicain09@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 5:29 PM
To: gtccels@anl.gov
Subject: public comment for LANL proposal for a GTCC site

To whom it may concern at the Department of Energy or
Dear Mr. Aronld Edelman,

I am writing to express my disapproval of the DOE's plan to construct a site at Los Alamos National Labratory in Los Alamos ,N.M. to dump GTCC Waste and GTCC-like waste.

First of all, a complete new environmental impact statement (EIS) is needed, a SEIS can not adequately assess the impacts of a CMRR-NF at LANL. This is vital since the plan is to construct a site in a seismic fault zone. This is completely irresponsible to the local neighboring communities, to future generations, and to the world community. We should be looking at the events in Japan and realizing that not only do accidents naturally occur but that they can effect the entire world. The cost of trying to build a plutonium pit production complex in a geologically unstable area are just too high, finacially and physically. People who live in the surrounding areas feel the seismic activity on a regular basis. People talk about the seismic tremors that they feel in the area. Although we are not a local that is known for earthquakes, the locals know that small ones happen and they happen regularly. Just a looking around at the local landscape from, Jemez Mountain to the Rio Grande Groge, one can tell that the earth is active here. To build any waste site here is irresponsible and reckless.

A new nuclear facility will detract from the cleanup of the existing mess in Los ALamos. Again, the locals know. We know that there are 50 - 60 year old sites at LANL that have never been cleaned up. We know that waste leeches out of the arroyos and down into the Rio Grande river. I even believe that there is Congressional evidence of this fact. All of that mess should be cleaned up and no new facilities should be allowed to operate and potentially further pollute the fragile ecosystem of the arid southwest. I personally live up stream from Los Alamos and feel grateful that I can take my family, my children, my pets to play in the waters of the Rio Grande. I wont touch the river after it passes Los Alamos. I was raised in Las Cruces, down stream of LANL. The river is damaged enough by dams, agriculture, the northern cities to make what was once a bountiful life force of the region into a ditch. All that waste goes into the agriculture in the south as the farmers pull the water out of the Rio Grande and into their fields. We'll have nuclear chili next. Why should we continue to poison ourselves further? The DOE has a responsibly to to people it serves not to pollute our children, our food, and our land.

The best alternative is for the DOE to develop others means of protecting and energizing our nation besides the use of nuclear devices. Poisoning the land for countless generations to come is what the DOE is really talking about when discussing plans to create anything related to nuclear energy or weapons. Despite popular ideas that nuclear anything can be clean and safe, we know that nuclear waste does not go away for thousands of years. So what if in 2099 we have an earthquake that is 5.0 or higher? What happens to the "safe" nuclear waste then? (Nuclear chili, for sure.) There are too many possibilities that can play out in the future to ever make nuclear waste "safe". It is a major sell-out to believe otherwise. Unforgivably, too many of the officials who are meant to protect us are on or have been on the payrolls of the industries that they are suppose to be protecting us from. It is the DOE's responsiblity to put the public and future public's safety first. Zero nuclear activity is the only acceptable alternative. LANL could be turned into a facility that can create solutions for renewable energy needs, solutions for water shortages, solutions for climate control and change, solutions for the cultural devices that create terrorism. It's should be brain factory for the common good of all the peoples of the earth not the

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Cain, Nikki – E69

J-945

January 2016

E69-1 Comments regarding the Chemical and Metallurgical Research Replacement Facility 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. 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. 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 these federal sites because they currently have operating radioactive waste disposal facilities, except for the WIPP Vicinity, which is near an operating geologic repository. See Section 8.1.2.1.4 for discussion on seismicity at LANL.

E69-2 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at LANL and ongoing cleanup efforts will continue as planned. Potential impacts to water resource and other resource areas from the proposed action were evaluated in the GTCC EIS (Chapter 8). The results of the evaluation were taken into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative presented in the Final EIS.

E69-3 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.

E69-1

E69-2

E69-3

Cain, Nikki, Commenter ID No. E69 (cont'd)

E69-4 Comment noted.

dump site for the destruction of lives through the pollution and derogation of our environment. All we really have is the future, we know it's coming and that nothing can stop it. What do we want it to look like? I, for one, would like to see the future is a place where all are welcome and safe. I would love nothing better than a nuclear free world because then I would know that no matter what my great-great-great granddaughter has to face in her life time that it wouldn't include cancers in her children and neighbors or mutations of food and wildlife. That she too can wake in the morning and breathe the clean air; grow her own food if she wishes, and live a life free of the stress and fear of what nuclear waste, energy and weapons can do. That she can trust in the physical world around her to provide and enliven her and not to poison her.

E69-3
(Cont.)

Thank you for creating time for public comment. More time should be given for the public to educate themselves and create comments before action is taken . My personal information may be used to support my comment, so that it can be entered into the public comment record.

E69-4

Thank You,

Ann-Nicole Cain

6275 NDCBU
Taos, NM
87571
575-776-1264
nikkicain09@gmail.com

Call, Beth, Commenter ID No. L51

received
JUL 5 2011

102 Otis
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 23, 2011

TO: USDOE

Making Hanford the nuclear waste depository for the US would show an outrageous lack of concern for the health and safety of Americans who live in the area drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries. It is 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 plants.

12,600 truckloads of extremely radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I-84, and I-90. The public would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the way, even if there were no accidents or terrorist attacks. And accidents are inevitable.

Trucks carrying highly active radioactive waste would be a prime target for terrorists. In a single attack they could contaminate hundreds of square miles in Washington and Oregon, including major cities like Portland, Vancouver, and Spokane, for many generations to come. Cancer deaths would spike horrifically, especially among children and women. There would be massive environmental destruction.

So why hasn't the Department of Homeland Security expressed concern about this proposal? At airports we must submit to ever more invasive procedures, ostensibly to protect us from terrorists. Yet surely these truckloads of highly radioactive waste present a much greater threat.

No further nuclear power plants should be built unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is discovered. So far vitrification, the proposed solution for decades, has yet to become a reality. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.

Thank you,

Beth Call
Beth Call

L51-1 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.

L51-2 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. The GTCC EIS estimates 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.

L51-3 See response to L51-2.

L51-4 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.

L51-5 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.

Call, Beth, Commenter ID No. W504

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 6:34 PM
To: mail_gtcceisarchives; gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtcceis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10504
Attachments: Beth's_letter_to_DOE_6-24-11_GTCC10504.doc

Thank you for your comment, Beth Call.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10504. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 06:33:44PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10504

First Name: Beth
Last Name: Call
Address: 102 Otis St.
City: Walla Walla
State: WA
Zip: 99362
Country: USA
Email: trollhouse@bmi.net

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

Attachment: Beth's letter to DOE, 6-24-11.doc

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.

Call, Beth, Commenter ID No. W504 (cont'd)

102 Otis
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 23, 2011

TO: USDOE

Making Hanford the nuclear waste depository for the US would show an outrageous lack of concern for the health and safety of Americans who live in the area drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries. It is 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 plants.

12,600 truckloads of extremely radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I-84, and I-90. The public would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the way, even if there were no accidents or terrorist attacks. And accidents are inevitable.

Trucks carrying highly active radioactive waste would be a prime target for terrorists. In a single attack they could contaminate hundreds of square miles in Washington and Oregon, including major cities like Portland, Vancouver, and Spokane, for many generations to come. Cancer deaths would spike horrifically, especially among children and women. There would be massive environmental destruction.

So why hasn't the Department of Homeland Security expressed concern about this proposal? At airports we must submit to ever more invasive procedures, ostensibly to protect us from terrorists. Yet surely these truckloads of highly radioactive waste present a much greater threat.

No further nuclear power plants should be built unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is discovered. So far vitrification, the proposed solution for decades, has yet to become a reality. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.

Thank you,

Beth Call

- | | |
|--------|------------------------|
| W504-1 | See response to L51-1. |
| W504-2 | See response to L51-2. |
| W504-3 | See response to L51-2. |
| W504-4 | See response to L51-4. |
| W504-5 | See response to L51-5. |

Call, Tom, Commenter ID No. W505

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 6:36 PM
To: mail_gtcceisarchives; gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtcceis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10505
Attachments: Tom's_letter_to_DOE_6-24-11_GTCC10505.doc

Thank you for your comment, Tom Call.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10505. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 06:36:14PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10505

First Name: Tom
Last Name: Call
Address: 102 Otis
City: Walla Walla
State: WA
Zip: 99362
Country: USA

Email: songsong@bmi.net

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

Attachment: Tom's letter to DOE, 6-24-11.doc

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.

Call, Tom, Commenter ID No. W505 (cont'd)

TO: USDOE

102 Otis St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362
June 23, 2011

I strongly oppose making Hanford the national radioactive dump site. It is 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 extremely radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I84, and I-90. The public would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the routes, even if there are no accidents or terrorist attacks. And there are bound to be accidents.

Our government claims to protect its citizens from terrorists by ever more invasive procedures at airports. Yet the Department of Homeland Security apparently has shown no concern about the highly radioactive plutonium shipments that would be a prime target for terrorists. Hundreds of square miles in southern Washington and Northern Oregon, including major cities like Portland, Vancouver, and Spokane would be radioactively contaminated for many generations to come, causing a huge spike in cancer deaths, especially of children. Such a catastrophe would also wreak massive environmental destruction.

No further nuclear power plants should be built unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is found. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.

Thank you,

Tom Call

W505-1 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.

W505-2 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 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. The GTCC EIS estimates 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.

W505-3 See response to W505-2.

W505-4 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.

W505-5 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.

Call, Tom, Commenter ID No. L505

<p>received JUL - 5 2011</p> <p>TO: USDOE</p> <p>I strongly oppose making Hanford the national radioactive dump site. It is 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.</p> <p>12,600 truckloads of extremely radioactive waste would come through Portland and Spokane on I-5, I84, and I-90. The public would be exposed to radiation from the trucks along the routes, even if there are no accidents or terrorist attacks. And there are bound to be accidents.</p> <p>Our government claims to protect its citizens from terrorists by ever more invasive procedures at airports. Yet the Department of Homeland Security apparently has shown no concern about the highly radioactive plutonium shipments that would be a prime target for terrorists. Hundreds of square miles in southern Washington and Northern Oregon, including major cities like Portland, Vancouver, and Spokane would be radioactively contaminated for many generations to come, causing a huge spike in cancer deaths, especially of children. Such a catastrophe would also wreak massive environmental destruction.</p> <p>No further nuclear power plants should be built unless a safe way of storing nuclear waste is found. The nuclear waste that already exists should be stored in deep geologic repositories.</p> <p>Thank you, <i>Tom Call</i> Tom Call</p>	<p>L505-1 See response to W505-1.</p> <p>L505-2 See response to W505-2.</p> <p>L505-3 See response to W505-3.</p> <p>L505-4 See response to W505-4.</p> <p>L505-5 See response to W505-5.</p>
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Call, Tom – L505

Campbell, Patricia Commenter ID No. W294

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 9:38 AM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10294

Thank you for your comment, Patricia Campbell.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10294. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 17, 2011 09:38:06AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10294

First Name: Patricia
 Middle Initial: A
 Last Name: Campbell
 Address: 15450 S W Pleasant Hill R.
 City: Sherwood
 State: OR
 Zip: 97140
 Country: USA
 Email: pat@elkcoove.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia Gorge Scenic Area is a one of the most beautiful and spectacular places left on earth. Trucking garbage from Portland to Arlington is bad enough. We must not have radio active waste trucked through the Gorge!

W294-1

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

W294-1 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.

Campbell, Rebecca, Commenter ID No. T173

Capital Reporting Company 68

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8 MR. BROWN: Rebecca will be followed by Nick
9 Wilson.
10 MS. CAMPBELL: Rebecca Em Campbell, Seattle,
11 Washington. Here because there were too few public
12 hearings in the venues there should have been and too
13 little publicity by the U.S. government and by those
14 nonprofits tasked with dealing with nonnuclear
15 issues.
16 The Hanford superfund site, as well as all the
17 superfund sites, are unnecessary problems. As a
18 matter of fact, the Department of Energy has had the
19 technology to clean up the sites for over six --
20 probably over 60 to 65 years. In this envelope is a
21 35-page article that I sent out earlier today to
22 activist sites and to some government officials that
23 shows that they have a type of borer machine called a
24 Subterrane, which is kept top secret. Lithium
25 powered, can bore seven to seven and a half miles per

T173-1

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T173-1 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.

Campbell, Rebecca, Commenter ID No. T173 (cont'd)

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1 day, create tunnels 40 feet in diameter with
2 automatic vitrification that could confine the
3 nuclear waste that they are now placing in unlined
4 trenches in the ground in deliberate ecoside and
5 genocide against the people of America and the
6 planet.

T173-1
(Cont.)

7 The idea of renewable energy is somewhat of a
8 travesty if we confine it only to solar and wind and
9 some of the other conventionally considered options.

10 Over 100 years ago Nikola Tesla came up with
11 zero-free and zero-point energy and was immediately
12 defunded by his funders, J.P. Morgan and John D.
13 Rockefeller. Because of this -- oh, and after his
14 death, mysteriously -- which mysteriously happened on
15 his way to have dinner with President Franklin D.
16 Roosevelt in 1944, all of his notebooks and works
17 were confiscated by the United States Government.
18 The Pentagon black budget, which has not only
19 confiscated it but weaponized and put it in private
20 hands of contractors where we have no access to any
21 proof of this because FOIA requests are not respected
22 by private corporations.

23 So, as to sacred sites, I think we need to
24 consider the planet a sacred site and extend that to
25 all that we do, including the need to deal with the

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Campbell, Rebecca, Commenter ID No. T173 (cont'd)

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1 number one terrorist organization in the world that
2 is preventing this, which is the United States
3 government and its military.
4 Thank you, and good evening.

Carlson, Kevin, Commenter ID No. W554

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 7:40 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10554

Thank you for your comment, Kevin Carlson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10554. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 07:40:21PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10554

First Name: Kevin
Middle Initial: J
Last Name: Carlson
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City: Seattle
State: WA
Zip: 98105
Country: USA
Email: kevin@hoanw.org
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Hanford is not a suitable site for the storage of additional radioactive waste. The site is currently not in compliance with environmental laws and should be taken off the table regarding any additional waste shipments. It is also unacceptable that the DOE is considering burying the GTCC waste in trenches and boreholes. Waste this highly radioactive belongs in a deep geological repository which is suitable for long term storage, not in shallow holes or trenches above the groundwater near a major river.

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

1

W554-1 DOE plans to keep its commitments regarding sending offsite waste to Hanford. The limitations and exemptions defined in DOE's January 6, 2006, Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington (as amended on June 5, 2008) regarding State of Washington v. Bodman (Civil No. 2:03-cv-05018-AAM), signed by DOE, the State of Washington Department of Ecology, the Washington State Attorney General's Office, and the U.S. Department of Justice, will remain in place.

W554-2 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. 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.

W554-1

W554-2

Carver, Heather, Commenter ID No. W467

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 11:00 AM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10467

Thank you for your comment, Heather Carver.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10467. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 10:59:50AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10467

First Name: Heather
Last Name: Carver
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: tierrabodhi@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

I do not want to see Hanford selected as a radioactive waste dump. There is already too much there and the cleanup is taking forever. Trucking waste through Oregon and Washington to be stored there is totally unacceptable.
This waste will cause cancer and who know what other effects on humans and wildlife for long after we're gone--
hundreds of thousands of years.

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

W467-1

W467-1 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. The limitations and exemptions defined in DOE's January 6, 2006, Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington (as amended on June 5, 2008) regarding State of Washington v. Bodman (Civil No. 2:03-cv-05018-AAM), signed by DOE, the State of Washington Department of Ecology, the Washington State Attorney General's Office, and the U.S. Department of Justice, will remain in place. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Castle, Janet, Commenter ID No. T137

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17 MR. BROWN: Janet Castle is next. She will be
18 followed by Gregory Sotir. And before you start, if
19 folks have conversations, particularly in the back,
20 as a courtesy to the presenters, talk out in the
21 hallway. Thanks.

22 MS. CASTLE: Thank you. My name is Jan Castle.
23 First, I'd like to say a special thank you to the
24 high school students who have come. This takes a lot
25 of courage. You are the future, and we as adults are

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Castle, Janet, Commenter ID No. T137 (cont'd)

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1 answerable to you, as is the Department of Energy.
2 The second thing I'd like to say is just to
3 mention -- there have been a couple of mentions of
4 Yucca Flats -- Yucca Mountain, thank you. And I've
5 noticed in the news coverage, which has been
6 generally very good lately, they just keep mentioning
7 that was taken off the table by President Obama.

8 There's a reason for that. It's not just
9 because Harry Reid doesn't like it. It's because
10 there's water running through that site and also
11 volcanic activity there. It is not a suitable site
12 for this. Not only that, even if it were built, its
13 capacity would be completely taken up by fuel rods
14 that were already intended to be buried there. So
15 the kind of waste that we're talking about here would
16 not be buriable in the Yucca Mountain facility.

17 I would just like to say that I've noticed in
18 the EIS that all of the sites that DOE is
19 considering, which are ones that they own, all have
20 disqualifying features about them, and I think
21 Hanford is right up there. It is completely
22 disqualified, if for no other reason, because of the
23 risk of contamination to the Columbia River, which is
24 already going to be contaminated, and which would be,
25 of course, further contaminated for even longer and

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T137-1 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.

T137-2 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 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.

T137-1

T137-2

Castle, Janet, Commenter ID No. T137 (cont'd)

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1 at higher rates if we were to bury this waste there.
 2 I think DOE should broaden their view and take a
 3 good hard look at the North American granite shield
 4 as a place for deep geologic repository for this. I
 5 know that wouldn't be very politically palatable to
 6 people in the Northern states, but it is something
 7 that is going to have to be addressed.

8 Equally unpalatable for people in localities
 9 where there are currently nuclear power plants, I'm
 10 sure, would be the idea of leaving the reactors in-
 11 place. I would like to see DOE take a good, hard
 12 look at the idea of in-situ entombment of the
 13 reactors rather than trying to take them apart. I
 14 realize there may be some sites, like the Vermont
 15 Yankee plant, where there are pipes leaking into the
 16 soil. Perhaps that really does need to be dismantled
 17 in order to get to that, but that is something that
 18 should be explored.

19 None of us has a right to expect to get the
 20 benefits of nuclear power without sharing in the
 21 risks. It is time we came to grips with the fact
 22 that there is no solution for the waste problem, for
 23 nuclear waste, and we should not build any more
 24 reactors.

T137-3 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.

T137-4 See response to T137-3. Onsite entombment of reactors is outside the scope of the GTCC EIS. The NRC and its Agreement States regulate the decontamination and decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

T137-5 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.

Cellarius, Doris, Commenter ID No. W54

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 5:42 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10054

Thank you for your comment, Doris Cellarius.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10054. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 21, 2011 05:42:00PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10054

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Middle Initial: S
Last Name: Cellarius
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State: AZ
Zip: 86303-4044
Country: USA
Email: doris@cellarius.org
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
I urge USDOE to Consider Better Alternatives. Do not send more waste to Hanford !

1. It is unacceptable to plan a disposal site for waste that can be avoided if the US stops building nuclear plants.

USDOE should consider how to reduce the amount of highly radioactive wastes created. More than 55% of the wastes considered for disposal in the Draft GTCC EIS are from reactors which are not even built. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), requires that environmental impact statements consider all reasonable alternatives, including how to avoid making as much waste.

2. DOE must evaluate, disclose and consider the total (cumulative) impacts of all USDOE's proposals to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump along with proposals to leave High-Level Waste tank residues and leaks in the soil, and all the risks from both proposals to truck wastes to Hanford, including the actual truck routes, in one environmental impact statement.

3. Highly radioactive and long-lived wastes should NOT be disposed in landfills, trenches, boreholes and vaults which threaten groundwater and health.

4. USDOE has failed to adequately consider all the alternatives that have been proposed. Along with stopping the generation of additional waste, this must happen. They should also consider long term hardened-on-site storage of the reactor GTCC wastes.

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W54-1 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.

W54-2 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.

W54-3 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.

W54-4 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.

W54-5 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.

Chabot, Kimberly, Commenter ID No. W537

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 1:47 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10537

Thank you for your comment, Kimberly Chabot .

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10537. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 01:47:10PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10537

First Name: Kimberly
Last Name: Chabot
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City: Olympia
State: WA
Zip: 98512
Country: USA
Email: kimberlychabot@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

DOE,

Please learn from the disaster in Japan. DO NOT CHOOSE WASHINGTON with all our water, waterways and groundwater, to store nuclear waste from over 100 others sites.

We have lived and paid for WPPS, Hanford and much ecological devastation. The water around Hanford continues to be compromised after all these many years.. the land is attempting to grow vegetation once again.

THIS SHOULD NEVER BE PROPOSED FOR THIS LAND of WATER. Who are the scientists who have convinced you that putting ALL THIS IN ONE LOCATION makes some sort of sense. As I read this, I felt I was in a house of mirrors.. so much distortion of truth.

We who live here in Washington ask you to make the most important decision you may ever be asked to make in your careers.

Use COURAGE and change your mind, eliminate Washington, land of water, from your consideration list. Not for your sake, not for our sake, not for the sake of our children or grandchildren.. but for the sake of our great great grandchildren.. for it is they who will -live with the consequences of the decision your render. PLEASE STOP and CHANGE DIRECTIONS and eliminate any proposed site that has massive reserves of ground water, commerce to be threatened with ships traveling the rivers in our state and the most impacted of all, life forms that require water to survive, be they human, animal or plant life..

Kimberly Chabot

kimberlychabot@yahoo.com

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W537-1 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.

W537-1

Chabot, Kimberly - W537

Charlo, Commenter ID No. T96

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5 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

6 Okay. Charlo is our next speaker, and he will
7 be followed by Erich Kuerschner.

8 MR. CHARLO: Is your name Holmes?

9 MR. BROWN: Holmes Brown.

10 MR. CHARLO: Say, Holmes. How's it going?

11 MR. BROWN: Fine.

12 MR. CHARLO: All Right, everybody. A couple
13 of words I want to throw out there: environmental
14 racism, water pollution, birth defects, cancers on the
15 rise, abandoned salt mine. Really? It's in
16 containment?17 What are you guys doing, man? You guys are on
18 -- might be tripping or something.19 The bottom line is, yes, it is a problem, and
20 I think that everybody that puts out should have a
21 place in their backyard for it, not just my yard, but
22 your backyard. Like Fort Sheridan, and you guys are

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T96-1

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 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.

T96-1

Charlo, Commenter ID No. T96 (cont'd)

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1 all from Chicago, right? Or some of you are. I know
2 that lovely lady is and her buddy. Hey, how are you
3 doing there? Nice toenails.

4 Anyway, I just wanted to say that that's the
5 way it should be. Don't bring it to my backyard.
6 There's enough here. They were mining it here. So
7 it's here now naturally, and now it's stockpiled in Los
8 Alamos and they want to put it in Carlsbad.

9 Now, W. Bush said -- that's right, W., your
10 friend probably -- he said -- they were going to put
11 one of these things in Texas, and he said, "By gum it,
12 if it ain't safe, we're not going to put it there."
13 That's the truth, and you know what? It didn't go
14 down. So W., hey, he might be what he is, but he
15 didn't go for it.

16 So I think that if there's radioactive waste
17 in your neighborhood, it should stay there, and if it's
18 in your neighborhood and yours and yours and yours,
19 well, you know what? We're all victims the bottom line
20 is, and I don't know. Don't shoot me when I leave.

21 (Laughter.)

22 MR. CHARLO: The bottom line is it's a mess,
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T96-1
(Cont.)

Charlo, Commenter ID No. T96 (cont'd)

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1 and we could stop this. We could come up with new ways
2 of solar.

3 I know one of the guys said, "Oh, well, the
4 windmills are unsightly, people say, and solar panels,
5 they take up too much space."

6 But you know what? It's a lot safer. Okay.
7 The windmill is going to go, "Whhh, whhh, whhh." All
8 right. Going to blow your hair, but it's not going to,
9 Your Honor -- look at Ms. Chernobyl. Do you look at
10 girl pin-up pictures? Look at Ms. Chernobyl. She's
11 got a real ass on her. Okay? Two ass cracks, by the
12 way. She's, you know, a 25 year old kid who's trying
13 to pursue her modeling career.

14 Anyway, it's not safe, and we could do
15 something else, and you guys are in it for the money.

16 Political contributions? Talk to your Congressman.

17 Thank you.

Chavez and Putkey, Commenter ID No. T90

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1 MS. PUTKEY: And we are both active in groups
2 around here, including Think Outside the Bomb, the
3 Environmental Justice Group at Tewa Women United, Honor
4 Pueblo's Existence. We work with a lot of the other
5 groups coming together to analyze this EIS.

6 And I've been working with youth in the
7 Espanola Valley. I can't help but notice that you --
8 when I say "you," I mean DOE -- you've been not doing a
9 very good job of letting anyone in this community, the
10 Espanola Valley, that lives downwind of Los Alamos,
11 which is one of the sites where you want to put 160
12 million Curies of radioactive waste, that you haven't
13 really got the word out.

14 I've been looking in the Rio Grande Sun. Take
15 note. The Rio Grande Sun, it's the valley newspaper.
16 It comes out every Wednesday. Try to get an article or
17 an ad or something in there.

18 We've been doing outreach in the community and
19 talking to people and youth. We went to Espanola
20 Valley High School and talked to a lot of classes. Not
21 one person that we have come across has heard about
22 this proposal to bring waste here to New Mexico. So I

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T90-1

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. 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. DOE values effective stakeholder participation and methods to enhance outreach efforts. See Section 1.5.

T90-1

Chavez and Putkey, Commenter ID No. T90 (cont'd)

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1 think it's kind of preposterous to even have a
2 community hearing without doing the proper, adequate
3 outreach to the community.

4 That being said, when we were at Espanola High
5 School, we worked with youth. Maybe you come to our
6 table afterwards. You can check out the artwork that
7 the youth from the Espanola High School made in regards
8 to this, and we made it as a way for them to have their
9 comments and have their voices here even though it's
10 very, very hard to get around in the area, lack of
11 public transportation and such.

12 So I'm going to have Elizabeth read one and
13 I'm going to read another one from two different
14 students from the Espanola High School that they wrote
15 on Tuesday.

16 MS. CHAVEZ: This letter is written to the
17 Department of Energy. It says, "New Mexico is a
18 beautiful, peaceful and friendly environment. Please
19 do not take that away from us. This state is not a
20 waste for the government to be destroying. We are all
21 humans, and we all deserve to live in a free, healthy,
22 and clean environment.

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T90-2

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) 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.

T90-2

Chavez and Putkey, Commenter ID No. T90 (cont'd)

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T90-2
(Cont.)

1 "Please consider another source or idea to put
2 this waste. We care about our community. We want it
3 to be the best for our economy, and we do care for a
4 clean, healthy environment. Please reconsider.

5 Students of Espanola Valley High School."

6 Ms. Putkey: "We don't support this idea
7 because we don't want anything to harm our community.
8 We want our children and grandchildren to live healthy
9 lives and not have to live through devastation if
10 something goes wrong.

11 "This idea is frightening. This idea isn't
12 going to allow us to live long, healthy lives."

13 Thank you.

Chilton, Maria, Commenter ID No. T108

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1
2 MR. BROWN: Okay. All right. Very good.

3 Okay. This is Maria Chilton, and Rebecca Ortega will
4 be after you.

5 MS. CHILTON: Hi. I'm Maria Chilton, and I
6 was born and raised in Dixon, and I recently moved back
7 to Dixon to raise my son, and I want to feel like it's
8 a good place to raise him, and I am oftentimes afraid
9 that it's not.

10 I'm totally unprepared to speak. I have a
11 huge fear of speaking in front of people, but it's not
12 near the fear that I feel with nuclear industry.

13 I just want to say I feel like all these
14 beautiful, brave people who came tonight have spoken
15 what I've had in my heart, and I just came up in case
16 my voice means anything. I also fear that it doesn't.
17 I fear that the big machine, the power, the money
18 industry goes ahead and does what they want to do.

19 Those are my fears.

20 My hopes encourage me to come up and just add
21 my voice, and just I am another mother like many
22 mothers, and I just want to -- I just want to live life

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T108-1 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, WIPP, and the WIPP Vicinity) as well as generic commercial locations. DOE 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.

T108-1

Chilton, Maria, Commenter ID No. T108 (cont'd)

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1 and I want to see a healthy planet, healthy waters,
2 healthy air, and this stuff doesn't need to be in our
3 backyard or anyone's backyard.
4 Thank you.

T108-1
(Cont.)

Christ, M'Lou, Commenter ID No. W160

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 GTCC10160

Thank you for your comment, M'Lou Christ.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10160. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 10:03:06PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10160

First Name: M'Lou
Last Name: Christ
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: Mnorie@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia Gorge is a national treasure, unique and without equal. There is absolutely no excuse for submitting it to the probability of exposure to radioactive wastes.

Permit must be denied to transport such materials thru the Gorge!!

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.

W160-1 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.

W160-1

Christ, Peter, Commenter ID No. W196

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 2:45 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10196

Thank you for your comment, Peter Christ.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10196. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 02:44:33AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10196

First Name: Peter
 Last Name: Christ
 Address: 28818 NE Hancock Rd
 City: Camas
 State: WA
 Zip: 98607
 Country: USA
 Email: peterboe@comcast.net
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

It does not seem sensible to allow hazardous waste such as that propose to pass through the Columbia Gorge. According to a 2008 Dept of Energy study, there would be over 800 deaths from leakage even if there were no accidents. This is insane. And if there were an accident, the destruction to the Gorge would be incalculable, and terrible. Please do not allow trucking such waste through the Gorge.

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.

1

W196-1 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.

W196-1

Cimino, Elaine, Commenter ID No. T63

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6 MS. CIMINO: Good evening. My name is Elaine
7 Cimino, and I didn't come here tonight to actually
8 speak; I was on a listening tour. But after I heard
9 the introduction of this situation and the PowerPoint
10 presentation, I realized that there were a lot of
11 inconsistencies in what was being said and what was in
12 the PowerPoint presentation, especially on the fourth
13 slide. It has just bulleted points, but the numbers
14 that were being told to us, like we're going to
15 remember all those numbers, are not on that slide. And
16 I think that -- I noticed this throughout the
17 presentation, that some of the facts that the man was
18 reporting wasn't reflected in the slides that were
19 being presented. And I find that a little
20 disconcerting, at best.

21 I will submit my comments in writing, and
22 I agree with most of what has been said here this

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Cimino, Elaine, Commenter ID No. T63 (cont'd)

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43

1 evening, that we must stop this insanity. We must at
2 this point stop our shift from -- of nuclear power, of
3 nuclear energy and nuclear. These things have to be
4 stored at the site that they were created, and I truly
5 believe that. I don't believe that New Mexico is a
6 place that we should be bringing all of this nuclear
7 waste to. New Mexico is disproportionately impacted in
8 this. You could see that with the three places now in
9 New Mexico. And I believe that we should stop this --
10 stop it. There were some other things here, but I
11 think like I said, I wasn't prepared to speak, but I
12 will submit my comments in writing. Thank you very
13 much.

T63-1

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.

T63-1

T63-2

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, 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.

Clark, Barbara, Commenter ID No. L311

received
JUN 27 2011

PO Box 1222
Walla Walla WA 99362

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, DC 20585-01198

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the proposal to use the Hanford site as the national repository for high level radioactive wastes.

I am dismayed that once again it is proposed to add more waste to the Hanford area before the contamination already here is cleaned up. The existing soil and water contamination and leaking tanks are a serious and continuing hazard to health and safety.

We have all become re-sensitized to the safety issues related to nuclear power plants and storage of waste by the disaster at the Fukushima plants in Japan. Although Hanford seems a great distance from Washington DC, it's very close to the cities that surround it and to the Columbia River.

With existing wastes still not adequately confined or protected from spreading, it would be irresponsible and unfair of the DOE to add further contamination to the Hanford site.

Very truly yours,


Barbara Clark

L311-1 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.

L311-2 See response to L311-1.

L311-3 See response to L311-1.

L311-1

L311-2

L311-3

Clark, Elisabeth, Commenter ID No. W302

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 3:23 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10302

Thank you for your comment, Elisabeth Clark.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10302. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 17, 2011 03:22:37PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10302

First Name: Elisabeth

Last Name: Clark

Country: USA

Email: Clark.Elisabeth@gmail.com

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

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia Gorge is irreplaceable -- and is a national treasure. The cliff walls between the Washington and Oregon sides of the Columbia are relatively close together. Toxic waste could permanently damage the people, wildlife, and water.

Please don't ruin this magnificent landmark. Do not allow nuclear waste to be trucked through the Columbia Gorge.

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.

W302-1 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.

Clark, Janice, Commenter ID No. L278

**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

received
JUN - 6 2011

Mr. _____ Mrs. _____ Ms. Mr. & Mrs. _____ Dr. _____

Name: Janice R. Clark

Title: -

Organization: -

Address: 12232 NW Barnes Rd. Apt. 78

City: Portland State: Ore Zip Code: 97229

Phone: 503-520-9012 E-Mail Address: janicerclark@gmail.com

*Comment: The most serious threat to United States security
is environmental degradation. Depositing nuclear waste
at Hanford is a large step towards ruining the
environment of this region. Already the Hanford area
is extremely contaminated and threatens the waters
of the Columbia River. On top of that, transporting
trucks with nuclear waste through this region
risk accidents that could make this area uninhabitable.
(cont.)
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:
gtceis@anl.gov

L278-1 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.

L278-2 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.

Clark, Janice, Commenter ID No. L278 (cont'd)

The Hanford site is way behind in the clean up it is scheduled to do. Adding more that will be insufficiently contained is insane. If we do not have a secure place to store nuclear waste then we must stop making it. It is immoral to leave the mess for thousands of years of future generations.

Janice R. Clark

L278-3 See response to L278-1.

L278-4 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.

Clark, Judi, Commenter ID No. W128

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:55 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10128

Thank you for your comment, JUDI CLARK.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10128. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:54:45PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10128

First Name: JUDI
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: CLARK
Address: 17785 CREST VIEW LN
City: NEHALEM
State: OR
Zip: 97131
Country: USA
Email: fairylizard@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please do not allow more people to die from cancer due to radiation passing through the Gorge. Hanford is far more than enough. My husband died from cancer. This particular cancer risk is preventable. Please prevent it.

W128-1

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

W128-1 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.

Cohen, Alicia A., Commenter ID No. W139

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 8:39 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10139

Thank you for your comment, Alicia Cohen.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10139. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 08:38:51PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10139

First Name: Alicia
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Cohen
Address: 2240 SE 24th ave.
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97214
Country: USA
Email: cohenalicia@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

We need to clean up Hanford not dump more waste. Trucking radioactive waste is expensive, dangerous, and completely unnecessary. People will die as a result: as reported in the DOE's own EIS. There is no justification possible for such an outrageous endeavor.

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.

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W139-1 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.

Cole, Charles, Commenter ID No. L282

2874 Plaza Blanca
Santa Fe, NM 87507
May 9, 2011

received

MAY 16 2011

Arnold Edelman
Document Manager
DOE GTCC EIS
Cloverleaf Bldg., EM-43
1000 Independence Ave, SW.
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Mr. Edelman,

I am concerned about the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C (GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Waste.

I object to two provisions in the DEIS. One is that it considers only the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant near Carlsbad, New Mexico, as a site for disposal. The WIPP was designed for low-level waste disposal. But GTCC waste is much more radioactive than this low-level waste. To begin to dispose of this higher-radioactive waste at WIPP will set a precedent that this is the only nuclear waste disposal site in the U.S. and therefore all radioactive waste can be deposited there.

We in New Mexico, particularly in northern New Mexico, are already at risk from possible exposure during the transport of low-level waste from the Los Alamos National Laboratory to the WIPP site. Approving of GTCC disposal at WIPP would mean even greater exposure while these wastes are being transported. I object to this as a resident of this area.

The other provision in the DEIS that is regrettable is the omission of any consideration of Hardened-On-Site Storage (HOSS). This kind of storage would mean the retention of nuclear wastes on-site at commercial nuclear power plants. It would ensure safety from terrorist or other attacks. It would mean that there would be no risk of exposure during transport. And it would force the U.S. to do what it should be doing anyway, which is to find an alternate site for disposal of GTCC. I ask therefore that HOSS be considered in the EIS.

Failing the changes on these two critical issues, I ask that the EIS not be approved.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Cole

Charles E. Cole
(505) 424-0456
charles.cole@q.com

L282-1 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 review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

L282-1
L282-2
L282-2 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.

Collonge, Chelsea, Commenter ID No. T67

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19 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Chelsea's next, and
20 Ken Homan will be after you.

21 MS. COLLONGE: Hi, my name's Chelsea Collonge.
22 I live here in Albuquerque. And going off of what
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Collonge, Chelsea, Commenter ID No. T67 (cont'd)

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1 dollars a year. Folks in our neighborhood who sleep in
 2 ditches and in burned-down houses come to our house
 3 four days a week to take a shower, to do their laundry,
 4 to eat a meal, which is often their only meal of the
 5 day.

6 New Mexico's really poor. We're like
 7 48th, 49th in this country. Stop dumping on us. We
 8 don't have the healthcare. We don't have the money to
 9 deal with these risks. I have three friends who
 10 couldn't be here tonight and who asked me to speak for
 11 them. They're all really sick. One of them has kidney
 12 failure that causes extreme pain in all of his
 13 appendages, and he's a veteran. Another one is a
 14 single mother, younger than I am. She has three kids.
 15 She has pancreatic failure, meaning she can't digest
 16 her food. She's in severe abdominal pain almost all
 17 the time. Another friend of mine had a seizure today.
 18 She works full-time on this nuclear issue, but she grew
 19 up in a neighborhood that's right downwind from Sandia
 20 National Laboratory. Her dad just died. Her mother
 21 died when she was 11 from leukemia. Her grandmother,
 22 who was a worker at Sandia, died of brain tumors.

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T67-1

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 review, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

Collonge, Chelsea, Commenter ID No. T67 (cont'd)

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1 So I would like for the DOE to keep its
2 promise, that WIPP would remain a site only for weapons
3 waste, that its mission would not be expanded, because
4 we can't handle additional waste here. The standard of
5 reference man, the model that our government uses to
6 calculate how much radiation is safe, that model is a
7 20-something year old five foot seven Caucasian male. T67-2
8 That's a sexist and a racist model, and we know that
9 every single dose of radiation cumulatively contributes
10 to risk of cancer.

11 Me and my friend, who couldn't be here
12 because she had that seizure, we talk to high school
13 students about radiation all over Albuquerque. They
14 understand that, and the fact that like no one else is
15 telling them the truth, it just shows who gets cared
16 about in this society. It's the people on the East
17 Coast who have money, who are living near nuclear power
18 plants who are making gazillions of dollars off of
19 radioactive industries, they're the ones that the
20 Department of Energy cares about. So you guys might
21 think that the world's forgot about Chernobyl, that
22 we'll forget about Japan, that our country is just
866.488.DEPO
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T67-2 See response to T67-1

T67-3 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.

Collonge, Chelsea, Commenter ID No. T67 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

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

Conlan, Mike, Commenter ID No. W20

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2011 12:51 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10020

Thank you for your comment, Mike Conlan.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10020. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 15, 2011 12:50:35AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10020

First Name: Mike
 Last Name: Conlan
 State: WA
 Zip: 98052
 Country: USA
 Email: distfund@hotmail.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
 USDOE:

Re: greater than Class C Waste at Hanford

Before even considering adding to the radioactive (R) mess at Hanford –

W20-1

CLEAN UP THE 70 years of radioactive waste presently at Hanford !!

Hanford is a stupid place to make into a radioactive dump w/the Columbia River adjacent to it – which has been, and is presently being contaminated with radioactive ground water.

W20-2

The number of trucks or train cars that would be carting R material would be a huge security problem, along with possible accident - not worth the risk!

W20-3

The idea of new nuclear plants is again stupid. We should be focusing our energies on alternative sources. Ones that won't blowup, pollute the environment, or leave a legacy for thousands of years.

W20-4

Geological depositories are a much more rational solution to R waste.

Sincerely,

Mike Conlan BS, DDS, MHA

W20-1 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.

W20-2 See response to W20-1.

W20-3 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.

W20-4 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.

Cooke, Harriet, Commenter ID No. W35

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 12:02 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10035

Thank you for your comment, Harriet Cooke.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10035. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 18, 2011 12:02:00PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10035

First Name: Harriet
Last Name: Cooke
Address: 3508 NE Simpson Street
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97211
Country: USA
Email: harriet@cedarsanctum.net

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

Comment Submitted:

I am writing to oppose the proposal to use Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump for extremely radioactive GTCC waste. Transporting and burying toxic waste is not unlike an ostrich burying its head in the sand. All it does is transfer the unacceptable risk associated with radioactive materials to a different place. This will do nothing to alleviate the two foundational problems or energy, 1) the need to learn to live within our SAFE energetic means, and 2) the need to turn our political will toward exploring and developing safe, sustainable energy sources and maximizing the utilization of the safest resources we still have. We have had the capacities to build more efficient autos for decades, but have lacked the political will to require it.

In voting no to the Hanford storage proposal, I vote YES to every locality learning to take responsibility for its own waste and finally understanding that there is no place called "away." Every "away" is a sacred place on earth with populations and ecosystems that deserve cleanliness and safety. Please shift your agency's energy to sustainable, safe, solutions for all.

Thank you. Harriet Cooke MD, MPH

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.

W35-1

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.

Cooley, Mary, Commenter ID No. W60

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 22, 2011 10:41 AM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10060

Thank you for your comment, Mary Cooley.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10060. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 22, 2011 10:40:56AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10060

First Name: Mary
 Middle Initial: E
 Last Name: Cooley
 Address: F
 City: E
 State:
 Zip:
 Country: USA
 Email: marecooley@gmail.com
 Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

We need to move away from producing nuclear waste, instead of figuring out where to dump it! I am completely opposed to using Hanford as a continuing site for toxic waste dumping. It is a very bad idea for the safety of people and the planet.

Let's get creative with ways to produce energy without creating toxic waste that we then have to figure out how to dispose of. The reality is that it will never go away.

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

W60-1

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.

W60-2

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.

W60-1

W60-2

Corcoran, Jill, Commenter ID No. W536

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 1:40 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10536

Thank you for your comment, Jill Corcoran.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10536. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 01:39:52PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10536

First Name: Jill
Last Name: Corcoran
Organization: self
City: Salem
State: OR
Zip: 97302
Country: USA
Email: jill924@comcast.net

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

Comment Submitted:
No, I don't approve of 12,000 + semi-trucks of the highest level radioactive waste products (spent fuel rods) from about 100 very old nuclear (mid 70's) power plants be shipped all over across the nation to store at Hanford with the rest of the radioactive waste that they have not even been able to deal with after 60 years. The US has to figure out how to deal with them now instead of creating new nuclear power plants.

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.

W536-1 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.

W536-1

Costa, Demelza, Commenter ID No. W140

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 8:40 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10140

Thank you for your comment, Demelza Costa.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10140. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 08:40:09PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10140

First Name: Demelza
Last Name: Costa
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: Denayone@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Radio active waste in the Columbia gorge. Absolutely NOT!!

W140-1

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.

W140-1 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.

Couche, Stephen, Commenter ID No. W500

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 12:22 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10248

Thank you for your comment, Stephen Couche.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10248. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 12:22:07PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10248

First Name: Stephen
Middle Initial: W
Last Name: Couche
Organization: U.S. Government
Address: 4718 S.E. 31st Ave.
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97202
Country: USA
Email: steveco1948@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:
The Columbia Gorge is tight and narrow and of course the route of a major river. The threat of an accident is real and can not be tolerated for its threat to a major metropolitan area (Portland, OR) and the threat to the Pacific Ocean if any leak made it into the river. This threat is real, and just as it could threaten the local area it could have a world wide potential and further disrupt the sensitive world ecosystem.

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.

W500-1 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.

W500-1

Craig, Edward, Commenter ID No. W190

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 12:23 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10190

Thank you for your comment, Edward Craig.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10190. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 12:22:26AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10190

First Name: Edward
 Last Name: Craig
 Address: 850 West Fifth Ave
 Address 2: Apt 11
 City: Eugene
 State: OR
 Zip: 97402
 Country: USA
 Email: epcraig@gmail.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I think trucking radioactive waste through the Columbia Gorge will prove massively stupid if everything goes well.

W190-1

Please 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 materia

W190-2

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.

Crimi, Richard, Commenter ID No. W407

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 9:35 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10407

Thank you for your comment, Richard Crimi.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10407. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 09:34:33PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10407

First Name: Richard
Last Name: Crimi
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: richard_crimi@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Secretary Chu and Mr. Edelman:

I am fervently opposed to trucking nuclear waste through the beautiful Columbia Gorge. This is precious land which we must preserve and not endanger. On the 25th Anniversary of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act, we should celebrate the past and future protection of the Columbia Gorge—not propose more dangers to this national treasure.

I hear reports every week about the cleanup at Hanford. It's 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.

I am joined in opposition to transporting more nuclear waste to Hanford by Friends of the Columbia Gorge, Heart of America Northwest, Columbia Riverkeeper, 17 Oregon legislators, Congressman Earl Blumenauer, U.S. Senator Merkley, U.S. Senator Wyden and many others.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Richard Crimi

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.

W407-1 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.

W407-2 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 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.

W407-3 See response to W407-1

W407-1

W407-2

W407-3

Crocker, Terece, Commenter ID No. E90

From: Terece Crocker <terecrocoker@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 02, 2011 4:25 PM
To: gtcc-eis@anl.gov
Subject: Oregon as a waste dump

Arnold Edelman
 Document Manager
 Office of Regulatory Compliance

Dear Sir:

We in Oregon care about our state. We recycle, return our bottles and cans, and take our cars through DEQ in order to have a safe and livable environment.

Please stand firm in our commitment, by keeping Oregon from being a dumping ground for radioactive waste. Trucking it across country from other states is dangerous and an accident waiting to happen.

If another state benefits from their waste then they can deal with their problem in their own backyard. Hanford is just getting cleaned up, I understand it was to be a park! Explain that!

Your consideration is appreciated,
 Sincerely,

Terece Crocker
 Lifetime Oregon Citizen

1

E90-1 Shipment 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).

E90-2 Based on the analysis found in Chapter 12 for generic commercial locations, many of the areas where the waste is generated are not suitable for disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste. The GTCC EIS evaluates a range of reasonable disposal alternatives for the disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes.

Regarding the designation of Hanford to be included in the Manhattan Project National Park, legislation was passed under the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 and signed into law by President Obama on December 19, 2014.

E90-1

E90-2

Cummings, George, Commenter ID No. W222

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 10:22 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10222

Thank you for your comment, George Cummings.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10222. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 10:21:46AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10222

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

Comment Submitted:

Do not truck dangerous radioactive material through the narrow corridor of the Columbia Gorge, thereby risking the health of residents and travelers and damage to a national scenic treasure. The estimated level of radiation release is utterly unacceptable.

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.

W222-1

W222-1 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.

Cunningham, Lynda, Commenter ID No. W264

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 2:30 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10264

Thank you for your comment, Lynda Cunningham.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10264. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 02:30:12PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10264

First Name: Lynda
Last Name: Cunningham
Address: 5505 E Evergreen Boulevard, #109
City: VANCOUVER
State: WA
Zip: 98661
Country: USA
Email: lyndeee@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please help us keep the gorgeous Columbia Gorge clean and green.

| W264-1

Thank you.

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

W264-1 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.

Daggett, Fran, Commenter ID No. W399

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 7:23 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10399

Thank you for your comment, Fran Daggett.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10399. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 07:22:37PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10399

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

Comment Submitted:
Save the Gorge from radio-active pollution by not trucking it along the freeway.

| W399-1

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

W399-1 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.

Dale, Dorothy, Commenter ID No. W25

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2011 5:23 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10025

Thank you for your comment, dorothy dale.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10025. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 15, 2011 05:23:05PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10025

First Name: dorothy
 Middle Initial: a
 Last Name: dale
 Country: USA
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Is there any way that we can learn from the events in Japan? Must we continue to destroy our habitat? It isn't just the Columbia River, it is the entire planet that continues to be killed as we mis-use our scientific know how.
 Stop Nuclear! Stop our unsafe storage of the waste.

W25-1

W25-2

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.

Dancer, Daniel, Commenter ID No. W464

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 9:56 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10464

Thank you for your comment, Daniel Dancer.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10464. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 09:55:51AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10464

First Name: Daniel
Middle Initial: D
Last Name: Dancer
Organization: Art For the Sky
Address: POB 693
City: Mosier
State: OR
Zip: 97040
Country: USA
Email: dancer@artforthesky.com

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

Comment Submitted:
Hello,

I live in the Columbia Gorge, drive on it's roads everyday and think it is an insane idea to be driving nuclear waste up and down these roads. I don't approve of 12,000 + semi-trucks of the highest level radioactive waste products (spent fuel rods) from about 100 very old nuclear (mid 70's) power plants be shipped all over across the nation to store at Hanford with the rest of the radioactive waste that they have not even been able to deal with after 60 years and still the cleanup budget exceeds \$2 billion a year and they won't ever have it all cleaned up.

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

1

W464-1 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.

W464-2 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 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.

W464-3 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.

W464-4 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.

W464-5 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 the State of Washington Department of Ecology) for disposal at Hanford at least until WTP is operational.

D'Arrigo, Diane, Commenter ID No. L313

From: Diane D'Arrigo/NIRS <dianed@nirs.org>
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 5:39 PM
To: Arnold Edelman
Cc: Diane D'Arrigo/NIRS
Subject: Greater than Class C Comments

June 16 2011

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

Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585

Dear Arnold Edelman and DOE

Please extend the public comment period for one month so that individuals, organizations and communities affected and potentially affected by GTCC and GTCC like waste can fully review, evaluate and comment. Those living and working at and around some of the sites with large amounts of this waste or potentially in line to receive large amounts of deserve the chance to learn more and provide input. It has been a long time coming --getting to the point where the public can weigh in on this unique waste category. We would greatly appreciate a 31 day extension.

Sincerely

Diane D'Arrigo
Nuclear Information and Resource Service
Takoma Park MD

Peggy and Melodye Pryor
Andrews TX

Diane D'Arrigo/NIRS
6930 Carroll Ave #340
Takoma Park MD 20912

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L313-1 DOE provided a 120-day public comment period, as compared to the required 45-day public comment period. The public review and comment period on a DOE draft EIS shall be no less than 45 days (40 CFR 1506.10 (c)). The public comment period begins when EPA publishes a NOA of the document in the Federal Register.

L313-1

Davidson, Jennifer, Commenter ID No. W533

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 12:17 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10533

Thank you for your comment, Jennifer Davidson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10533. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 27, 2011 12:16:44PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10533

First Name: Jennifer
Last Name: Davidson
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: jen@kdavidson.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

I oppose the use of the Hanford site for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. It poses an undue risk to the densely populated areas of NW Oregon and SW Washington to have these materials transported through this region.

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.

W533-1

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).

The limitations and exemptions defined in DOE's January 6, 2006, Settlement Agreement with the State of Washington (as amended on June 5, 2008) regarding State of Washington v. Bodman (Civil No. 2:03-cv-05018-AAM), signed by DOE, the State of Washington Department of Ecology, the Washington State Attorney General's Office, and the U.S. Department of Justice, will remain in place. For information on DOE's preferred alternative see GTCC EIS Chapter 2.

Davis, Jason, Commenter ID No. L417

I hope the recent letter from Washington State and Oregon was clear enough, or more no longer. But in case you didn't get it, or didn't read it. Let me speak for the people of the Northwest. We do NOT want more nuclear waste brought here. We have been used as guinea pigs, we have had our air and water polluted by the U.S. Government for generations. We are Tired! I'm sure you are tired as well. Each of you, tired of listening to people at these forums describe in detail how their families have been devastated by Hanford and other Nuclear sites around the Nation. I hope you are sick of it, because we are sick of having you come to give us excuses of why Hanford has not been cleaned up, and now, why you would EVER consider bringing more nuclear material to a site that is continuing to leach into the environment. So I will save you the time of listening to my personal pain, but Please do us all the favor of retelling this Message to Washington DC. Oregon & Washington Do Not want more Nuclear Material Brought to the banks of the Columbia River.

L417-1

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 the range of reasonable 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.

Davis, Jason, Commenter ID No. L417 (cont'd)

This is Disposing, resulting
if was clear enough.
had my 4 yr old make
these words.
I would just say
to help ensure
I write this down
Jason Davis
67th Generation
Wallowa County
Mid-Halt camp
160 Million Curies
Thats your best idea?
Thank you. Born before?

In case you don't already
know. What we want
is for the U.S. Government
to properly clean up what
is already there. ~~so that~~
~~future generations can feel~~
~~safe~~ ~~secure about their~~
~~health well being~~
Thank you.

Scrap this EIS AND FIND
A location for permanent Disposal

L417-2

DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, INL, LANL, NNSA, and SRS. The ongoing cleanup efforts at these sites will continue. DOE does not anticipate that GTCC LLRW or GTCC-like waste disposal would affect ongoing cleanup activities at these sites.

Deaton, Douglas, Commenter ID No. W515

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:58 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10515

Thank you for your comment, Douglas Deaton.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10515. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 11:58:14PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10515

First Name: Douglas
Middle Initial: C
Last Name: Deaton
Address: 4613 NE Killingsworth St. #1
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97218
Country: USA
Email: dougsplanet@mac.com

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

Comment Submitted:

Greetings,

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.

Thank you.

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

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W515-1 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.

W515-2 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.

W515-3 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.

W515-4 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.

Delanty, Hugh, Commenter ID No. T138

T138-1 Comment noted.

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9 MR. BROWN: Okay. Hugh Delanty. Okay. And
10 then Linda Olson-Osterlund will be after Hugh.

11 MR. DELANTY: Thank you, sir. My name is Hugh
12 Delanty. I'm a retired U.S. civil servant, and I was
13 a natural resource planner. I worked for the United
14 States government, and I had plenty of chance over
15 the years to talk about this and all kinds of other
16 issues related to resource development. And I've
17 heard an awful lot and learned some new things
18 tonight that I hadn't really realized before, and I
19 appreciate being able to come to a place where I
20 could hear that.

21 One of the things that has really occurred to me
22 as I've listened, there's been talk about digging
23 these sites in the Canadian shield where nuclear
24 waste could be safely stored. I mean, now, as safely
25 as we can do, and it's not totally safe either. But

T138-1

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Delanty, Hugh - T138

J-1006

January 2016

Delanty, Hugh, Commenter ID No. T138 (cont'd)

T138-2 Comment noted.

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1 we could be doing that, but that seems to be not a
2 viable alternative because there's tremendous
3 political opposition.

4 And as a civil servant, I know what a real
5 obstacle it is to have a politician against you for
6 some darn thing. I mean, you know, it doesn't matter
7 if they're making sense or whether their stand makes
8 sense or anything else. And with due respect to our
9 friends here, I think they're kind of up against
10 that. They can't really tell all these Eastern
11 congressmen and senators about all this stuff.

12 But, you know, nuclear power is something where
13 the true costs of it are not being fairly accessed.
14 The people who are demanding nuclear power, they
15 should have to pay the true costs of it, and that
16 includes this two or three billion, or whatever it
17 is, to dig these holes. They're getting by without
18 paying for some of the stuff that they're doing. And
19 I don't think that's right. And I think our Congress
20 is really remiss by not acting out laws that will
21 fairly distribute all this.

22 And, you know, does anybody here besides me feel
23 like it is time that our politicians started getting
24 honest with us about, you know, the resources are
25 finite and the nuclear power, you know, it can't be

T138-2

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Delanty, Hugh, Commenter ID No. T138 (cont'd)

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1 expanded indefinitely. Jeez, you know, unlimited
2 growth is the etiology of a cancer cell. I stole
3 that from Edward Abbey.

4 But I don't know. I guess there's a lot of
5 other things I can say, but I think the people that
6 are using nuclear power in the East, and all the
7 other people that want to dump all this stuff out
8 here, they have not been told the true costs of
9 nuclear power. So I am strongly in favor of stuff
10 being taken care of at the site. They're getting the
11 benefit of it, and they ought to pay for it, and we
12 should not pay for it. I am flatly and unalterably
13 against dumping more waste. I cannot believe that
14 that was ever selected as a site, because we're
15 putting waste into the ground right next to the
16 largest river in the American West. That's what
17 we've done.

18 By the way, I'm from Vancouver, Washington, but
19 isotopes come down the right side of the Columbia
20 River as well as the left too. Thank you.

- T138-3 DOE is responsible under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act (LLRWPA, P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. Under the LLRWPA (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.
- T138-4 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.

T138-3

T138-4

Derry, Anita, Commenter ID No. T139

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4 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Theodora Tsongas
5 following Anita Derry, correct?
6 MS. DERRY: That's correct.
7 MR. BROWN: Good.
8 MR. SCARL: I'm from the Portland metro area,
9 and I'd like to thank the lady who's doing the
10 recording. I've been watching you for some time, and
11 I think it's -- it's so important that we each speak
12 out. I didn't come with anything prepared, and I'm
13 really glad to be at the end because I've learned a
14 lot tonight. And I feel some inspiration.

15 Last night I stayed up kind of late looking at
16 the Internet, mostly about Fukushima, and I asked my
17 dad tonight if he wanted to come. He's going to be
18 89 in July, and he said he wasn't up for it. And,
19 actually, since Fukushima happened, I've seen my dad
20 change radically.

21 He's always been a very well informed
22 individual, strong feelings about social justice. He
23 was a World War II pilot on a Bombardier. But he's
24 begun to withdraw. And all the magazines he gets --
25 they're all left, he's very progressive -- he's

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T139-1 Comment noted. 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. See Section 1.5.

Derry, Anita, Commenter ID No. T139 (cont'd)

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1 pretty much not reading, and he's started to read
2 fiction, which he read as a young child. And he's
3 disheartened. So I try not to tell him too much
4 about what I think about things, because I'm a
5 pessimist. But I did tell him about the nuclear
6 meltdowns that are happening in Japan and massive
7 amounts of radioactive seawater that are dumped every
8 day, that there could be dire consequences that are
9 going to affect the planet.

10 So what I would like to tell the Department of
11 Energy is, this isn't about them or any of their
12 employees or any of the other agencies or our
13 government. It's really about the people of this
14 planet and all of the species. And I think that as
15 long as we are engaged with the view of
16 self-centeredness at the expense of all of us as one,
17 we're never going to get it right.

18 Now, I don't know if I'm going to be around in
19 10,000 years. I don't know what will be around in
20 10,000 years, but I think they're entitled to the
21 same opportunity that I was born in. And I came in
22 the early '50s. The other night I watched a show on
23 the atomic energy industry, Soviet, U.S. It was
24 pathetic, just pathetic. We are so shortsighted. So
25 my request to them is, don't bring it to Hanford,

T139-2

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T139-2 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 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.

Derry, Anita, Commenter ID No. T139 (cont'd)

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1 don't take it anywhere. I'm really encouraged by
2 what they're doing in Finland. Please, please,
3 please talk to the Finns and quit producing the
4 stuff, because we know we can't contain it. We know
5 it's deadly to everything. And as an individual that
6 was born from Oregon -- my family moved west and came
7 here --

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

9 MS. DERRY: I don't have much left of my life,
10 but I'm willing to take on our government at this
11 point, because, really, they're not representing me
12 or anybody I know anymore. Corporations, we know
13 what's happening with that, we know what's happening
14 with our political system. And I think it's time
15 that all of us stand up and say enough is enough.
16 You need to stop what you're doing, change the way
17 we're interrelating with our planet and with other
18 people. And I think there's a lot of people in this
19 state and throughout the United States that are
20 willing to go out into the streets and take -- you
21 know, take action. So that's my message.

22 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

23 MS. DERRY: I'm really glad everybody showed up.

T139-3

T139-3 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.

DeVries, Peg, Commenter ID No. W470

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 11:37 AM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10470

Thank you for your comment, peg DeVries.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10470. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 11:36:55AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10470

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

Comment Submitted:

Please consider containment of this highly toxic waste to remain in the general, local area where it was used. The pristine North West is not a toxic dump and Hanford cannot safely deal with the waste it has generated much less adding more.
thank you...

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

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W470-1 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.

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.

DiPietro, Laura, Commenter ID No. W199

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 7:38 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10199

Thank you for your comment, Laura DiPietro.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10199. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 07:37:44AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10199

First Name: Laura
 Last Name: DiPietro
 Address: 19 1/2 Fulton St.
 City: Asheville
 State: NC
 Zip: 28801
 Country: USA
 Email: lunajunior1@yahoo.com

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

Comment Submitted:

I oppose the idea of trucking highly radioactive waste (Greater Than Class C or GTCC waste) to the Hanford site in Washington state 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. The Columbia Gorge is one of my favorite places on earth & a place I visit each time I go back west. Keep it spectacular please!

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.

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W199-1 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).

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).

W199-1

DiVincent, L.M., Commenter ID No. W476

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 1:28 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10476

Thank you for your comment, LM DiVincent.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10476. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 01:27:59PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10476

First Name: LM
Last Name: DiVincent
Country: USA
Email: lm4nyc@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please refrain from adding more waste to Hanford landfills or boreholes but rather remove it from the trenches and ditches and tank leaks need to be removed and relocated to deep underground repositories like the one they're building in Finland. USDOE must disclose the impact of using Hanford as a national radioactive waste dump, including trucking wastes to Hanford. This should be put in one environmental impact statement for the public comment, including the proposal 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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

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W476-1 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.

W476-1

Dlugonski, Melba, Commenter ID No. T140

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1 problem, that the technocrats were going to have it
2 fixed, the scientists, the physicists, they were
3 going to figure it out before it was a problem. It
4 is 34 years later, and it is still a problem. He is
5 still wrong in what he told me, and I'm not a
6 scientist. You don't have to be a scientist to know
7 how dangerous this stuff is, how --

8 MR. BROWN: I'm sorry. You're at your time
9 limit.

10 MS. POLISHUK: Okay. Thank you.

11 MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is Melba -- it
12 looks like Dlugonski. Okay. You have lovely
13 handwriting.

14 MS. DLUGONSKI: Melba Dlugonski, Southeast
15 Portland.

16 One of the things about coming at the end of
17 something like this, everybody has already said most
18 of the things that you were planning to say. And
19 while some redundancy is appropriate, we are short on
20 time. So maybe I will just bring up a couple of
21 things, and one was my vision of what I would
22 really -- a daydream of what I would like to have see
23 happen tonight.

24 The DOE would come in and say, you know, we
25 really have screwed up. We're very, very sorry, and

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Dlugonski, Melba, Commenter ID No. T140 (cont'd)

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1 we'd like to make it up to you. We're going to use
2 the considerable influence of our agency and our
3 other agencies we'll bring on board and their
4 corporate sponsors, and we will try to make this
5 right by you.

6 The first thing we're going to do is see to it
7 that there are no nuclear power plants, that we shut
8 down nuclear weapons, that we stop using depleted
9 uranium to destroy peoples in other places.
10 Remembering with humility that this stuff is forever
11 and that this planet it is not just under assault
12 from this one thing. It happens to be the most
13 long-lived, but climate change and chemical pollution
14 and overpopulation all coming together at one time.
15 And to have a kind of humility as an agency to
16 see that you are a part of the whole. There are
17 many, many problems in the world, and it's going to
18 take an enormous responsibility on the parts of
19 individuals and groups of people to try to stop doing
20 business as usual. We need dramatic changes and
21 solutions.
22 I think the misuse of science is my other point.
23 A true scientist is a person who goes out and says,
24 you know, I really would like to understand the why
25 of things and the how of things, and I will do all

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T140-1 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.

Dlugonski, Melba, Commenter ID No. T140 (cont'd)

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79

1 the work necessary to find out about this, but I'm
2 always asking you to prove me wrong. I'm always
3 looking for why I am wrong. Not why I'm right.

4 And have you heard that kind of science here
5 tonight? Thank you.

6 MR. BROWN: Thank you. We have Martha Shelley
7 next and then Joe Walsh.

8 MS. SHELLEY: Hi. I am Martha Shelley. I'm
9 with Code Pink Portland.

10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes. Right on.

11 MS. SHELLEY: I would like to say I support the
12 creation of a deep geological repository for existing
13 nuclear waste, and absolutely oppose the building of
14 additional nuclear power plants to create additional
15 nuclear waste. These gentlemen here say that a deep
16 repository was too expensive, it's going to cost two
17 or three billion dollars. This country spends \$120
18 billion every year on wars in the Middle East, and
19 has since -- what, ten years ago. 120 billion, but
20 we can't put a deep depository in this country for
21 the nuclear waste.

22 The DOE and the NRC are acting with unbelievable
23 arrogance. You talk about repositories to control
24 waste for 10,000 years. 10,000 years ago people were
25 just hunter, gatherers. Only 5,000 years ago the

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Dobson, Bruce, Commenter ID No. W10

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, May 09, 2011 4:02 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10010

Thank you for your comment, Bruce Dobson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10010. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 9, 2011 04:01:52PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10010

First Name: Bruce
 Middle Initial: e
 Last Name: Dobson
 Address: 5026 Deer Trail Lane
 City: Langley
 State: WA
 Zip: 98260-8727
 Country: USA
 Email: hosh@whidbey.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I'm writing to urge the agencies concerned, to clean up all radioactive contamination at Hanford, to cease adding new waste, and to find absolutely safe methods for storing radioactive waste for the nation. This problem of radioactive contamination of our earth's water, air, and life is a huge one, and we must immediately do everything in our collective power to repair the damage we've already done, as well as to immediately and drastically reduce our generation of more radioactive waste.

Thank you,
~Bruce Dobson

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

W10-1

W10-1

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.

Dolan, Christopher, Commenter ID No. W404

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 8:18 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10404

Thank you for your comment, Christopher Dolan.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10404. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 08:18:12PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10404

First Name: Christopher
 Middle Initial: J
 Last Name: Dolan
 Address: 33 Bonnie Brae Ln
 City: Eastsound
 State: WA
 Zip: 98245
 Country: USA
 Email: dolan@rockisland.com
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I have lived near the Columbia River Gorge for over 34 years. I now first hand the dangers of that interstate. Between the wind and icy conditions it is irresponsible to have nuclear waste trucked down that interstate. We already have health issues at Hanford, please don't add to the problem. Thanks.

W404-1

Christopher Dolan

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.

W404-1 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.

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. E27

From: Dennis Donnelly <dennidonn@ida.net>
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:57 PM
To: GTCCCEIS@ANL.GOV
Subject: Response to DOE/EIS-0375-D

Gentlemen,

Please consider my comments on the Environmental Impact Statement for the Greater-than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-like Waste (DOE/EIS-0375-D) as follows.

I refer to (page 5-43, line 19)

"Because the proposed disposal facilities are expected to be available to contain the waste for a very long period of time (for the next hundreds of years), the decommissioning phase of the proposed action could be better evaluated at the time the disposal facility would be ready to be decommissioned. Hence, evaluations for the decommissioning phase are not included in this EIS; instead, subsequent NEPA documentation would be prepared at a later time to address the decommissioning phase."

What?? It appears that this EIS does not address the long-term impacts AT ALL!!

DOE really cannot sanction the creation of waste-disposal facilities without addressing the core issue of long-term environmental impacts, without completely losing credibility in its competence to conduct its job. Once the so-called disposal sites are in place and the waste is repackaged, moved, and "disposed" in them it will be too late to re-do the whole thing. The essence of the EIS process is to fully examine the consequences before committing to a decision.

Without a long-term analysis that exceeds the radiotoxic lifetime of the wastes to be so disposed, this EIS is not even worth discussing as a credible document in the field of radioactive waste disposal.

Dennis Donnelly
56 Tulane ..
Pocatello ID 83201

dennidonn@ida.net

E27-1

The EIS notes that the decommissioning of a GTCC waste disposal facility is part of the proposed action, but because the facility would not be closed and decommissioned until far into the future (after 2083), the impact analysis for the decommissioning phase would be conducted at that time.

The GTCC waste disposal facility would be designed to facilitate future decommissioning consistent with applicable law, guidance, and policies. The appropriate site-specific NEPA review will be conducted in the future as part of the decommissioning plan.

E27-1

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. T21

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20 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Our next speaker is
21 Dennis Donnelly.
22 DENNIS DONNELLY: Hi. I'm Dennis Donnelly,
23 currently unaffiliated with any organization.
24 MR. BROWN: Can you speak a little closer to
25 the mic?

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. T21 (cont'd)

1 DENNIS DONNELLY: Yes.
 2 MR. BROWN: Thanks.
 3 DENNIS DONNELLY: I would like to point out
 4 that the EIS considers -- see, apparently considers a
 5 10K year time frame, and when you say "transuranics"
 6 the radioactive lifetimes is far longer than
 7 10,000 years.
 8 And I would like to say, to be
 9 meaningful, it has to address the full length of the
 10 radio toxicity of these materials involved. I
 11 noticed that the EIS concluded there was to be no
 12 dose from the Nevada Site. I would like to ask if
 13 they considered the possibility of hydro-magmatic
 14 volcanic activity at the Nevada Site.
 15 For example, in Death Valley, just over
 16 the hill, there's a place called Ubehebe Crater which
 17 had a hydro-magmatic explosion. These events can put
 18 hundreds of square miles of subterranean contents in
 19 the air right now, and could potentially -- well,
 20 take out -- take all of that waste if they want to
 21 put in there out into the air and it is -- it has to
 22 be considered in any EIS. Otherwise you look like
 23 (inaudible) with their not considering fully the
 24 implications of an earthquake and tsunami. And you
 25 know how that ends. It's not pretty.

T21-1

The 10,000 year time frame is consistent with the applicable EPA standard 40 CFR 191. In evaluating the performance of the proposed land disposal facilities, a number of engineering measures were assumed in the conceptual facility designs to minimize infiltration of water into the wastes and thereby minimize contaminant migration from the disposal units. Monitoring and maintenance of the land disposal units were assumed to be maintained for 100 years, and corrective measures could be implemented during this time period to ensure that the engineered barriers lasted for at least 500 years. This is consistent with the institutional control time frame given in both NRC and DOE requirements and was determined to be a reasonable approach for assessing the long-term performance of the disposal units.

It was assumed that after 500 years, the barriers would gradually fail. To account for these measures in the modeling calculations, it was assumed that the water infiltration to the top of the waste disposal area would be zero for the first 500 years and then 20% of the natural rate for the area for the remainder of the assessment time period (10,000 years). A water infiltration rate of 20% of the natural rate for the area was only used for the waste disposal area; the natural background infiltration rate was used at and beyond the perimeter of the waste disposal units.

Additional assumptions were used for a number of parameters, including the distance to a nearby hypothetical receptor (100 m or 330 ft from the edge of the disposal facility). The analyses in the EIS indicate that a near-surface trench facility at NNSS and the WIPP Vicinity can be safely used (e.g., estimates indicated no dose to a hypothetical nearby receptor at 10,000 years).

T21-2

A description of how the EIS considered volcanic activity at the Nevada site is provided in EIS Section 9.1.2.1.5. All relevant potential exposure pathways were considered in the analyses presented in the EIS, including surface runoff and airborne emissions. These analyses addressed the potential impacts on all environmental resources consistent with NEPA requirements. The focus was on the groundwater pathway, since this is the most likely manner in which someone could be exposed to the radioactive contaminants in the GTCC wastes in the distant future. Locations closer than the 100 m (330 ft) evaluated would result in higher dose and cancer risk estimates. The 100 m (30 ft) distance was used to be consistent with the minimum buffer zone distance surrounding a DOE LLRW disposal site identified in DOE Manual 435.1 1. Site-specific NEPA reviews would be conducted as needed. This information could include sensitive subpopulations and specific pathways of exposures for American Indians. In a similar fashion, additional cumulative impacts analyses would be conducted by using additional site-specific information when the location selected for a GTCC waste disposal facility was determined.

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. T21 (cont'd)

1 At the WIPP Site, they also say there's
2 no ghost. Build a second hole in the ground in the
3 area, not the WIPP Site. They can't take it. Well,
4 have they considered the possibility -- or the actual
5 failure of burial in salt, the first attempt to do
6 that at Lyons, Kansas historically 40, 50 years ago.
7 It was a failure because the salt repository in
8 Lyons, Kansas where they built the demonstration
9 facility failed. They pumped water in it and the
10 water disappeared. It doesn't contain the waste
11 really.

12 In that area, there is Carlsbad, Canada,
13 which is evidence of subterranean water right in that
14 area, and making big holes in the ground and moving
15 things around. What I'm saying is also that the --
16 this EIS has not adapted the best practices in
17 actually guaranteeing a site where volcanic activity
18 and groundwater cannot act to move these wastes
19 around. And so it is on its surface, very
20 incomplete.

21 I guess all of this stuff adds up to the
22 fact that we don't know how to do that. For 70 years
23 we've had an atomic industry that really hasn't done
24 any serious research; nor do they know how to isolate
25 the products of these things which will last eons in

T21-3

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. 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.

Donnelly, Dennis, Commenter ID No. T21 (cont'd)

1 the environment. So it is essentially meaningless to
2 have a category such as Greater-Than-Class C or high
3 level or low level if you don't know what to do with
4 any of it. To me, it sounds like the Wall Street
5 brokers and their (inaudible), all of these different
6 categories that nobody really, really understands
7 unless you make a living doing it. And it's all
8 pretty meaningless.
9 The challenge would be to isolate this
10 stuff, if possible, and to stop creating more. Thank
11 you.

T21-4

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.

Donoghue, Colin, Commenter ID No. E15

From: Colin Donoghue <colind@veganmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, May 07, 2011 8:59 AM
To: gtccveis@anl.gov
Subject: New Mexico Resident Comment on Waste Proposal

How nuclear energy is still seen by some as a "clean" energy source is beyond me, it's a completely irrational and inaccurate notion. The nuclear industry should be completely abandoned, as the German government/people has recently decided to do; instead of filling the Earth with more toxic waste left to harm current and future generations, we should use energy sources such as solar, especially here in sunny New Mexico.

Sincerely,
Colin Donoghue

E15-1

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.

Doran, Doug, Commenter ID No. T94

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4 MR. BROWN: Doug will be followed by Vann

5 Bynum.

6 MR. DORAN: Wow. Mr. Edelman, welcome to the
7 Land of Enchantment.8 When I speak publicly about what has all the
9 signs of being a runaway train called nuclear
10 technology, the destination of that train is a
11 forbidden planet. I have to speak like I know what I'm
12 talking about. Please don't be fooled because I'm very
13 honored and at the same time I'm humbled to be in this
14 assembly of such powerful hearts and mind, all of us.15 Thank you for the opportunity to voice my
16 concerns and advocate for on-site containment of
17 nuclear waste.18 Joni gave me a fact sheet. So it could be
19 said that I appear before you here armed and dangerous
20 with the facts. I'm going to aim at pertinent. See
21 how close I come.22 About 12 years ago at the final hearing on the
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T94-1

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.

T94-1

Doran, Doug, Commenter ID No. T94 (cont'd)

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1 WIPP before it opened, permission was given by the
2 Hearing Officer for the New Mexico Environmental
3 Evaluation Group to show us a video they had recently
4 made. Though pertinent to the issue, it was determined
5 not to fall into the category of the hearing's focus
6 and, therefore, was not allowed onto the hearing's
7 record.

8 The images we all watched were of a stream of
9 water coming out of the wall with a smooth surface and
10 running down. WE were told the camera had been lowered
11 into the main air shaft at the WIPP, and what we were
12 watching was a stream of water entering into and
13 flowing down the airshaft. It was described as a
14 problem and remedy was suggested.

15 No one disputed the authenticity of the video
16 and the integrity of the NMEEG is widely respected.

17 I don't know the outcome on this, but the
18 point is if a problem such as this one happened when
19 the airshaft was built, is it possible the same thing
20 happens somewhere else in the facility? Rhetorical
21 question.

22 But how many people here this evening believe
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Doran, Doug, Commenter ID No. T94 (cont'd)

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1 the WIPP is dry?

2 May the record reflect no one in the space has

3 indicated to me that they believe WIPP is dry, and it's

4 true. WIPP is no more dry than my hand. My hand is

5 pretty sweaty right now.

6 And if the WIPP is not dry, Mr. Edelman, it is

7 not permanent. Let me repeat myself. If the WIPP is

8 not dry, then it is not a permanent solution, and

9 moisture is not the only problem.

10 Time doesn't permit me to go too far into

11 this, but I would refer you to the findings of

12 researchers and workers like Charles Loftus, Army Corps

13 of Engineers, among others. I know Don Hancock is here

14 tonight. I think he's a great resource, as an example

15 of what I'm talking about as far as errors.

16 Got it. Thank you.

17 And to make the mistake that the WIPP is a so-

18 called permanent solution when, in fact, it is not a

19 permanent solution does nothing but improve the chances

20 of a big time miscalculation, and that's a "big time"

21 with a capital B. As far as I can see, the only thing

22 about what to do with our nuclear waste that's

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T94-2

The WIPP has been certified by the EPA as an acceptable facility 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.

WIPP is surrounded by various natural resources – including potash, oil, and natural gas – as identified in Section 4.2.2.2 of this EIS. Resource considerations were included in the site selection process for WIPP and are documented in the Final Environmental Impact Statement, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, Section 7.3.7. Disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP would not invalidate the WIPP site selection decision.

There have been no worker fatalities due to radiation exposure from waste disposal activities at WIPP. In 1982, there was a single construction-related fatality in which a miner fell during the first exploratory shaft construction.

T94-3

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. DOE 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 would be conducted as needed, including further characterization of the waste (e.g., radionuclide inventory and heat loads), as well as the proposed packaging for disposal.

Doran, Doug, Commenter ID No. T94 (cont'd)

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1 permanent is the search to the answer for that
2 question.

3 The ultimate problem is its permanence.

4 Again, I advocate as strongly as possible for on-site
5 containment of nuclear waste and an Intuits production
6 because a permanent solution is yet to exist.

7 If I may borrow a few words from the Jefferson
8 Airplane, we are proud. We are very proud of who we
9 are.

T94-4

T94-3
(Cont.)

T94-4

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.

DuBois, Marchette, Commenter ID No. W342

From: gtccoiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 22, 2011 7:27 PM
To: gtccoiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10342

Thank you for your comment, Marchette DuBois.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10342. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 22, 2011 07:26:42PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10342

First Name: Marchette
 Last Name: DuBois
 Country: USA
 Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

It is a shame that still in this day and age one considers Nuclear energy to be clean when you hide the waste. It is not clean, and we do not want the waste stored anywhere in our fragile environment. Please store, reprocess the waste on site at the facilities at which it was generated. Please let the nuclear facilities become aware of just how much dangerous by-product is produced from their processes, and please make them (and you Dept. of Energy - shame on you for being so irresponsible.) be responsible for their messes. We have only one planet! Our natural resources are our wealth and the future wealth of our children.

Thank you for reading this,
 Sincerely
 Marchette DuBois

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

W342-1

DOE is responsible under the LLRWPA (P.L. 99-240) for the disposal of GTCC LLRW. In addition, under the LLRWPA (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 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.

W342-1

Dukes, Aaron, Commenter ID No. W408

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 9:37 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10408

Thank you for your comment, Aaron Dukes.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10408. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 09:36:51PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10408

First Name: Aaron

Last Name: Dukes

Country: USA

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

Comment Submitted:

Remove Hanford from the list of sites being considered for nuclear waste storage. Hanford is already a disaster and the wrong place to dump more radioactive garbage.

W408-1

Thank you.

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

W408-1 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.

Dunning, David, Commenter ID No. E23

From: David Dunning <redboysings@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 11:13 AM
To: gtceis@anl.gov
Subject: proposed deposit of more nuclear waste at Hanford

A really BAD idea! Let's see, we already have unchecked leaking of nuclear waste at Hanford and somebody wants to send 10,000 truckloads of more nuclear waste up there with a projected death toll of at least 800 due to the radiation from the trucks as they pass by on I-5. --not to mention possible crashes. and the further radioactive contamination of the Columbia River? NO! NO! NO! It's insanity!

Clean up Hanford for real and stop adding to the catastrophe upriver from us!

David Dunning, Ph.D.

Lake Oswego OR, 97035

E23-1

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)* (DOE 2008b) 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).

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).

E23-1

Dunning, Dirk, Commenter ID No. T141

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14 MR. DUNNING: If I'm not mistaken, I think I'm
15 last. I'm Dirk Dunning. I'm an employee of the
16 State of Oregon, Department of Energy. I'm mostly
17 going to be speaking on my own behalf. There are no
18 prepared remarks. I first wanted to thank Arnie and
19 you and all of your crew for coming. It is immensely
20 important to us, and, as you can tell, it's important
21 to our citizenry. Silently in the back we have Mary
22 Beth Burandt. Thank you for coming. Thank you for
23 listening. She's the document manager for the Tank
24 Closure & Waste Management (inaudible) impact
25 statement, which is also being worked on. It is also

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Dunning, Dirk, Commenter ID No. T141 (cont'd)

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1 important that she is here representing that effort,
2 as well as hearing what all Oregonians have to say.

3 But mostly, thank you to all of you for coming.
4 My boss, unfortunately, had to leave. We're under
5 furlough this week. Tomorrow we're unemployed for
6 the day, and he timed out for the day and had to
7 leave. So the honor fell to me to listen to the end,
8 and I thank you very much, everybody who is here,
9 particularly the younger folks. We tried very hard
10 to get people out that are younger, and it's very
11 heartening to see so many tonight.

12 I won't have much to say in terms of comments
13 about the particular EIS because we are working on
14 comments and will be speaking on behalf of the state
15 representing all of you as best we can. So part of
16 what we are doing in a meeting like this is coming to
17 listen, so we can hear all the perspectives of
18 everyone, and we deeply appreciate that.

19 On my own behalf, just a couple of comments.
20 One, to recognize that this problem, like so many, at
21 Hanford and others is not a problem. It's a
22 predicament. And the distinction is that problems
23 can be solved. Predicaments have to be dealt with.
24 To the degree you can, you solve them, but you never
25 can completely. Hanford, given the best efforts

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T141-1

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.

T141-1

T141-1
(Cont.)

Dunning, Dirk, Commenter ID No. T141 (cont'd)

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1 possible and as much money as we can spend, will not
2 be clean. The tank closure EIS and many other that
3 came before, and many that will come after it, show
4 that even with the best efforts, the levels far
5 exceed standards for vast times in the future. And
6 that brings me to my last comment.

7 I have been working for the state now for 18
8 years trying to ensure that Hanford is cleaned up as
9 best we can with whatever "cleanup" means in that
10 sense. I will be retired, most likely, before the
11 Waste Treatment Plant begins operation for vitrified
12 (inaudible) waste. To put this EIS and that in some
13 perspective, my grandfather was the number six badge
14 at the Hanford site. He came to Hanford in 1974, the
15 first crew from DuPont. His father, my grandfather,
16 came to the state of Washington and settled in the
17 Ellensburg Valley.

18 Actually, his grandfather brought him when he
19 was less than one year old. I'm a second generation
20 American. My grandfather came here before Washington
21 was a state. I can trace my line back through
22 Theophilus Dunning who arrived on this continent in
23 1642, and then further back into England, to the year
24 1238 and the (inaudible) line. That is 773 years
25 ago. We don't know who came before that.

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T141-2

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 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.

Dunning, Dirk, Commenter ID No. T141 (cont'd)

T141-3 The results of the evaluation presented in the EIS are consistent with current regulatory guidance (e.g., performance of the disposal technologies were evaluated for 1,000 years) and sufficient to inform the selection of sites and methods for disposal.

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1 There's much that we don't know, but we can also
2 trace back and we can see the first civilizations,
3 the big civilizations that we know nothing about at
4 seven to 10,000 years ago. We don't know anything
5 about these people. We can go back to the cave art
6 in Lascaux in France and some of the aboriginal art
7 at 60,000 years ago. That is not far enough to
8 protect this waste into the future. We need to be
9 very careful to think how can we do this to protect
10 it as long as it needs to be protected. And again,
11 thank you all.

T141-3

Duran, Clarissa, Commenter ID No. T104

Capital Reporting Company

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11 MR. BROWN: Okay. Clarissa Duran and Kathleen
12 Sanchez will be next.

13 MS. DURAN: Hi, everybody. Sorry to say that
14 we're seeing each other under these circumstances, but
15 it is good to see all of you.

16 For those of you who don't know me, I have
17 been working with community organizations on these
18 issues for -- since I was a student at Northern back in
19 1997.

20 Tonight I'd like to do three things. That is
21 to pay my respects, to create some imagination, and
22 some magic. And so the first thing I'd like to do is

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Duran, Clarissa, Commenter ID No. T104 (cont'd)

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1 ask this audience to take one moment of silence for
2 every person -- to show our respect to every person
3 from our communities that we know who has cancer or who
4 has died from cancer.

5 For those of you who aren't from these
6 communities, respect for the fact that so many workers
7 have fallen, have given their lives. They are truly
8 Cold War patriots. So I'd like to start with that.

9 (Pause in proceedings.)

10 MS. DURAN: The next thing I'd like to do is
11 use my imagination and rather than following your
12 process of what an EIS is, is -- well, for me coming
13 here is you telling me what you want to do or what
14 you're going to do, and as far as we, the communities,
15 will allow you to do. And when I say "we," I mean
16 those who are in charge both in Congress and at the
17 DOE.

18 And so I would like to tell you what I want
19 tonight, and these are things that I just came up with
20 while I was listening to everybody else, which thank
21 you so much for your incredible comments.

22 The first thing is that I would like the labs'
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T104-1

Other concerns or programs not related to the disposal of GTCC waste suggested for DOE consideration are outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.

Duran, Clarissa, Commenter ID No. T104 (cont'd)

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1 mission to change from threatening life to supporting
 2 life, including new energy solutions which would help
 3 the world to become nuclear free and carbon free.

4 Two, I would like for LANL to clean up all of
 5 the waste that it has created, especially those from
 6 nuclear materials and beryllium.

7 Three, I would like for LANL, the DOE, our
 8 Congress, our people to guarantee the safety of all
 9 LANL workers so that we have no more who are either
 10 affected or dying.

11 Number four, I would like for the DOE, our
 12 country to pay all the outstanding claims from the sick
 13 and dying workers at all of our national labs.

14 Five, I would like for LANL to begin a true
 15 dialogue and the DOE with surrounding communities in
 16 northern New Mexico, and one of the things I would like
 17 for you to do in creating that true dialogue is to pay
 18 -- I don't know -- 20 people a salary of 80, 90,
 19 \$100,000 a year to organize our communities, to help
 20 bring them the education about what is really going on
 21 up at LANL and why our way of life before the 1930s has
 22 been destroyed.

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- T104-2 DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at LANL and ongoing cleanup efforts will continue.
- T104-3 Other concerns or programs not related to the disposal of GTCC waste suggested for DOE consideration are outside the scope of the EIS and do not meet the purpose and need for agency action stated for this EIS.
- T104-4 See response to T104-3.
- T104-5 See response to T104-3.

Duran, Clarissa, Commenter ID No. T104 (cont'd)

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1 I'd like for the DOE, for this country to pay
2 for the education of all northern New Mexico residents
3 at Northern New Mexico College, which is a smaller
4 college, but really supports our communities.
5 I would like for the DOE and this country to
6 pay for the health care, including alternative and
7 traditional medicines of all northern New Mexicans.
8 I would like for the DOE and our country to
9 become aware of local traditions and respect them.
10 And lastly, for now, in this meeting -- maybe
11 in the next EIS I'll come up with some new things I
12 want you to do -- to become an entity that serves
13 humanity rather than the interests of corporations who
14 would rape and destroy for money, for power all of us
15 and this entire earth.
16 And so the last thing I'd like to do while I'm
17 up here for as much time as I have is to create some
18 magic, and to do that I would like each one of you to
19 take about 30 to 60 seconds, close your eyes, and think
20 about what would happen if tomorrow you woke up and
21 LANL was no longer -- had anything to do with creating
22 bombs or anything that had to do with the war industry
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T104-6 See response to T104-3.

T104-7 See response to T104-3.

Duran, Clarissa, Commenter ID No. T104 (cont'd)

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1 and instead was doing things to help all of humanity.
2 So will you do that with me? Just think about
3 what it would be like to wake up tomorrow knowing that
4 those workers would be going to jobs they really wanted
5 to go to and that our community would be well and how
6 beautiful it would be without LANL and its terrible
7 waste.

8 (Pause in proceedings.)

9 MS. DURAN: When you have finished thinking
10 about what it would be like without LANL and its
11 terrible waste, I'd like for you to turn to your
12 neighbor and tell them one or two things that you --
13 are really important to you that you saw when you
14 closed your eyes because this way we can make what's in
15 our hearts real when we speak that truth.

16 MR. BROWN: Okay. Thanks very much.

17 We've got seven -- talk to your neighbors. I
18 just wanted to say --

19 MS. DURAN: Have I used all of my minutes?

20 MR. BROWN: They --

21 MS. DURAN: Have I used all of my minutes?

22 MR. BROWN: Yes. In fact, you're over by two,
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Duran, Clarissa, Commenter ID No. T104 (cont'd)

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1 and we've got seven more speakers. So --

2 MS. DURAN: Okay. I apologize.

3 MR. BROWN: I want to make sure everybody has
4 a chance to speak.

5 MS. DURAN: All right. You still can talk to
6 each other --

7 MR. BROWN: Okay. That's fine.

8 MS. DURAN: -- regardless of what they say up
9 here. Thank you, everybody, for creating that magic.

Easterly, E.M., Commenter ID No. W482

From: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 6:49 PM
To: gtceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10482

Thank you for your comment, E Easterly.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10482. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 06:48:58PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10482

First Name: E
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Easterly
Address: 775 Fir Gardens St. NW
City: Salem
State: OR
Zip: 97304
Country: USA
Email: east4west@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Given the proximity of the Hanford site to both active fault areas in the Pacific Northwest and the Columbia River watershed I would encourage the movement of Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste to the site as an excellent demonstration of political and bureaucratic disregard for citizens of the states of Washington and Oregon.

W482-1

I do understand that many areas of the United States would welcome the economic benefit of such a material storage site, the Pacific Northwest does not.

E.M. Easterly

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.

W482-1 DOE disagrees that it has demonstrated "beaurocratic disregard" for the citizens of Washington and Oregon. On the contrary, DOE has carefully considered all public comments on this EIS, as well as the analytic results contained herein. DOE is required under NEPA to consider the full range of reasonable alternatives to a proposed action. Accordingly, Hanford has the climate, infrastructure, personnel expertise, and many other features that favor its inclusion for analysis. Nevertheless, DOE intends to honor its commitment to defer a decision regarding the disposal of offsite waste at Hanford at least until the WTP is operational (78 FR 75913).

Edwards, Karen, Commenter ID No. W337

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, June 21, 2011 6:02 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10337

Thank you for your comment, Karen Edwards.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10337. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 21, 2011 06:01:54PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10337

First Name: Karen

Last Name: Edwards

Country: USA

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

Comment Submitted:

Please do not allow the radioactive waste shipments to be truck through the Columbia Gorge. It is a national treasure that we don't want to take chances with getting it polluted with dangerous radiation.

Thank you for this consideration.

W337-1

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.

W337-1 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.

Eldred, Mary, Commenter ID No. W78

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2011 10:15 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10078

Thank you for your comment, Mary Eldred.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10078. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 9, 2011 10:14:54AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10078

First Name: Mary
Middle Initial: L
Last Name: Eldred
Address: 18800 Blue Ridge Drive
City: Oregon City
State: OR
Zip: 97045
Country: USA
Email: meldred@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I want to express my dismay that Hanford is being considered as a site to store radioactive waste from other Nuclear sites in the US. Hanford is considered one of the most contaminated sites in the US and I feel that waste from other sites should be sent to Yucca Mountain for storage, not Hanford. Yucca Mountain is not situated near a major river like Hanford, and the chance of contaminating a water supply is much much less.

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.

W78-1 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.

W78-2 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.

Ellis, Joell, Commenter ID No. W204

From: gtcc Eiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 8:46 AM
To: gtcc Eiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10204

Thank you for your comment, Joell Ellis.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10204. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 08:45:39AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10204

First Name: Joell
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Ellis
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please don't even think about trucking radio-active waste up the Columbia River Gorge. The Gorge is full of tourists in the Summer and very dangerous to drive in the winter.

Thank You,
J. Ellis

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

W204-1

W204-1 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.

Elmshauser, Erik C., Commenter ID No. W495

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 1:20 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10495

Thank you for your comment, Erik Elmshauser.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10495. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 26, 2011 01:19:49PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10495

First Name: Erik
Middle Initial: C
Last Name: Elmshauser
Address: 8116 SE Taylor Court
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97215
Country: USA
Email: erikelmshauser@gmail.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Hanford waste 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. | W495-1
W495-2

Our best policy is to avoid making more of these highly radioactive wastes; which solves the disposal issue all together. | W495-3

I think we should store this material at the USDOE headquarters; that way it is in the DOE's interest to store it safely.

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.

W495-1 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.

W495-2 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. 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.

W495-3 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.

Enfield, Norm R., Commenter ID No. W253

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 1:00 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10253

Thank you for your comment, Norm Enfield.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10253. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 12:59:38PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10253

First Name: Norm
Middle Initial: R
Last Name: Enfield
Address: 2615 NW 46th Circle
City: Camas
State: WA
Zip: 98607-9141
Country: USA
Email: njenfield@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Please, no toxic waste in the beautiful Columbia River Gorge.

| W253-1

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.

W253-1 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.

Epstein, Joe, Commenter ID No. T26

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MR. BROWN: Thanks, Betty.

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Joe Epstein, and he will be followed by Doyle
Smith.

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MR. EPSTEIN: Good evening, and thank you for
being here. I'm Joe Epstein, resident of Carlsbad. I
retired here. I spent my entire career in the nuclear
business, making nuclear submarines, commercial and DOE
waste management at Hanford and here at WIPP.

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As such, I, as well as the very large majority of
folks in southeast New Mexico, have every confidence that
DOE and WIPP could do the job of incarcerating
Greater-Than-Class-C and do it superbly, better than any
other site, and that this action would be much better than
a no-action option.

Before WIPP opened, there was an argument that no
action was the appropriate action, leaving all the waste
where it was to be guarded with ongoing cost, and with the
waste relatively vulnerable to surface turmoil.

The transportation itself was a major visible

T26-1

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.

T26-1

Epstein, Joe, Commenter ID No. T26 (cont'd)

- T26-2 See response to T26-1.
T26-3 See response to T26-1.

12

1 threatening issue. WIPP opened and has steadily with each
2 shipment reduced the threat to the public. Who would
3 prefer Rocky Flats than what it was and what it is now?
4 And this cleanup is being repeated across the nation, and
5 the transportation has proven the opposite of the dangers
6 expressed.

7 The same story applies to GTCC and
8 Greater-Than-Class-C-like material. Transportation is the
9 largest EIS area of concern for WIPP. With WIPP, DOE has
10 the safest and most successful transportation system for
11 radioactive material transport in the country.

12 Activated metal is the greatest radioactive
13 content of GTCC and Greater-Than-Class-C-like material.
14 With the relatively short half-lives of activated metals,
15 even with the common longest-lived isotope in the metal
16 products, within 1,000 years, it's all background. WIPP
17 has a 250 million start on protecting against any
18 activated metals threat to the environment.

19 Use of WIPP requires Land Withdrawal Act, a
20 permit, and a State of New Mexico DOE agreement for
21 consultation and cooperation to be addressed.

22 DOE'S solid relationship with the State of New
23 Mexico and Environmental Department and Congress and the
24 public makes this very doable. WIPP's attributes:
25 Geologic repository and a national treasure. By far the

T26-1
(Cont.)

T26-2

T26-3

Epstein, Joe, Commenter ID No. T26 (cont'd)

- T26-4 See response to T26-1.
T26-5 See response to T26-1.

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1 lowest long-term health effect to humans of any other
2 site. Trench, borehole are all designed, to address
3 national security concerns on disposal sources. Marker
4 system protecting against intrusion. Very little
5 environmental impact. The low cost and readily proven
6 solution, skilled workforce with a proven record of
7 safe-waste handling, highest safety and quality commitment
8 and established performance. Los Alamos and Sandia
9 National Labs, New Mexico State and Carlsbad, commitment
10 for any additional workforce training requirement.

T26-3
(Cont.)

11 The Carlsbad Environmental and Monitoring
12 Research Center, assurance to population of no release to
13 the environment. Remoteness, both geographically in the
14 nation and a half mile down of the biosphere, and very
15 importantly, the greatest public support in the nation.

T26-4

16 WIPP is recommended for Greater-Than-Class-C, and
17 I and many of my colleagues will provide any support we
18 can do to DOE to accomplish this.

T26-5

19 Thank you.

Evans, Bill, Commenter ID No. W52

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 4:33 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10052

Thank you for your comment, Bill Evans.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10052. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 21, 2011 04:32:31PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10052

First Name: Bill
 Middle Initial: S
 Last Name: Evans
 Address: 1930 Adams St
 City: Eugene
 State: OR
 Zip: 97405
 Country: USA
 Email: billev@efn.org
 Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

Obviously there is no Safe Place to store nuclear waste,-- let alone by a Big River, where any INEVITABLE Leaks & Spills & Emissions--euphemistically called 'Accidents'-- will distribute the waste over hundreds and thousands of miles. Please do not even consider storing ANY levels of nuclear waste at Hanford, Washington;-- and Please make all efforts to clean up the existing nuclear waste that is already there and way too long festering.

Because Nuclear Energy Is INHERENTLY UNSAFE-- Let Us Proceed With The Obvious Course Of STOPPING ALL Nuclear Energy Projects Now, and Clean Up The Enormous Waste We Have Already Generated. LET US LEARN FROM THE LESSON OF ONGOING FUKUSHIMA DAICHI CATASTROPHE AND OUR OWN DISASTROUS HISTORY WITH NUCLEAR ENERGY 'ACCIDENTS', AND THE RUSSIANS' WITH CHERNOBYL, AND OTHERS' AROUND THE WORLD, AND CEASE TRYING TO REAP ENERGY FROM THIS INHERENTLY HARMFUL TECHNOLOGY!

Thank you for your attention,
Bill Evans

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

W52-1 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.

W52-2 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.

W52-1

W52-2

Evans, Jay Lee, Commenter ID No. T75

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13 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Shannon Mason? Is
14 Shannon here? Jay Lee Evans? All right, and Jay Lee
15 is headed this way, and Hildegard Adams will follow Jay
16 Lee.

17 MR. EVANS: My name's Jay Lee Evans. I'm a
18 lifelong resident. My father was born in St. Joseph
19 Hospital, delivered by Dr. Loveless. He had a
20 doctorate. Something he gave me was an appreciation
21 for the amazing physics that was done at the labs
22 during the war, and I want to thank you for the

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Evans, Jay Lee, Commenter ID No. T75 (cont'd)

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1 opportunity to put my words on the official record
 2 again.

3 I admit, I have a profound suspicions of the
 4 process, but I'm grateful to once again enter into the
 5 Kabuki dance that we do with the DOE or the DoD.

6 Fifteen years ago, many of us were in rooms like this,
 7 testifying whether or not WIPP should be open and what
 8 level waste should be permitted and whether or not the
 9 TRUPACT containers were sufficient. And as a result of
 10 the IIS process at that time, we came away with the
 11 impression that WIPP would open but it would only be
 12 licensed for lower level military waste. In all, we
 13 knew deep down back then that this day was going to
 14 come, but we had official reassurance that neither high
 15 level nor military waste would be allowed at WIPP.

16 I'm a bureaucrat. I'm a municipal bureaucrat.
 17 I understand the need for the process of appeal and
 18 review and overturn policies, but here we are again. I
 19 worked in the circus when I was a kid. If you've ever
 20 been around camels, if you're in a tent, camel gets his
 21 nose in the tent and okay, and you look around and
 22 before you know it his neck is under the tent, and you

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T75-1

T75-1 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.

Evans, Jay Lee, Commenter ID No. T75 (cont'd)

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1 say, okay. And before that, he's got his shoulders,
2 his legs, pretty soon his hump is in the tent, and
3 before you know it, you've got a camel in your tent.
4 Well, the citizens of New Mexico, the industry's
5 stinking, putrid, death-dealing camel has its nose in
6 our tent, and we are here today to suggest, to demand,
7 to plead, to be on the record, asking to turn away from
8 Pluto, the god of death, the namesake of plutonium,
9 turn towards sanity, turn towards life and the children
10 and the grandchildren that we are so fond of talking
11 about and do what?

12 I'm not all about being negative. My
13 suggestion, my proposal, my recommendation is a
14 monitored, double-walled, retrievable, surfaced storage
15 facility. I think we would be well-advised to explore
16 vitrification technology rather than weapons
17 protection. We need to refocus the lab's mission.
18 We've got these amazing brains. We've done this
19 magnificent physics here. I think we could refocus
20 away from weapons production and do some more
21 magnificent physics for humanity, for our children and
22 our grandchildren. With all due respect to the people

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T75-2

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.

T75-2

Evans, Jay Lee, Commenter ID No. T75 (cont'd)

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1 that have spoken before, it should not surprise anyone
2 that the retired industry flacks and nuclear engineers
3 speak as apologists for the industry. I understand you
4 go through school, you've got a career, you get a
5 degree, you're looking for a good job. Your choices
6 are severely limited. And the labs are the industry,
7 are the place to pay off those debts, and where you
8 stand depends on where you sit. And this doesn't
9 change; it's always the same. We have the engineers
10 speaking about how safe it is.

11 I'm not surprised at them spinning the
12 industry's line. It was asked, why was 13 billion
13 dollars spent on Yucca Mountain and came up rejected.
14 The answer to that is, you can't put enough lipstick on
15 that pig, whether it's United States Geologic Service
16 reports or labs modeling, to disguise the fact that
17 when you're talking about geologic time, thousands of
18 tons of waste, high, low, medium level, and half lives
19 of millennia, it is the height of arrogance and human
20 folly and sheer stupidity to think that employing the
21 crudest waste disposal method imaginable, sticking it
22 in the ground, is going to be reasonable or well-

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T75-3

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.

DOE recognizes that modeling potential releases of radionuclides from the conceptual disposal sites far into the future approximates what might actually occur. Sufficient detail was included in these designs for use in the EIS analyses, consistent with the current stage of this process. Some of the input values may change in the future and could result in higher impacts (such as from increased precipitation at some sites due to climate change), while others could result in lower impacts (due to decreased precipitation).

DOE believes that the assumptions made to support the long-term modeling calculations are reasonable and enable a 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. Site-specific NEPA reviews would be conducted as needed.

T75-3

Evans, Jay Lee, Commenter ID No. T75 (cont'd)

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T75-3
(Cont.)

1 advised way to provide for our children's and our
2 grandchildren's health and future.

3 A gentleman I mentioned earlier that --

4 MR. BROWN: You've got a little less than a
5 minute left.

6 MR. EVANS: I haven't got my running shoes on.

7 Permanent disposal passed to protect our children and
8 our grandchildren, I agree, and something else that we
9 can also agree on is radionuclides are both mutagenic
10 and carcinogenic. I know of no more authoritative
11 source than National Academy of Science. Google it,
12 look up B-E-I-R, Biological Effects of Ionizing
13 Radiation. It's clear. It's been mentioned here.
14 There is no safe dose of radiation, especially if it's
15 internal, ingested, or inhaled -- despite this very
16 reassuring placemat, very charming, that I'm very
17 grateful to have.

18 We hear the canard, no fatalities at Three
19 Mile Island, no fatalities in nuclear subs, and now in
20 this cascading catastrophe that's Fukushima, the media
21 tells us in unity, immediately, the two messages to
22 throw all on, it's safe, it's inevitable, even while

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Evans, Jay Lee, Commenter ID No. T75 (cont'd)

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1 it's continuing to melt down.
2 MR. BROWN: Okay --
3 MR. EVANS: To finish up, to finish up here.
4 I'm going to conclude the way I always conclude my
5 testimony at these events, with the statement --
6 MR. WADE: Don't let it break with tradition.
7 MR. EVANS: I will focus the question on --
8 the (inaudible). If you choose not to hear us, your
9 grandchildren will curse your name.

Evans, Peter, Commenter ID No. T4

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22 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Peter Evans who will be
23 followed by Dr. Rose Hayes.

24 MR. PETER EVANS: Hi. I am Peter Evans, resident
25 of Aiken, no affiliations. I actually want to thank
26 everybody for being here to give the presentation and

Evans, Peter, Commenter ID No. T4 (cont'd)

T4-1

SRS is analyzed as a candidate location for a new GTCC waste disposal facility as it currently disposes of similar radioactive wastes. DOE is performing environmental restoration activities at the SRS and ongoing cleanup efforts will continue.

12

1 give us a chance to give our thoughts on this. The SRS
2 is located in a large and growing metropolitan area.
3 When you have the people who are dependent upon the
4 Savannah River for drinking water the people in
5 Savannah, Beaufort and many other people in Hilton Head
6 it is even much larger metropolitan area. When
7 radioactive material is stored at the SRS, whether
8 above the ground or underground, there is always a risk
9 of leakage into the ground. This risk is amplified by
10 the earthquake fault lines that are in the SRS area.
11 We are put at further risk by the fact that the SRS
12 does not continuously monitor the Savannah River for
13 radioactive leaks. Heaven help us if radioactivity
14 gets into our aquifer or into the Savannah River. The
15 group Citizens for Nuclear Technology awareness has
16 lobbied for more nuclear activity to come to Aiken.
17 This group, many represent people either currently or
18 previously involved with the nuclear industry, however
19 they do not speak for the general populous. It is time
20 that the focus be upon some additional jobs or not be a
21 promise of additional jobs of income for the area.
22 This would cease in the event of a substantial nuclear
23 accident. The focus must be on the health and well
24 being of the many people living in the area. The SRS
25 is not the place for storage of any nuclear materials.
26 The materials here must be removed and no nuclear

T4-1

Evans, Peter, Commenter ID No. T4 (cont'd)

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1 materials should ever be brought here again. Thank
2 you.

T4-1
(Cont.)

Evans, Rosamund, Commenter ID No. T58

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20 MR. BROWN: Okay, Rosamund Evans and Floy

21 Barrett will follow.

22 MS. EVANS: I'm Rosamund Evans. I've lived in
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Evans, Rosamund, Commenter ID No. T58 (cont'd)

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1 New Mexico for 37 years. I'm a citizen. There will be
 2 comments submitted after I work with a couple
 3 organizations to develop those. You know, when we come
 4 -- and I really appreciate the opportunity to have
 5 public comments. We have very few venues where we can
 6 be heard, and so some of the statements I guess are for
 7 ourselves and to bolster our activity, than it is,
 8 because we don't feel that we're heard. I definitely
 9 oppose the plans to bring the nuclear -- the GTCC to
 10 New Mexico, and certainly not to WIPP. The -- I oppose
 11 -- I'm just going to state the very simple things that
 12 I can say at this time.

13 I oppose the transportation that will have to
 14 occur to bring that waste to New Mexico, across New
 15 Mexico to WIPP, and of course, the possibility of
 16 accidents and contamination then exists in many parts
 17 of the country that might not be contaminated, but I'm
 18 not sure where that would be at this point. The
 19 available current proposed solution might be the
 20 hardened on-site waste. And as Don Hancock pointed
 21 out, that has not even been considered. But I believe
 22 that that is being used in some places at this time.

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T58-1

T58-2

T58-3

T58-1 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.

T58-2 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 WIPP and all the other sites being evaluated. No transportation LCFs are expected.

DOE's requirements for transportation of radioactive waste are developed and continually revised to ensure maximum protection of public health and the environment, thereby minimizing the risk of a traffic accident. DOE has established a comprehensive emergency management program that provides detailed, hazard specific planning and preparedness measures to minimize the health impacts of accidents involving loss of control over radioactive material or toxic chemicals. DOE's transportation emergency preparedness program was established to ensure that DOE and its contractors, state, tribal, and local emergency responders are prepared to respond promptly, efficiently, and effectively to accidents involving DOE shipments of radioactive materials. Should an accident occur that involves a release of radioactive material to the environment, it would be promptly remediated in accordance with these procedures. These measures would help DOE to minimize and mitigate any impacts on the environment.

T58-3 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.

Evans, Rosamund, Commenter ID No. T58 (cont'd)

T58-4 See response to Spent nuclear fuel rods are not part of the GTCC inventory and are not considered in the GTCC EIS.

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I myself think that this plan has been
designed to test out bringing the high-level rods, that
waste, to New Mexico, because it could be the trial run
and the working out of the details of bringing all of
it to New Mexico. And I definitely agree with one of
the other speakers, who said that New Mexico's had
enough. We really have. There is currently ongoing a
mapping of contaminated sites, water, land, around New
Mexico. When that is finished, I think it'll be very
interesting for all of us, because we can't really know
of all of the contamination that has happened because
of the nuclear activity and the militarization in New
Mexico. And we have accepted, and I think accepted in
much too passive a way, what has happened to our land,
our resources, our air.

There's a lot of cancer, and it may be treated
with radiation, but that cancer, much of it has come
from the radiation, and unfortunately, my grandchildren
and their children are certainly going to experience
that after what has happened in Japan, and we're still
suffering from Chernobyl. We are definitely lied to.
When you change the background -- I don't know the

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T58-4

Evans, Rosamund, Commenter ID No. T58 (cont'd)

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1 technical term, but you simply lift the bar on
2 acceptable radiation, which was done after Chernobyl
3 and now is being done in Japan. That's not solving a
4 problem; that's just saying, more radiation is
5 acceptable as part of the standard of safety. We've
6 seen that in other situations; chemicals, for example,
7 that are declared safer than they earlier were rated.

8 MR. BROWN: About one minute left.

9 MS. EVANS: Thank you. I want to say that we
10 must object, and we must use the words that recognize
11 this as insanity, because that's what it is. The
12 nuclear power and the nuclear weapons, we are
13 experiencing crisis. We cannot continue to just go
14 along; we must call it what it is, and it's insanity,
15 and thank you, Joe, for helping us to understand that,
16 too. Thank you.

T58-5

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.

T58-5

Faris, Larry and Janice, Commenter ID No. W430**A**

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 11:16 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10430

Thank you for your comment, Larry and Janice Faris.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10430. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 24, 2011 11:15:26AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10430

First Name: Larry and Janice

Middle Initial: D

Last Name: Faris

Address: 318 Rosario PL NE

City: Renton

State: WA

Zip: 98059

Country: USA

Email: landifaris@comcast.net

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

Comment Submitted:

No nuclear wastes should be on our highways or railways. The danger to our children and communities is too great! Store all wastes on site and do NOT create any more nuclear waste. No engineer has solved the holding problem. The VIT plant has too many design problems and will never be safely built in our lifetimes.

W430-1

W430-2

W430-1 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. 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.

DOE is committed to completing environmental restoration activities at the Hanford Site, including construction and operation of the Waste Treatment & Immobilization Plant Project.

W430-2 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.

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Faris, Larry and Janice – W430

Fasnacht, Sharon, Commenter ID No. W55

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 6:51 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10055

Thank you for your comment, Sharon Fasnacht.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10055. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 21, 2011 06:51:11PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10055

First Name: Sharon
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Fasnacht
Address: 4006 113th Avenue SW
City: Olympia
State: WA
Zip: 98512
Country: USA
Email: fasnacht@comcast.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I am opposed to transport of nuclear waste by truck, or any other method, to Hanford in Washington State. I am opposed to increasing waste levels at Hanford. WHY? Because we haven't cleaned up the last mess, and the leakage has already begun contaminating the Columbia River/Pacific Ocean. STUPID is a good word for considering any site on a river as a candidate. STUPID is a good word for licensing 23 MORE nuclear power plants in the South before we've developed a way to dispose of the waste. SPEND THE MONEY ON RESEARCH! STUPID is trucking the waste. It should be stored where it is created, and if that can't happen, DON'T CREATE IT!

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.

1

W55-1

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.

W55-2

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. 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.

W55-1
W55-2

Feldman, Laura, Commenter ID No. L411

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: Laura Feldman
 Title: citizen of the Columbia River Watershed
 Organization: _____
 Address: 8527 N. Decatur #6
 City: Portland State: OR Zip Code: 97203
 Phone: 503-724-9841 E-Mail Address: feldman32107@charter.com

Comment:

Who's profiting from nuclear power? That's the question we need to continually ask. Follow the money trail. Nuclear Power is a way of centralizing energy, controlling it, controlling us. Your children, your grandchildren, will they have children?
Please use other side if more space is needed.

L411-1

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

L411-1 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.

Felton, John, Commenter ID No. L413

5/19/11

Greater-Than-Class C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS
Office of Technical and Regulatory Support (EM-43)
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C., 20585-0119.

For many years now, people have been participating in these public forums expressing their outrage and anger over the continuing disregard for the site known as Hanford. Residents both locally and regionally have shared their desires, often with very little governmental support or willingness to act on their behalf.

Each time I attend a meeting like this, I ask myself, is anybody home? Is anyone that is in a position to act responsibly and actually make positive change in the situation at Hanford really listening?

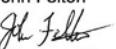
Adding more waste to Hanford is not only a bad idea, it is wrong. It is no different than giving a drink to an admitted alcoholic saying "what harm could come from only one more drink"?

To the States of Washington and Oregon – keep fighting to prevent this waste from coming into our region and never give up. Giving up will send a signal that more waste will be on its way.

To the Department of Energy – shame on you. We have enough waste already, we don't need any more, it does not belong here, and none of us wants it. Even people who work at Oak Ridge in Tennessee agree that the best place for any nuclear waste storage is at Yucca Mountain. Whatever you want to send to us, we will fight to turn it away.

Each meeting I attend, I am hopeful that someone in a position of action will indeed act on behalf of Hanford because it is the right thing to do. We don't want any more waste there, period.

Honestly, how many of you would really give a drink to an admitted alcoholic thinking no harm would be done?

John Felton

P.O. Box 406
Vancouver, Washington 98666

L413-1 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.

L413-1

Fentin, Karyn, Commenter ID No. W16

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2011 8:46 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10016

Thank you for your comment, Karyn Fentin.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10016. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 12, 2011 08:45:27PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10016

First Name: Karyn
Middle Initial: E
Last Name: Fentin
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: bandk290@canby.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

As a nurse, I am aware of the effects of radiation poisoning. Trucking radioactive waste over our highways is not a safe or well thought out plan. This must not be implemented.
Karyn Fenton

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.

W16-1

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.

Fenwick, Steve, Commenter ID No. W57

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 9:53 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10057

Thank you for your comment, Steve Fenwick.

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 21, 2011 09:53:04PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10057

First Name: Steve
Middle Initial: M
Last Name: Fenwick
Address: 4929 Cooper Point Rd NW
City: Olympia
State: WA
Zip: 98502
Country: USA
Email: fenzizard@earthink.net
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

I wish to voice my opposition to the plan to transport dangerous radioactive waste on our public highways through high population centers. This is foolish, dangerous and an invitation to terrorist attacks. You should not be playing Russian roulette with our country's public safety!

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.

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W57-1

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).

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.

Field, Diane, Commenter ID No. W188

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 12:10 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10188

Thank you for your comment, Diane Field.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10188. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 12:10:01AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10188

First Name: Diane
Middle Initial: H
Last Name: Field
City:
State:
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Our grandchildren live in Tokyo and their immediate environment has been compromised for hundreds of years by the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Don't add to the contamination of the Portland area and its waters too! Are we going to leave any place safe for our children's children??

W188-1

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.

W188-1 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.

Field, Michael, Commenter ID No. W388

From: gtccoiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 5:27 PM
To: gtccoiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10388

Thank you for your comment, Michael Field.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10388. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 23, 2011 05:26:56PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10388

First Name: Michael
Last Name: Field
Country: USA
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:
Please don't make a bad situation worse.

| W388-1

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

W388-1 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.

Finney, Dee, Commenter ID No. L402

**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: Dee Finney
 Title: RN
 Organization: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Code: _____
 Phone: _____ E-Mail Address: DeeFinney@zianet.com

Comment:

I AM ADAMANTLY OPPOSED TO PLACING ONE MORE
 MOLECULE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE IN NORTHERN OR
 SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO WE ALREADY ARE THE REPOSITORY
 OF SO MUCH RADIOACTIVE WASTE THAT WE CANNOT
 CONSIDER ANY MORE. WE HAVE TO LEAN UP WHAT WE
 ALREADY HAVE. OUR LAND IS POISONED, OUR PEOPLE
 DYING OF CANCER, CHILDREN BEING BORN WITH DISEASES
Please use other side if more space is needed.
 DISABILITIES AND VARIOUS GENETIC DISABILITIES... over

L402-1

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 please no address

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

L402-1 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.

Finney, Dee, Commenter ID No. T80

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6 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

7 Dee Finney and Roz North will be after Dee.

8 MS. FINNEY: Hello. My name is Dee Finney.

9 I'm a resident of Dixon, New Mexico, a downwind
10 community, and I've lived there for 25 years.11 I'm a registered nurse, and I work with people
12 with disabilities many of whom cannot speak for
13 themselves. Most of these people that I work with live
14 in Los Alamos and Rio Arriba County.15 We have so much waste already here in New
16 Mexico we are imploring the DOE not to dispose any more
17 here. We all know that New Mexico is considered the
18 national sacrifice area, but haven't we sacrificed
19 enough?20 I am a nurse and volunteer my time to help
21 people die in my northern village. Do I do this
22 voluntarily? No, I do not. Why do I do it? Because

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T80-1

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, NNSN, 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. 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..

T80-1

Finney, Dee, Commenter ID No. T80 (cont'd)

T80-2 See response to T80-1.

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1 there's no one to take care of all the people that are
2 dying there. It's very appalling that we're not
3 hearing this on the nightly news.

4 Many people from LANL are dying there, and
5 there's a lot of non-LANL people as well, but believe
6 me they're dying from all kinds of cancer there, and
7 most of the cancer lately has been bone. It's a very
8 painful death, and it's so horrific to see and to take
9 of these people with one of the worst ways to die in my
10 opinion.

11 I feel we desperately need to find another
12 site besides New Mexico. We have enough, and we cannot
13 take one more Curie of waste.

14 There are so many issues related to the
15 defense industry here. We're already so stressed out
16 about dealing with all this radioactive industry.

17 Please don't dispose more of this poisonous waste. We
18 don't have the infrastructure here. This is one, in my
19 mind, the biggest issue that is so -- I mean, it's just
20 amazing to me that there's no emergency management
21 system.

22 If there's an earthquake here or a tornado or
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T80-2

Finney, Dee, Commenter ID No. T80 (cont'd)

T80-3 See response to T80-1.

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1 some other climatic event, there's no way to tell
2 people to leave. I myself have my car full of gas all
3 the time because we're just living on borrowed time
4 with no accident up here, and this is so basic there is
5 no emergency management system in place for this
6 horrific dump really up here, this radioactive waste
7 dump.

8 We don't have the infrastructure. We are
9 dealing with so many issues in these communities, drug
10 addiction, cancer, poverty, disabled people beyond
11 belief. You just don't hear about it. Please let us
12 focus on these deep issues that we're dealing with all
13 the time and no more dumping in New Mexico.

T80-3

Fisher, Kristina, Commenter ID No. E50

From: kristina.gray.fisher@gmail.com on behalf of Kristina G. Fisher <kristinagrayfisher@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 6:22 PM
To: gtccveis@anl.gov
Subject: Re: Comments on Draft GTCC EIS

June 27, 2011

Arnold Edelman
 Document Manager
 DOE GTCC EIS
 Cloverleaf Bld., EM-43
 1000 Independence Avenue, SW
 Washington DC 20585

Dear Mr. Edelman,

Please accept these written comments on the Draft EIS (DEIS) for Disposal of Greater-Than-Class C (GTCC) Low-Level Radioactive Waste and GTCC-Like Waste.

I am strongly opposed to the storage of these very dangerous wastes in New Mexico, either at the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) or the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP). LANL currently buries its low-level radioactive waste in unlined trenches, pits, and shafts at Area G. State and federal agencies are still determining what will happen to the hazardous and radioactive wastes at Area G. A decision to bury GTCC waste at LANL would predetermine that this other, less radioactive waste could be buried there, posing a serious threat to groundwater and perhaps ultimately the Rio Grande. Considering that Santa Fe and Albuquerque now divert significant portions of our drinking water from the Rio Grande downstream from LANL's run-off, this shallowly buried waste poses unacceptable risks to human health. Similarly, burying GTCC waste at WIPP would contravene the ban on commercial waste at that facility, and would increase by 30 times the radioactivity level of waste stored at WIPP.

I urge you to consider the alternative of "Hardened On-Site Storage" (HOSS): storing GTCC waste and irradiated spent fuel at commercial nuclear power plants in long-term storage so that they can be monitored and are protected from accidents or terrorist attacks. Storage on site would greatly reduce the threat of accidents during transport. Although this is not a permanent solution, it would be more protective of human health and the environment than DOE's current dumping practices and the alternatives presented in the current DEIS. HOSS is a good alternative for storing wastes until a scientifically sound, publicly acceptable solution is found.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Kristina G. Fisher
 1608 Camino la Canada
 Santa Fe, NM 87501

E50-1 The GTCC EIS evaluated potential impacts to water resources and other resource areas (see Sections 8.2 and 4.3) from disposal of GTCC waste at LANL and at WIPP.

Information on these limitations is provided in this EIS (see Section 4.1.1). 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.

E50-2 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.

E50-1

E50-2

Flores, Esmeralda, Commenter ID No. T142

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14 MR. BROWN: Esmeralda is next, and she will be
15 followed by James McNaughton.

16 MS. FLORES: Good evening. My name is
17 Esmeralda, and I'm a senior at Aloha High School.

18 I opposed the proposal of bringing more waste
19 into Hanford. It's ridiculous that Hanford is in the
20 process of cleaning up, and for more waste to be
21 dumped in it, it's crazy. Even the smallest amount
22 brought in can still have an impact on our
23 environment. I love Washington and Oregon because of
24 the clean air, so let's keep it that way. This waste
25 is not good for our health, and we don't need any

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J-1079

T142-1 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.

T142-1

Flores, Esmeralda, Commenter ID No. T142 (cont'd)

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29

1 more of it. The Department of Energy can find
2 another place to dump that waste in, but not in our
3 backyard.

Flugge, Claudia, Commenter ID No. L287

April 26, 2011

received

MAY 2 2011

Arnold Edelman

DOE Document Manager GTCC EIS

Cloverleaf Blvd, EM-43

1000 Independence Ave, SW

Washington DC, 20585

Dear Dept of Energy

This is a letter of strong opposition to the DOE plan to utilize the New Mexico Waste Isolation Pilot Program in Carlsbad for Greater Than Class C radioactive waste. Do not use New Mexico for GTCC radioactive waste. This is ample evidence that DOE and their scientist have failed to responsibly use nuclear energy. If DOE cannot keep and treat the radioactive waste where it is produced, then DOE should not support a wasteful expensive exercise with taxpayer money. Chernobyl, Fukushima and Three Mile Island have shown how devastating radiation damage can be. Thank you in advance to stop the shipments.

Claudia Flugge/Tsosie Tsinhnahjinnie
 Claudia Flugge/Tsosie Tsinhnahjinnie
 6020 Northland Ave NE
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

L287-1

Disposal of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes at WIPP or the WIPP Vicinity site is included in the range of reasonable alternatives and is evaluated in this EIS. 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. 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.

Continued storage of GTCC LLRW at the generating facilities was evaluated as part of the No Action alternative. The GTCC EIS evaluation 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.

L287-1

Ford, Lynn, Commenter ID No. L414

**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. X Mr. & Mrs. _____ Dr. _____

Name: Lynn FORD

Title: Member

Organization: Hanford Watch

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

*Comment: U.S. DOE has not fulfilled adequately ~~set~~
public information requirements - no enough information
re specific routes, risks, + does' Not enough notice
to participants in last year's process. Need to re-start
EIS process based on actual specific routes.
Hanford already has enough waste. DOE needs
to withdraw this ~~proposed~~ proposal and your (DOE's) 2004
decision designating Hanford as national waste site.
Please use other side if more space is needed.*

L414-1

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.

L414-2

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 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.

L414-1

L414-2

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

Frech, Lisa Jo, Commenter ID No. W111

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:20 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10111

Thank you for your comment, Lisa Jo Frech.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10111. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 15, 2011 07:20:01PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10111

First Name: Lisa Jo
Last Name: Frech
Address: 20645 SW McCormick Hill Rd
City: Hillsboro
State: OR
Zip: 97123
Country: USA
Email: lfrech@juno.com
Privacy Preference: Don't withhold name or address from public record

Comment Submitted:

It is ludicrous to even think of allowing more radioactive waste to be brought to the Hanford site. The Columbia River Gorge is a national treasure that should be protected, not endangered by thousands of truckloads of radioactive waste. 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. Where is the sense in adding more toxins to the ones we have yet to control or eliminate?

W111-1

W111-1 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.

Fredrickson, Catherine, Commenter ID No. W471

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 12:07 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10471

Thank you for your comment, Catherine Fredrickson.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10471. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 12:06:59PM CDT.

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10471

First Name: Catherine
Last Name: Fredrickson
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: USA
Email: cathyfred@hotmail.com
Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

It has come to my attention of the intent to expand Hanford for storage of more chemical/radioactive waste. I STRONGLY OPPOSE THIS.

W471-1

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.

W471-1 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.

Freeborn, Katja, Commenter ID No. T143

Capital Reporting Company

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15 MR. BROWN: Toby -- did I get the last name
16 correct -- I think Cantine?

17 (No response.)

18 We'll come back. Katja Freeborn, are you ready?
19 And then Amanda Vasquez is after Katja.

20 MS. FREEBORN: Hi. My name is Katja Freeborn.
21 I'm a teacher over at Aloha High School, and some of
22 my students have come to speak tonight too.

23 When you open a dump in a community, a cheap
24 dump, people come and want to unload their garbage,
25 and I think that's what's going to happen when you

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Freeborn, Katja, Commenter ID No. T143 (cont'd)

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25

1 open up Hanford as a new facility to dump more of the
2 waste that is being produced in the United States.
3 Even if the promises are made that only 12,000
4 truckloads of waste, or only one football field
5 seven feet deep of waste, will be planted there, once
6 you open the floodgates, people will be screaming to
7 unload their nuclear and their radioactive trash
8 here.

9 Hanford does not have a clean track record of
10 saying no to dumping or self-regulation. We are
11 predicted to be paying for the cleanup of the nuclear
12 trash for the next 50 years, and already now the
13 Department of Energy is considering accepting more
14 trash before the other trash is even cleaned up.
15 This is totally unacceptable. I am so grateful that
16 Trojan is shut down and that the Umatilla Chemical
17 Weapons Depot is finally cleaning house. We've
18 waited many years for this.

19 We have got to protect the clean lands and
20 rivers and air that we have left. In light of
21 Fukushima, how can we even consider asking one region
22 to collect all the country's radioactive waste into
23 one central location, which is already leaking
24 poisons into the Columbia River Basin. How can the
25 federal government do this to its own people? Just

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T143-1

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.

T143-1

Freeborn, Katja, Commenter ID No. T143 (cont'd)

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1 because we are 3,000 miles from D.C. does not mean we
 2 are the perfect location for this trash. Regional
 3 dumps seem much more appropriate if it's hard to
 4 dispose of the waste. If it is hard to dispose of
 5 the waste, it is a natural deterrent for creating
 6 more waste. Please keep my Columbia and its land and
 7 its people safe from radioactive silt.

8 My father worked at Trojan in the late '70s and
 9 the early '80s. He died in 1984 at age 48 from
 10 cancer he believed was caused by exposure to toxins
 11 at Trojan. Please keep these Trojans out of my
 12 backyard. Sorry. Please keep these toxins out of my
 13 backyard so my own children, Mila and Paul, can have
 14 a mom that lives past 48.

T143-2 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 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 appropriate and be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and would include local stakeholder and tribal government involvement.

T143-3 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. 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.

T143-4 See response to T143-1.

Friedman, Paula, Commenter ID No. W483

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 6:51 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10483

Thank you for your comment, Paula Friedman.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10483. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 25, 2011 06:50:57PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10483

First Name: Paula

Last Name: Friedman

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Country: USA

Email: friedman@gorge.net

Privacy Preference: Withhold address only from public record

Comment Submitted:

The Columbia River Gorge, a national scenic area, should not be risked with radioactive contamination by radioactive waste being sent to the Hanford storage site. Traffic through the Gorge becomes dangerous in stormy, especially snowy, weather, with danger of crashes. Even east of Portland, many thousands of people live within a few miles of the rail and road transit through the Gorge, and would be endangered by such shipments. Do not send radioactive waste through the Columbia River Gorge.

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.

1

W483-1 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.

Fryberger, Jeremy, Commenter ID No. L314

From: jeremyfryberger <jeremyfryberger@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2011 11:18 AM
To: gtccveis@anl.gov
Subject: Nuclear waste storage

DOE GTC EIS: Arnold Edelman, document manager, Cloverleaf Building, EM-43, 1000 Independence Avenue, Washington, DC, 20585

Mr. Edelman,

With respect to America's nuclear waste challenges, I am strongly in favor of Hardened On-Site Storage (HOSS). I am also in favor of HOSS facilities being located at the site of the waste's creation. This approach requires communities/ regions that accept/ host nuclear facilities to be responsible for the waste's permanent storage. It also largely eliminates dangerous transport of these toxic materials.

Until HOSS is the standard practice for storage of nuclear waste, Idaho should not receive this type of waste from any other state.

Thank you for your consideration of my opinion.

Jeremy Fryberger
603 Wood River Drive
Ketchum, ID 8340

1

L314-1

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.

Gaines, Brenda, Commenter ID No. W38

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 8:57 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10038

Thank you for your comment, Brenda Gaines.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10038. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: May 18, 2011 08:56:45PM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10038

First Name: Brenda
Middle Initial: D
Last Name: Gaines
Address: 93706 Swamp Creek Rd.
City: Blachly
State: OR
Zip: 97412
Country: USA
Email: brendad@pioneer.net

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

Comment Submitted:

Please do not make a bad situation worse.
Do not truck dangerous radioactive waste through our communities, risking lives on the highway and in the community to poison the Columbia River.

Clean up Hanford!

Stop this nuclear energy madness. This is threatening the health and lives of too many people as well as the wildlife, and our oceans.

Thyroid cancer downwind from Chernobyl is still at an alarming rate.

Keep the nuclear waste where it is produced. And stop producing it!

Germany has shown us how it is possible to provide reliable and powerful renewable energy.

Don't continue the scandalously corrupt and hypocritical economics and politics of nuclear power.

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

W38-1 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.

W38-2 See response to W38-1.

W38-3 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. 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.

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.

W38-1

W38-3

W38-2

W38-3

(Cont.)

Gallegos, Robert, Commenter ID No. L403

**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: Robert Gallegos

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: 505-660-6762 E-Mail Address: Brsgallegos@concast.net

Comment: The clean-up @ LANL is well underway. The DOE has spent hundred of millions of dollars on this clean-up. It makes little sense to place 7 GTCC waste @ Los Alamos after so much effort and money has been spent. Disposal @ LANL is not the safest of the alternatives presented in the EIS. I understand the need to dispose of this waste in the safe manner. The continued storage of this waste throughout the US, is not acceptable in its present state. The US Congress must take future action to not only →
Please use other side if more space is needed.

L403-1

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:
gteeis@anl.gov

L403-1 Consistent with NEPA requirements, the EIS does consider and evaluate the irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources for each action alternative. The resources that would be irreversibly and irretrievably committed for the disposal of GTCC waste at WIPP would include the underground space, energy, raw materials, and other natural and human-made resources used to construct the additional rooms needed (see Section 4.6). The resources that would be irreversibly or irretrievably committed during the disposal of GTCC waste by using the land disposal methods would include the land encompassed by the facility footprint, water, energy, raw materials, and other natural and human-made resources for construction of the disposal facility (see Section 5.4).

Estimated costs for implementing the various alternatives are given in this EIS to the extent that this information was available. A detailed cost evaluation is not required to be included in an EIS under NEPA. Detailed cost information could be provided in a future site-specific NEPA review, as appropriate.

Gallegos, Robert, Commenter ID No. L403 (cont'd)

ensure the safe disposal of such wastes but fails mechanism to recover the costs (to the extent practicable) from the commercial entities that have generated and profited from this waste.

Given the current NRC policy the safest method for disposal is deep geological disposal, i.e., WIPP or at the Nevada Site option in the Sisyphus with the least risk to the public.

L403-1
(Cont.)

L403-2

L403-2 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.

Gallegos, Tom, Commenter ID No. T99

1 MR. GALLEGOS: Right, right. Thank you very
2 much. Thank you all for coming.

3 My name is Tom Gallegos. I'm a citizen of
4 Santa Fe County. I'm here as an interested citizen.

5 I'm also a tour guide in northern New Mexico
6 for the last three years, and had the opportunity to
7 bring visitors from all over the world on a regular
8 basis throughout the year to visit all of our northern
9 New Mexico communities that are affected by this
10 particular proposal. So that's also why I'm here.

11 I'm opposed to this consideration of LANL as a
12 disposal location for the greater than C type of waste,
13 and the reasons are, number one, because of our
14 extremely fragile physical environment, as we all know.

15 This reminds me a little bit of Tech Time Energy two
16 years ago that was planning to, you know, threatening,
17 if you will, to drill for oil and natural gas just
18 south of Santa Fe. Some of you may remember that, and
19 as it turned out, it was all for profit, and it was a
20 sat effort by some folks to just make money in a sad
21 way.

22 And I think this has that same feel a little
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T99-1

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, 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. 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..

T99-1

Gallegos, Tom, Commenter ID No. T99 (cont'd)

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1 bit. It was also dangerous environmentally to all of
 2 us, and thank God for Governor Richardson coming back
 3 and for all the local people in Santa Fe County and
 4 around the state who stood up against that, and that
 5 practice has been stopped; and our environmental
 6 regulations were enhanced a lot.

7 So we have an extremely physical or extremely
 8 fragile physical environment that can be affected by
 9 this potential action.

10 Also, number two would be our mixed cultural
 11 resources, as we all know that we live here. Our
 12 public environment, our public communities, our regular
 13 communities, farms, et cetera, in this area, it's
 14 unique in all the United States, maybe in all the
 15 world, but it's certainly unique in a great part of the
 16 United States, our cultural environment that we have
 17 here that could be greatly affected.

18 And also, number three would be our tourism-
 19 based economy for northern New Mexico. A great part of
 20 it, besides LANL, does bring a lot of money here,
 21 although a lot of it doesn't really reach many of us
 22 here. The tourism-based economy in northern New Mexico

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T99-2

As required by NEPA, the EIS evaluates the potential impacts of the proposed action on cultural resources at the various DOE sites in sufficient detail to assess the potential impacts of the proposed alternatives. DOE recognizes that development of a disposal facility for GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like wastes would require that future land uses be restricted at and near the site for the protection of the general public. This action could affect areas that may be important to American Indian tribes.

DOE considered the text provided by the participating affiliated American Indian tribes for each of DOE sites evaluated in selection of the preferred alternative. Information provided by the tribal governments associated with exposure pathways unique to American Indian tribes (e.g., greater intakes of fish, game, and plants; use of sweat lodges; use of natural pigment paints for traditional ceremonies) would be evaluated in site-specific NEPA reviews for the alternative(s) selected in a ROD for this EIS.

T99-3

There are no definitive studies related to the effects of radioactive waste shipments on local tourism and property values. With an average of only one to two shipments per day over the potential 60 year lifetime of a proposed disposal facility in the case of GTCC LLRW and GTCC-like waste shipments, it is unlikely that there would be any significant impact on tourism and property values.

T99-2

T99-3

Gallegos, Tom, Commenter ID No. T99 (cont'd)

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1 is essential that we not expose our fragile environment
2 to the potential risks that could benefit from this,
3 which could be a possible incident, an accident, a
4 seismic event, or maybe some unforeseen circumstance
5 that could affect us all if this waste is somehow
6 brought here and exposed.

7 Many here are already concerned about the
8 legacy waste from the early Los Alamos years. So 60
9 years later we're still having to deal with the legacy
10 waste that is still here with us unfortunately, and
11 that now we have a new CMRR facility that will just add
12 to that legacy waste, and we've not done a good job
13 unfortunately. You know, we're just not able locally
14 very much to get a handle on that, but the new CMRR
15 will just add to the problem, as I see it.

16 So maybe the preferred option for now would be
17 the on-site disposal might be the best until we all
18 understand or know and change our own habits and get a
19 greater solution.

20 So I'm strongly opposed to LANL being as a
21 site, but the bottom line is the health of our people
22 and the health of our environment, as people have said

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T99-3
(Cont.)

T99-4

T99-4

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.

Gallegos, Tom, Commenter ID No. T99 (cont'd)

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1 so eloquently tonight. It's too important to allow
2 this kind of activity in this area.
3 Thank you.

Ganus, Carolyn, Commenter ID No. W223

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 10:25 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10223

Thank you for your comment, carolyn ganus.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10223. Please refer to the comment tracking number in all correspondence relating to this comment.

Comment Date: June 16, 2011 10:24:41AM CDT

Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Draft Comment: GTCC10223

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

Comment Submitted:

I am completely opposed to radioactive waste being transported through the Gorge. This national scenic area should be protected! The spectre of a radioactive incident is horrifying beyond measure!

W223-1

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.

W223-1 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.

Garcia, David, Commenter ID No. T110

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20 MR. BROWN: Okay. David Garcia and then

21 Patricia Trujillo.

22 MR. GARCIA: Good evening, everyone. My name
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Garcia, David, Commenter ID No. T110 (cont'd)

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1 is David Garcia. I'm from the community of San Antonio
2 Del Guache, and I just have a couple of comments that I
3 would like to speak with your permission.

4 And I think that's a very key thing, is asking
5 a sense that we all come to hear, and we have a sense
6 that we respect everybody else that's in the room. And
7 so I invoke a very important question that a feminist
8 anthropologist by the name of Gayatri Spivak brought
9 up, and she asked, "Can the subalterns speak?"

10 And what this mean is can marginalized,
11 disenfranchises people be heard? And so I ask you
12 that.

13 And so in many ways when I in many times
14 reading, I ask people here, how many of you have read
15 EIS reports and read the comments and read the
16 community responses. Are those community responses
17 being heard?

18 I come here tonight representing an idea. In
19 many Indo-Hispano communities we have an idea which is
20 called "resolana." "Resolana" is a space where people
21 dialogue. It's meaningful dialogue. Many times it's
22 the traditional space where people learn. What it is

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T110-1

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 (see Section 1.5). All comments received was considered in preparing this Final EIS and in the identification of the preferred alternative presented in Section 2.10.

T110-1

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

T110-2 See response to T110-1.

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1 is in the morning time when the sun comes up over the
2 mountains, people gather outside of their houses on the
3 southern facing wall, and they have meaningful
4 conversations of what's going to happen in that day.

5 In many ways I feel what's going on here is
6 not meaningful dialogue. I think it's many times
7 monologue when we look at many of these EIS reports
8 which are volume upon volume, and many times our
9 comments that we offer up for a lot of these management
10 companies, bureaucratic institutions to kind of take
11 our public comment, and they just add it to an
12 appendix. They add it to the last volume of a ten or
13 15 volume document.

14 And I think is that a sense dialogue? And so
15 we have to question that. Many times do we need to
16 change the forum? Does it have to be -- in many ways a
17 lot of times the forum that we encounter is a forum
18 that doesn't allow our communities enough time to
19 respond. It doesn't allow the institutions, the
20 laboratories enough time to respond to us because I
21 think that's more important, I think, because they take
22 a very short time to respond to our responses when, in

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T110-2

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

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T110-2
(Cont.)

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.

Gargas, Don, Commenter ID No. W121

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:42 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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

W121-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccveiswebmaster@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.

Gauthier, Jerome, Commenter ID No. W367

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 3:41 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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 waster along the I84 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 waster 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: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, May 23, 2011 1:25 PM
To: mail_gtcceisarchives; gtccéiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtccéis@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: fjgearhart@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: gtccéiswebmaster@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 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.

Geddes, Stephen V., Commenter ID No. L408

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.

See response to T3-1.

Geiser, Katie, Commenter ID No. W340

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 22, 2011 6:45 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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!

W340-1

Thank you for your support for life and health!

Katie Geiser

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceliswebmaster@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.

George, Betina, Commenter ID No. W32

From: gcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2011 3:55 PM
To: gcceiswebmaster@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: scarletpfawkes@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 Ahousat 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 even 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: gcceiswebmaster@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

Gerdes, Cynthia, Commenter ID No. W117

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:37 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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.

W117-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceliswebmaster@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.

Gerould, Stephen, Commenter ID No. W122

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:43 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@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.
- 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.
 - The DEIS rejected the HOSS alternative that many people from around the country advocated at DOE's GTCC scoping meetings in 2007.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - Decisions now about disposal sites and technologies are premature. There is time to learn from experience.
 - DOE must create a regulatory definition of HOSS.
 - DOE must create a regulatory framework for HOSS
 - 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.
 - 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.

2

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: gtccveis@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

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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 11, 2011 12:06 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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 [REDACTED] W14-1 should be hardened on-site storage (HOSS) NOW.

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

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.

Gleichman, Ted, Commenter ID No. W523

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 4:48 AM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 10, 2011 8:26 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 12:20 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@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: gtcciswebmaster@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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 11:39 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: mcgolde@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 the 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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

1

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.

Goldberg, Marshall C., Commenter ID No. W293

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 5:55 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

1

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 dismay 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.

W62-1
W62-2

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.

Gordon, Jan, Commenter ID No. W315

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 19, 2011 1:51 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: janimals1@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

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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

Gordon, Jan, Commenter ID No. W315 (cont'd)

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

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

16 MR. BROWN: Okay.

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

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

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

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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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J-1128

January 2016

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.

T92-1

T92-2

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.

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

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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

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

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

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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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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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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

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.

4
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)

5

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.)

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

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

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.

T11-3

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

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

T11-5

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.

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

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

8

T11-5
(Cont.)

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.

T11-6

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

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.

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

J-1144

January 2016

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

10

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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 3:50 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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!

W370-1

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.

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.

Grimaldi, Richard, Commenter ID No. W468

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 11:23 AM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@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

Guerrero, Jiovani, Commenter ID No. T133**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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 9:17 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: jpm22@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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

1

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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 5:31 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: longfellowspdx@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

W390-1

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.

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.

Hahn, John, Commenter ID No. W288

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 11:56 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 12:21 AM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@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.

Hannah, Frances, Commenter ID No. W106

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

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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

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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.

Hansen, Clifford, Commenter ID No. T48

46

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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

J-1154

Hansen, Clifford – T48

January 2016

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.

T48-1
(Cont.)

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.

Hartford, Susan, Commenter ID No. W290

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 12:31 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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@embargmail.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: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 1:12 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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!

W433-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccveiswebmaster@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.

Hawkins, William, Commenter ID No. W550

From: gtcciswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 7:02 PM
To: gtcciswebmaster@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: billhawk1@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.

1

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: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2011 10:03 AM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@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

Haves, Rose, Commenter ID No. T5

1
2
3 MR. BROWN: Thank you, David. Dr. Rose Hayes, and
4 Sarah Taylor will be next.
5
6 DR. ROSE HAYES: Good evening and thank you so
7 much for coming to our community to seek out the
8 public's opinion on your proposed environmental impact
9 statement. I think that a number of people were we to
10 do a public opinion poll in the Aiken-Savannah River
11 area would indicate that they're not comfortable with
12 the idea of Savannah River receiving any more nuclear
13 waste materials. Many people in our area feel that the
14 Savannah River Site is becoming a sort of a nuclear
15 waste dump or Yucca Mountain Plan B and it is not
16 studied or tested for permanent or long-term storage of
17 nuclear waste materials. It is a site that was planned
18 to process certain kinds of legacy materials, both--and
19 research materials that are both foreign and domestic
20 in origin and to disposition those materials offsite.
21 And for a long time, as you all know, Yucca Mountain
22 was the proposed federal repository for receiving that
23 waste. The waste--the inventory at Savannah River now
24 includes but certainly is not limited to
25 greater-than-class C low-level radioactive waste, 37
26 million gallons of liquid radioactive waste in 49 old,
 underground tanks, tons of non-liquid plutonium and

13

T5-1

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.

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

T5-2 See response to T5-1.

14

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

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

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

15

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 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.

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

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.

16

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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2011 12:34 AM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: oneness@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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

1

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.

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
5 I'm John Heaton, and I'm a former state
6 representative, and I'm presently working with the mayor
7 and the Department of Development as well.
8
9 As you know, WIPP has been open now 12 years, and
10 you just heard, without significant incident. In fact, as
11 Congress debates the high-level waste issues, WIPP rarely
12 comes up for discussion because it works so well that it
13 flies under the radar screen of controversy.
14
15 WIPP is a very remote area 30 miles from any
16 population, 2,100 feet below the surface, in a
17 250-million-year-old salt bed, which is isolated from
18 drinking water aquifers, which are embedded hundreds of
19 feet above the disposal area.
20
21 We have been transporting remote-handled TRU
22 Waste, and TRU Waste contact-handled from around the
23 country, also without significant incident. WIPP drivers
24 and trucks are the safest on the roads, and their record
25 is the envy of everyone.
26
27 Routes are well-determined, and we would foresee
28 nothing different in the transportation impacts. The
29 Greater-Than-Class-C Waste meets the WIPP waste acceptance
30 criteria, and characterization loading, unloading,

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.

T24-2

T24-3

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

T24-4 See response to T24-1.

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 studies 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

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

T24-5 See response to T24-1.

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

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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 9:54 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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.

W214-1

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.

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.

Hedin, Bev, Commenter ID No. W124

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:48 PM
To: gtccéiswebmaster@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!

W124-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccéiswebmaster@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.

Heggen, Richard, Commenter ID No. W511

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 8:34 PM
To: mail_gtcceisarchives; gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtcceis@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: tubegeek@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Heggen, Richard, Commenter ID No. W511 (cont'd)

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 | 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." |
| W511-4 | 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. |
| W511-5 | 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. |
| W511-6 | 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. |
| W511-4 | |

Heggen, Richard, Commenter ID No. W511 (cont'd)

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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 7:40 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: erikahs.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.

W119-1

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.

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.

Henkels, Diane, Commenter ID No. W542

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 3:56 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 20, 2011 6:50 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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!

W328-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceliswebmaster@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.

Herbert, Emily, Commenter ID No. W13

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2011 9:27 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: ewh1960@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 leach 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: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 25, 2011 4:29 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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: I
 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: gtccveiswebmaster@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.

J-1179

Herbert, John – W70

January 2016

Herring, Melissa, Commenter ID No. W490

From: gtccéiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:32 AM
To: gtccéiswebmaster@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.

| W490-1

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

| W490-2

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

| W490-3

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.

| W490-4

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccéiswebmaster@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, Jurgen, Commenter ID No. W405

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 3:32 PM
To: mail_gtceisarchives; gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtcceis@anl.gov
Subject: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10363
Attachments: Hanford_letter_GTCC10363.doc

Thank you for your comment, Jurgen 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: Jurgen
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: gtcceiswebmaster@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.

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

2

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

W405-2
(Cont.)

Sincerely,

Is/ Jurgen A. Hess

Jurgen A. Hess

Hiltner, Carol, Commenter ID No. W41

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2011 12:18 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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????

W41-1

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.

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.

Hodge, Kenneth, Commenter ID No. T159**Capital Reporting Company**

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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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www.CapitalReportingCompany.com

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

Hodge, Kenneth, Commenter ID No. T159 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

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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

Capital Reporting Company

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

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

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Hodge, Wallace, Commenter ID No. T144 (cont'd)**Capital Reporting Company**

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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.

Hoff, Marilyn, Commenter ID No. L79

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

received

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 smug 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.

Hoff, Marilyn – L79

J-1189

January 2016

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 as 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.

Sincerely,



Marilyn G. Hoff

L79-3
(Cont.)

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

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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

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

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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

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.

T91-3

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

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

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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 Wyers,
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 Wyers' 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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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

Homan, Ken, Commenter ID No. T68

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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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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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 8:09 PM
To: gtccéiswebmaster@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@e4mail.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.

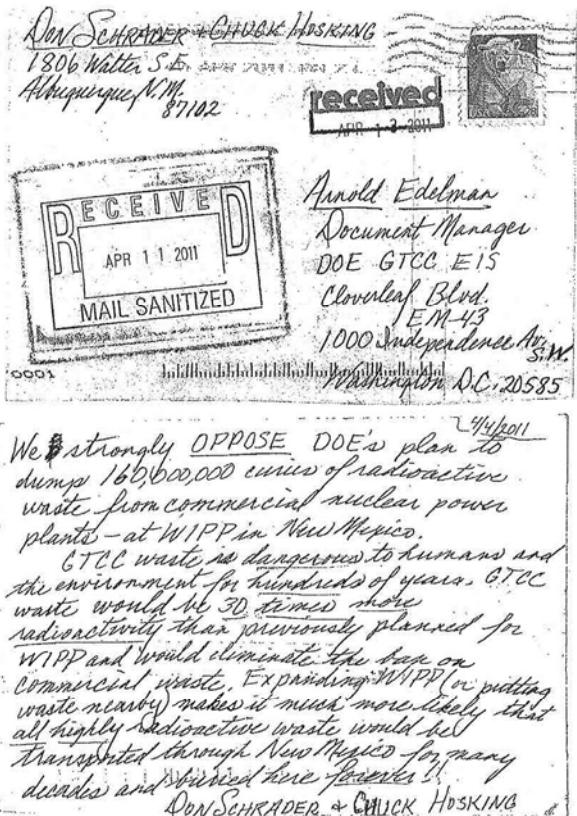
Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccéiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

1

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

Hosking, Chuck, Commenter ID No. L291

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.

Howard, Chris, Commenter ID No. W509

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 7:12 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W509-1
 W509-2
 W509-3

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).

Hoyle, Lester and Judy, Commenter ID No. W446

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

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 6:46 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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.

W446-1

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

Hummasti, John, Commenter ID No. E47

From: John Hummasti <shomerbaithchur@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2011 8:35 PM
To: gtceis@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
 8885 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: gtccveis@anl.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.

Ihrig, Sandra, Commenter ID No. W305

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 5:16 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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.

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 DON'T KNOW WHO DREAMS UP THESE 'OUTRAGES' IDEAS BUT WE IN THE NORTHWEST DO NOT DESERVE TO BE CONTINUELY BOMBARDED WITH EVERYONE'S ELSE'S 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: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 2:02 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@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

Jackson, Kathy, Commenter ID No. L315

received
6/17/2011

June 17, 2011

Kathy Jackson
5806 242st S.W.
Mt. Lake Ter. 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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 7:02 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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 contaminant 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: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 2:34 AM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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 gelger 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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

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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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19 MR. BROWN: Thanks, Amy.
20 Janet Johnson is our next speaker, and Jim
21 Bruvold will be after Janet.
22 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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Johnson, Janet, Commenter ID No. T16 (cont'd)

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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

T16-1

T16-2

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.

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

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T16-2
(Cont.)

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.

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)

T16-3 See response to T16-1.

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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

Johnson, Marjorie, Commenter ID No. W270

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 4:25 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceliswebmaster@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

Johnson, Michael, Commenter ID No. W96

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.

1

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.

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.

Jolly-Holt, Teresa, Commenter ID No. L98

received
MAY 24 2011
S-15-11-V-1

Dear U.S. Dept. of Energy,

re: Greater-Than-Class C Waste

Please consider better alternatives
so do not send more waste to Hanford.

Please consider:

- 1) Deep geological repository for wastes
- 2) Reducing highly radioactive
radioactive wastes being sent to
Hanford
- 3) National Academy of Science
just recommends other States Granite
Shield of North America
- 4) & has for decades
- 5) Disclose & consider total
cumulative impacts of DOE's
proposals. House Hanford as a
national dumpland 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.

Jolly-Holt, Teresa – L98

J-1221

January 2016

- 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.
- L98-3 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.
- L98-4 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.
- L98-5 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.
- L98-6 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.

Jolly-Holt, Teresa, Commenter ID No. L98 (cont'd)

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 myeloma. She 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 early deaths without at least pointing to the early deaths themselves. It's time to listen.

Debut before final work
Teresa Jolly-Holt

2011 Mrs. Teresa Jolly-Holt
JOLLY-HOLT

2013 Mrs. Teresa Jolly-Holt
JOLLY-HOLT

2013 Mrs. Teresa Jolly-Holt
JOLLY-HOLT

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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 16, 2011 5:56 AM
To: mail_gtcceisarchives; gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtcceis@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

Jones Jr., William, Commenter ID No. L97

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.

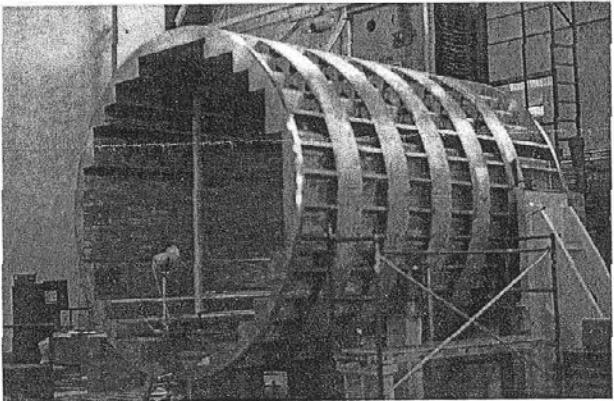
L97-1

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.

Comments provided by

William G. Jones Jr.
292 Oakledge Rd
Harpswell, Maine 04079

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "William G. Jones Jr."

L97-1
(Cont.)

Kapuler, Alan, Commenter ID No. W173

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 11:00 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: alkapuler@yahoo.com
Privacy Preference: Withdraw 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: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 7:07 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, May 18, 2011 12:49 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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 polution.

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtccveiswebmaster@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.

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

Kelly, Mike, Commenter ID No. T44 (cont'd)

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?

29

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

Kelly, Mike, Commenter ID No. T44 (cont'd)

30

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.)

Kelly, Mike, Commenter ID No. T44 (cont'd)

32
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

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@nahurricane.com
 Comment:
I haven't heard 1 person speak about
 the troubling move by the right
 to privatize everything. There is
 too much money involved.
 ① Clear up Hanford | L415-1
 ② End construction & running N plants
 ③ Keep waste where it's created | L415-2
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:
gtceis@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

Capital Reporting Company

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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
 www.CapitalReportingCompany.com

Kidd, Judith, Commenter ID No. T65 (cont'd)

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, an
 20 d 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.

866.488.DEPO

www.CapitalReportingCompany.com

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.

Kidd, Judith, Commenter ID No. T65 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company

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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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, May 23, 2011 9:17 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10067

Thank you for your comment, Rob Kimmich.

The comment tracking number that has been assigned to your comment is GTCC10067. 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: GTCC10067

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.

W67-1

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.

W67-2

Trucking waste to Hanford provides more opportunity for accidents and terrorism than keeping wastes on the reactor site.

W67-3

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.

W67-4

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: gtcceiswebmaster@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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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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Knight, Paige, Commenter ID No. T146 (cont'd)

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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

Knight, Paige, Commenter ID No. T146 (cont'd)

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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

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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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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 3:50 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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 its way to the ocean.

W478-1

Questions about submitting comments over the Web? Contact us at: gtcceliswebmaster@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.

Koponen, Mary M., Commenter ID No. L84

June 22, 2011

Received
May 23, 2011

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.H. 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 every where.

More CLEAN UP ON SITE,
~~and~~ even better NO MORE PRO-
DUCTION, is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY!

Please file. N. H. is NOT
A DUMPING ground!

Sincerely, T. M.

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, Emmy, 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: gtccel@anl.gov
Subject: your phone call: dumps

hello arnold , this afternoon in dixon,nm the sky is gray red. i totally oppose the builiding 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

Always from the child's hand the sword should be removed.

I think every nation is an infant.

Saint Francis of Assisi

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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.

E34-1

Koponen, Emmy, Commenter ID No. E35

From: Emmy Koponen <emmykoponen@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 12:53 PM
To: gtcceis@anl.gov
Subject: Seis 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.

Korn, Mervle, Commenter ID No. W159

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 10:03 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Subject: Receipt: Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Comment GTCC10159

Thank you for your comment, Mervle 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: Mervle
Middle Initial: A
Last Name: Korn
Organization: N/A
Address: 5256 NE 47th Avenue
City: Portland
State: OR
Zip: 97218-1966
Country: USA
Email: mervle.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: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceis@anl.gov
Subject: Plutonium

Do not bring any more plutonium into our state.

Mary Lou Kraft

E60-1

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.

Kronen, Eva, Commenter ID No. W335

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, June 21, 2011 3:02 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

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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.

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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Kronin, Eva, Commenter ID No. T147 (cont'd)

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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 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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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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Kuerschner, Erich – T62

January 2016

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T62 (cont'd)

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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

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T62 (cont'd)

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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

T62-1
(Cont.)

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Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T62 (cont'd)

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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

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T62 (cont'd)

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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.

And so secondly, three of the seven are
8 New Mexico; only one's a geological site. It seems to
9 me that this is a back-door effort to try to justify
10 using WIPP. And in terms of dosage, the last thing
11 that I wanted to say, is this whole nuclear issue
12 smells to me like the cigarette case, where we can
13 remember the CEOs of the tobacco companies saying, no
14 problem, no deaths. Well, there's a huge discrepancy
15 in what Gofman and long-term nuclear physicians say. I
16 mean, in Chernobyl, they're saying there's a million
17 deaths. DOE official position is 2,000 deaths. Well,
18 that was the way it was in cigarettes, if you remember.
19 So we've got a real issue that needs addressing. And
20 just to close it, I just want to leave you with Stuart
21 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, NNSN, 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.

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.

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T62 (cont'd)

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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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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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Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T97 (cont'd)

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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.

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T97 (cont'd)

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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

Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T97 (cont'd)

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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

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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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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Kuerschner, Erich, Commenter ID No. T97 (cont'd)

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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

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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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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 1:20 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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.

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.

W496-1

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.

Lamb, Dorothy, Commenter ID No. T148

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3 MS. LAMB: MY name is Dorothy Lamb and -- can
4 you hear me?
5 (Adjusting microphone.)
6 Hanford made bombs for World War I in the '40s.
7 (Mumbling in the audience.)
8 Oh, excuse me. I'm nervous. I was born in the
9 '40s, and I was called a downwinder, because at that
10 time, it was in the air. And when it's in the air,
11 it causes thyroid problems. We were called the
12 Thyroid Belt. That's all along the -- it's kind of
13 between Oregon and Washington where the wind blows
14 from the Columbia. Pendleton, Mountain Freewater,
15 Walla Walla, et cetera, et cetera. So, so many of us
16 have thyroid problems. And I still -- I'm still --
17 my whole life I've taken thyroid medicine. My sister
18 had her thyroid removed.
19 Now, when it is in the water, it is more cancer
20 and leukemia. And people keep saying cancer, but
21 there's quite a few things that it can cause besides
22 cancer. I agree with the several people who have
23 said we don't need nuclear at all. There are
24 alternatives. There's all kinds of things. If we
25 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.

J-1267

Lamb, Dorothy - T148

January 2016

Lamb, Dorothy, Commenter ID No. T148 (cont'd)

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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.)

Lamm, Wayne, Commenter ID No. W23

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, May 15, 2011 4:03 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: wielcom@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, than 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

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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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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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LaMorticella, Barbara, Commenter ID No. T149 (cont'd)

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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

LaMorticella, Barbara, Commenter ID No. T149 (cont'd)

T149-2 See response to T149-1.

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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.

T149-2

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Lane, Priscilla, Commenter ID No. W43

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.

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2011 4:22 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

W43-1

Langford, James, Commenter ID No. W48

W48-1 Comment noted.

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2011 11:10 AM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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?

W48-1

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.

Larsen, Kim, Commenter ID No. W521

A

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 1:33 AM
To: gtccéiswebmaster@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: gtccéiswebmaster@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: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 9:03 PM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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: minervs1893@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: gtccveiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 6:39 PM
To: mail_gtcceisarchives; gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov; gtcceis@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

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 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.

Laville, Madeleine, Commenter ID No. L50

received
JULY 5 2011

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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 7:31 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

1

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.

Lawson, John P., Commenter ID No. W444

From: glcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 24, 2011 4:25 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: JPLaws@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 untenable 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.

1

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

866.488.DEPo
www.CapitalReportingCompany.com

Leatham, Ellen, Commenter ID No. T150 (cont'd)

Capital Reporting Company 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 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.

T150-1

Litt, Mike, Commenter ID No. W164

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 10:09 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: litm10@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: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, June 25, 2011 10:54 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

1

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.

W485-1

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.

W485-2

Lloyd, Darvel, Commenter ID No. W166

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 10:20 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: darvlloyd@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: gtcceliswebmaster@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

Logan, Christopher, Commenter ID No. W51

From: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 12:51 PM
To: gtcceiswebmaster@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: cjm_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.

W51-1

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.

W51-2

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.

W51-3

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.

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: gtcceiswebmaster@anl.gov or call the Greater-Than-Class-C Low-Level Radioactive Waste EIS Webmaster at (630) 252-5705.

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: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 11:03 AM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: gtcceliswebmaster@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.

Lu, Lan, Commenter ID No. W488

From: gtccveiswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 8:37 AM
To: gtccveiswebmaster@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

Mance, Lisa, Commenter ID No. T151

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9 MR. BROWN: Terrific. And Dolores Huntada, if
10 she's here, she would be next.
11 MS. MANCE: I want to thank everybody that has
12 stuck around through this marathon. I appreciate it.
13 Thank you guys also for being so wonderful to
14 everybody tonight. You've been great.
15 So as far as Hanford, my stand on the issue,
16 clean it up first, and don't put any new waste there.
17 And we need to do more research into how we're going
18 to handle this waste in the first place, because it
19 sounds like a lot of this discussion is based around
20 the cost of the cleanup, the cost of where we're
21 putting it. It's much cheaper to dig a giant hole in
22 the earth and dump waste there than it is to dig
23 down, like the National Academy of Sciences
24 suggested, into the granite shield of North America.
25 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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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?

T151-2
(Cont.)

4 So I'm a registered nurse, and I wanted to share
5 a quick story -- I apologize. I get 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

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Mance, Lisa, Commenter ID No. T151 (cont'd)

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.

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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

Maranze, Harriette, Commenter ID No. W514

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Sunday, June 26, 2011 11:05 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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: crlmaranze@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: gtcceliswebmaster@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).

Marquez, Noel, Commenter ID No. T34

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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

J-1295

Marquez, Noel - T34

January 2016

Marquez, Noel, Commenter ID No. T34 (cont'd)

T34-2 See response to T34-1.

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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

Marsello, Pat, Commenter ID No. L409

**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*

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

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.

Marti, Tralee, Commenter ID No. W30

From: gtcceliswebmaster@anl.gov
Sent: Tuesday, May 17, 2011 12:57 PM
To: gtcceliswebmaster@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 dump 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: gtcceliswebmaster@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 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.

Martiszus, Ed, Commenter ID No. T136

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19 MR. MARTISZUS: Hi, folks. Thanks for coming
20 tonight. I (inaudible) in the state of Oregon
21 environmental and have worked in this area for just
22 over 30 years and cleaned up a lot after Hanford, a
23 lot of the disease, things other than cancer, that
24 the DOE wants you just to only think about cancer.
25 There's a lot more other diseases that people are

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Martiszus, Ed, Commenter ID No. T136 (cont'd)

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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

Martiszus, Ed, Commenter ID No. T136 (cont'd)

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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 -- new
 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)

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1 You're going to convert over to wind and solar.