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Title:

Shaw AREVA MOX Services

Limited Appearance

Docket Number:

70-3098-MLA; ASLBP #. 07-856-02-MLA-BD01

Location:

North Augusta, South Carolina

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Tuesday, August 21, 2007

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD
5	LIMITED APPEARANCE
6	x
7	IN THE MATTER OF: : Docket No.
8	Shaw AREVA MOX Services, LLC : 70-3098-MLA
9	(Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication : ASLBP No.
LO	Facility Possession and Use : 07-856-02-MLA-BD01
11	License) :
12	x
L3	Tuesday, August 21, 2007
L4	
L5	Banquet Room A2
16	North Augusta Community Center
L7	495 Brookside Avenue
L8	North Augusta, South Carolina
L9	
20	The above-entitled matter came on for limited
21	appearance statements at 5:00 p.m.
22	BEFORE:
23	HON. MICHAEL C. FARRAR
24	HON. LAWRENCE C. McDADE
25	HON. NICHOLAS G. TRIKOUROS
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JUDGE FARRAR: It's five o'clock here at this North Augusta Community Center, so let's call this session of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board to order.

I'm Mike Farrar; I'm the Chairman of the Board. With me is Nicholas Trikouros to my right and Lawrence McDade to my left. Judge McDade and I are trained as lawyers; Judge Trikouros is a technically trained member of the Board. When we get to the actual adjudication, all three of us have a vote.

This proceeding is called Shaw AREVA MOX Services, and it involves a project by a Department of Energy contractor to recycle plutonium from nuclear warheads and make it into new fuel for nuclear power plants.

We're here in this area of the country because we're hearing oral argument tomorrow morning at nine o'clock in the Augusta Federal Courthouse on the petition of three organizations to intervene in the proceeding; there are legal and factual issues involving their standing to intervene and the admissibility of their contentions. Any of you who are here and interested in the proceeding, I urge

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you to come to that oral argument tomorrow. I think you'll find it lively and entertaining, probably more so than the lawyers that appear in front of us.

But we have as one of the handouts at

But we have as one of the handouts at the table the little order we put out kind of laying out an agenda for that oral argument. So you're welcome to take one of those if you can come.

Our role at the NRC is to be an independent adjudicator. And you'll say, Well, what do you mean by independent; aren't you paid by the NRC. We are, but our charge is to decide things independent of anybody else in the organization. The commissioners who run the Agency hire us, but then we have nothing more to do with them other than that they serve as the supreme court; if somebody doesn't like one of our decisions and takes an appeal, the Commission can review it. But other than that, we have no contact with them outside the administrative process.

We don't get performance reviews,

although some think we need them, and we don't get

bonuses, the point being: We write our decisions;

you like them or you don't like them, we still have

a job. We just do the best we can. The NRC

regulatory staff, which is some 2- or 3,000 people

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and growing -- we work in the same complex as them, but we have nothing to do with them.

When we get into an adjudication, there are three parties: The license Applicant, the NRC staff and the citizens' groups or other groups that are opposing an application. We treat them all the same. In fact, I think, until this morning when we had a site visit, I had never spoken to any of the three staff lawyers. In fact, I've never spoken to any of the participants in the case.

Your role today if you're members of the public is to make what we call limited appearance statements. Those have a long history in the Commission. It's where people who didn't want to undertake the burden of being a party to the proceeding nonetheless want to make their views on the proceeding known; they can make these limited appearance statements. They become part of the official docket, but they are not evidence, and we don't base our decision on a public opinion poll.

What they're -- as we indicated in our Federal Register notice -- let me read an excerpt from it -- limited appearance statements will be transcribed and will become part of the record of the proceeding for future reference. And they may,

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if focused on the contentions under consideration, assist the Board in formulating questions to ask the parties during oral argument or prompt the parties to address particular matters at the argument or in some other fashion. They do not, however, constitute evidence upon which a decision may be based.

We expanded on that in talking about tomorrow's oral argument, saying that the people who make -- the members of the public can only be spectators at the oral argument, because participation there is limited to those who have taken on the burdens and responsibilities that fall upon those who are or seek to be full-scale formal parties to the proceeding and who have, therefore, done the preparation necessary to address in full measure the legal and technical matters at issue.

There have been times when limited appearance statements have brought to light something that an Applicant might want to do to amend its proposal; we do have representatives of the Applicant, the Petitioners and the NRC staff here, and if they hear anything that is of particular interest to them, they may take the occasion to speak to you, and maybe there's

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1 something they can do. 2 We will not respond to the substance of 3 any statements other than to indicate, "Gee, that's 4 something you ought to talk about with so-and-so," 5 or to indicate that, "Gee, you ought to come to the 6 oral argument tomorrow, because we are going to focus on that." But we won't -- it is not our role 7 8 to respond. ġ When you -- I mentioned the handout about the oral argument. Those who speak, if you 10 11 would, come to the microphone and identify yourself 12 and, if you choose to, give the name of your 13 organization. Would the counsel and other 14 representatives who are here want to identify 15 yourselves just for the benefit of any participants? 16 17 Mr. Silverman, why don't you start? 18 MR. SILVERMAN: Sure. My name is Don 19 Silverman. And I'm with the law firm of Morgan, Lewis and Bockius, and we're counsel to Shaw AREVA 20 21 MOX Services. 22 MR. ZABIELSKI: I'm Vince Zabielski; I'm 23 with Morgan Lewis, as well. 24 JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. Thank you. 25 Ms. Carroll?

1	MS. CARROLL: I'm Glenn Carroll with
2	Nuclear Watch South here with others, also known
3	as the Petitioners.
4	JUDGE FARRAR: Are any of your other
5	two
6	MS. CARROLL: I haven't seen them yet.
7	JUDGE FARRAR: Okay.
8	MS. CARROLL: Mary Olson with Nuclear
9	Information and Resource Service will be unable to
10	attend. And I hear Louis Zeller with the Blue Ridge
11	Environmental Defense League is on the way.
12	JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. When he comes in,
13	would you be good enough to give me a signal? And
14	we'll have him introduce himself.
15	From the NRC staff?
16	MS. BUPP: I'm Margaret Bupp, and I'm
17	from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Office of
18	General Counsel.
19	MR. MARTIN: I'm Jody Martin; I'm also
20	from the NRC Office of General Counsel.
21	JUDGE FARRAR: Okay.
22	MS. JONES: And I'm Andrea Jones, also
23	from the Office of General Counsel, NRC.
24	JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. Thank you all.
25	We had a couple of people sign up in
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1	advance. It was not a requirement to sign up in
2	advance. So we will take those who signed up and
3	then anybody else who comes in.
4	First was Jeannine Honicker.
5	MS. HONICKER: Yes. Thank you. I'm
6	Jeannine Honicker. I live in La Grange, Georgia,
7	which is just down from Atlanta. I have prepared
8	two statements. My husband said this was too long,
9	so I cut it down and made it so that I could read it
10	without my glasses. But
11	JUDGE FARRAR: Spouses will often say
12	that it's too long. But
13	MS. HONICKER: I would like to leave
14	this with you. And if I could have answers from the
15	particular people that I address the questions to,
16	it would be very helpful. I don't know if you can
17	arrange that, but
18	JUDGE FARRAR: That's something that
19	would be their if they hear something that
20	they're particularly interested in talking to you
21	about, that's their option to do so.
22	MS. HONICKER: Yes. Well
23	JUDGE FARRAR: But they don't have to do
24	that.
25	MS. HONICKER: Well, let me say that I
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have more copies of this if anyone would like it. 1 wrote -- I mean when I asked to make this 2 3 appearance, I asked for -- how could I get a copy of the EIS online, because I haven't figured out how to 4 5 do ADAMS yet. So one of your law clerks was kind enough to give me the link. And I've done it so б 7 many times, I could tell you right offhand without 8 looking at my paper how to do it. But it came and -- I mean I got it, and 9 then I copied the whole thing out. And as I went 10 11 through it, I had each section lined up. 12 And when I found something in one section and then I found something that was about 13 the same thing but said something different, I made 14 15 a note of it. And so that's what I want to talk to 16 you about tonight, and it may take me a little bit 17 longer than three minutes. But since only two, I 18 believe, of us signed up to do this, if I could have 19 a little longer, I think that what I have will be of 20 interest to both parties and, I hope, to you 21 gentlemen, as well. 22 JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. MS. HONICKER: First of all, I think 23 that the FEIS for the MOX facility lacks credibility 24 25 because of its contradictions and the identified

gross emissions. The MOX facility is not just one building, as a member of the public -- as I had thought before I read this EIS. But in fact, it's what I call the unholy trinity: The PDCF, MOX and the WSB. Each of these comprise multiple buildings.

The first section, where bomb-grade plutonium is first changed to a state that can be retooled into fuel for nuclear power plants, is called the PDCF. The next step of the process, taking the material from the PDCF and actually creating the fuel rods, is called MOX. All of the waste from both the PDCF and MOX is piped to WSB.

Regulatory Commission has no licensing or regulatory authority over either the front end of the back end, the PDCF, the front end, or the WSB, the back end. And it is precisely these facilities that are the most environmentally polluting and pose the greatest threat to both the workers and the public.

The PDCF emits plutonium, curium-241 and tritium to the air. WSB treats and releases liquid waste to the Upper Three Runs Creek. The FEIS says that there is no impact to water quality, because the discharge is to surface water. That reminds me of how the French and the English handled their

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waste from their reprocessing facilities; they pipe it out to sea. I had thought that we were a little bit above that sort of thing.

But of course, you can't do anything about it because you have no authority over that. That is ridiculous. And if I were in your shoes, I would say, My position is that we are supposed to protect the health and safety of the public, and if we license the middle section of this thing, the MOX, it's going to necessitate the front end and the back end, and, therefore, we can't do it; we just simply refuse to let the public be subjected to plutonium in aerosol form being admitted into the air.

This is a death sentence to anyone who breathes it in. But guess what? The inhaled doses are not considered. The inhaled doses are identified in this very document as the most damaging to the public, but this document -- and I've got this; it will tell you exactly what page number and section and in some cases lines where you will find it. And if you need a copy of the EIS, I'll bring my suitcase in and give you a copy.

But the inhaled doses to the workers are not considered. The chemical doses to the workers

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1 are not considered.

Beryllium is so bad that some of the workers in the nuclear facilities -- their widows have been able to collect \$150,000, which is the compensation to nuclear workers -- most of them are deceased -- whose families can prove that they were nuclear related. The Beryllium disease is one of the things that they'll pay off on, and yet, beryllium is mentioned as a pollutant, but it's not considered a danger, because no chemicals are considered dangers to the workers.

Now, how can you possibly condone this? This is outrageous. No inhalation doses are considered. No chemical doses are considered. And yet, they claim -- oh. And in the fourth section, it's as if the people that wrote the first part of this that tells about the dangers of it are completely different from the people that wrote, Everything's going to be all right, nobody's going to be harmed, and, therefore, we should give them the license to do it. It's as if there were two different staffs involved in there, because they're conflicting.

Another thing that really got to me was how they discovered early on that they had only

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tested one to twelve inches or -- zero to twelve inches of the ground that is going to be disturbed to build this facility, all in the F Section or F Area, where twenty of those million-gallon storage tanks that are leaking are and where the groundwater is already contaminated with plutonium and strontium.

and I found all this in your environmental impact statement, and, yet, they only tested for between one and twelve inches. And they're going to dig up a whole lot more dirt than that. In fact, they're going to dig where they have -- where there's a dump, a place that has been the place for spoils for other excavations.

And there are four different places that tell how to deal with it. One is to just go ahead and start and, if it's discovered by odors -- and I didn't know this stuff stunk, but if it's discovered by odors that there's chemicals down there, they will then reassess the damage to the workers, to the construction workers.

Number Two is in a section that talks about what to do about it -- and I've got it in here where it is -- that it should -- before excavation is started, it should be retested, because not only

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1 did they only test for between one and -- zero and 2 twelve inches, they only tested for ten known contaminants, excluding arsenic and trichloroethylene, which both are known to be pollutants that are in excess of standard that they're not supposed to be above. And they didn't even test for them. Now, how can you possibly in good conscience license this facility? I don't see how you possibly could. In talking about -- I've There's more.

lost count of what I've got written here; I'm just talking to you all now -- in one section I read about all of the environmental reports that have been made on what to do, other activities to happen, at SRS.

And it amazed me when I found out about the modern pit facility that would produce 450 new pits per year for nuclear weapons. Now, here you're taking perfectly dangerous weapon material, plutonium, from pits, splitting them up in a process that's going to emit plutonium into the air, and yet, on the other hand, they're talking about building new pits to make new nuclear weapons. looks to me like this is a waste of money if they're

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going to build nuclear weapons, anyway.

It reminds me of when my husband quit smoking. He carried a pack of cigarettes around with him for about a year in case he just had to have one; he wouldn't have to go buy some. So why not choose your no-action alternative and just leave the stuff there? And if this administration is just so gung-ho on building new nuclear weapons, you've already got the pits.

You don't have to go to all that expense of building a new pit facility, new military reactors to produce the plutonium to go into the pit facility, and then your reprocessing center to reprocess the fuel out of the military reactors to go into the pits. You've already got it.

So Russia has already pulled out of the whole thing, anyway. So the excuse that we've got to do it because of Russia? That doesn't hold water any more. If you didn't do it to start with, you wouldn't have all this extra damage.

I also found in here that the workers at SRS, not counting what they call the facility workers, who were the workers that would work just at this unholy trinity, as I call it, but all the rest of the workers would be subjected to a 9-

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percent increase in cumulative doses. That is the impact on there.

Now, if this thing does go through and they -- you do produce fuel rods that will be burned or irradiated, because you can't really burn them, at Sequoyah -- not Sequoyah, but Catawba or McGuire, it says that if there's an accident there, it will be 14 percent more damage than if those rods weren't in that core.

I have a really good friend who lives in Rock Hill, which is the nearest large population -- it's not huge, but it's a nice-sized city -- near Catawba. I invited her to come today. I wanted to put a face with one of the people that could be in danger if this thing goes through, and she just couldn't come. But, you know, I didn't find Rock Hill mentioned in here anywhere.

But these are dangers that we have to look at, and they're all so unnecessary. And this is what I wanted to ask you. How much is your company -- no. It's the utilities. How much are the utilities going to pay to use this, or are you just going to give them these fuel rods to get rid of them? Because there should be a cost benefit analysis on how much you're going to make from this

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1	thing versus how much it's going to cost. And if
2	it's cheaper to leave it where it is than what you
3	can make out of it, that's another reason for not
4	doing it.
5	So there's just so many things that I
6	have found that's wrong with it that I want to ask
7	you to do an unprecedented act. I want you not only
8	to say no to this particular license, but I want you
9	to repeal the construction permit.
10	Thank you very much. Do you have any
11	questions or does anyone have any questions?
12	JUDGE FARRAR: No, ma'am.
13	MS. HONICKER: Well, may I leave this?
14	JUDGE McDADE: Please, if you could,
15	give that to the clerks. And it'll be made part of
16	the record.
17	MS. HONICKER: Thank you.
18	And thank you for giving me a little
19	more time.
20	JUDGE FARRAR: That's quite all right.
21	Thank you. We appreciate the enthusiasm you bring
22	to your cause. As I said, we don't respond to the
23	comments here, but I should have mentioned at the
24	beginning that there was an earlier proceeding here
25	at the construction permit stage.
- 1	

And some of the same organizations who are petitioning to participate now did participate at that stage. And they brought dozens of contentions -- none of us were on that board -- but brought dozens of environmental and safety contentions at that stage, which were resolved perhaps not to their satisfaction, but -- and our role in this type of proceeding is to pass upon the safety and environmental contentions that parties bring to us in a formal fashion. So just leave with that statement. The second person was Bobbie Paul. And what we'll do -- let's try to do -we had said three minutes thinking we might get huge throngs, but let's -- do have some more people who've come in. So let's use five minutes as a benchmark now. Go ahead, Ms. Paul.

MS. PAUL: Thank you. Hi. My name is Bobbie Paul. I live at 227 Elizabeth Street in Atlanta, Georgia. I'm also with an organization called WAND, Women's Action for New Directions, and I head up the Atlanta chapter.

And I also -- WAND has a lot of members in Georgia and especially in Burke County.

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we're deeply concerned about the expansion of Plant Vogtle, as well as the MOX. And we weigh in pretty heavily on a lot of the nuclear missions here at Savannah River Site.

the MOX issue, I guess, about almost ten years ago.

That's when I began learning more about radionuclides, and I couldn't quite believe the MOX situation then, taking this weapons-grade plutonium. I have looked at the briefs on the EIS, and a couple points I'd like to make is -- I don't understand why construction has begun when the design, as I understand it, is only about 90 percent complete.

Although I do find this is kind of symptomatic of a lot of things, especially surrounding DOE and nuclear missions, I feel like the cart is before the horse a lot, whether it's because of regulations, fines or whatever. And of course, the most egregious point on that would be this unending stream of waste that we've been unable to deal with for 60-plus years.

It's unfathomable to me that a woman running a household or someone running a business would not consider the end byproduct. And I know that MOX is supposed to be now considering some of

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1 this so-called waste, but it seems to me that this 2 is yet another -- opening up another cycle that's 3 going to create yet more waste. I've had the good fortune of touring the 4 5 immobilization and the vitrification plant at 6 Savannah River Site, which SRS is very proud of, and 7 I was disappointed to see that the NRC -- I know DOE is looking at it, but the NRC has not considered 8 9 immobilization as an option. To me -- pardon me. That is my phone. 10 11 (Pause.) 12 MS. PAUL: I'm sorry. It'll go away. JUDGE FARRAR: Don't feel bad. The last 13 two hearings I was in, I warned the audience to turn 14 15 theirs off and someone's went off. And it was mine. 16 So --17 (General laughter.) 18 MS. PAUL: We were on a tour at SRS. 19 And they made sure they took all of our phones 20 because, you know, of the cameras and all this. the woman was sitting in the front seat with the bag 21 22 of phones and everything. And she kept turning 23 around and saying, One of your people has a phone. And it was one of the phones, but it was on the 24 25 front seat with her.

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 Anyway, okay. So the vitrification

plant, I think, is a real star in the crown, if you

would, to have it that way at Savannah River Site.

And so I think that immobilization is something that

should be carefully looked at, and I would petition

you to do so. I do think that this is cheaper, less

expensive.

There's no perfect solution to the waste. I think we need to admit it. We know there's a lot of schemes coming out of Washington,
D. C., GNEP, the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership,
being one of them. Now we're putting -- we're taking in the funding of plutonium, like MOX, out of weapons and putting it in commercial. We know this is a setup for GNEP for the whole program. This is a master plan that goes right along with Complex 2030 and the whole thing.

So I'm very distressed by this, that MOX is going forward. I think it's a larger issue.

And the last thing I'd like to close with, because nuclear's on the front pages of the papers every day now. People who we had to -- you know, you'd say "nuclear" at a party, and, you know, people would go, Bye, Bobbie, see you later. But now people are beginning to get a little bit more

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informed, not just seeing that someone's being
murdered by polonium, or whatever, but I think the
word plutonium is becoming more of a household name.
At least in my house, it is.

So there's a wonderful book out called
"The World Without Us," by Alan Weisman. I don't

"The World Without Us," by Alan Weisman. I don't know whether you're familiar with it, a very interesting book about what we're leaving behind once we're gone. And I just wanted to read one little part of it.

And this is in the chapter, "Hot

Legacy": "A plutonium weapon contains a single

fissionable ball that must be forcibly exactly

compressed to at least twice its density to explode;

otherwise, it's simply a poisonous lump. What will

happen, however, is that bomb housings will

ultimately corrode, exposing the hot innards of

these devices to the elements. Since weapons-grade

plutonium239 has a half-life of 24,110 years, even

if it took an ICBM cone 5,000 years to disintegrate,

most of the ten to twenty pounds of plutonium it

contained would not have degraded.

"The plutonium would throw off alpha particles, clumps of protons and neutrons, heavy enough to be blocked by fur or even thick skin,"

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1 like mine, "but disastrous to any creature unlucky 2 enough to inhale them. In humans, one-millionth of 3 a gram can cause lung cancer. In 125,000 years, there would be less than a pound of it, though it 4 5 would still be plenty lethal. "It would take 250,000 years before the 6 7 levels were lost in the earth's natural background radiation. At that point, however, whatever lives 8 on earth would still have to contend with the still-9 deadly dregs of 441 nuclear plants." 10 11 Thank you. 12 JUDGE FARRAR: Thank you, Ms. Paul. 13 And I would encourage you and Ms. 14 Honicker and anybody who came in late that -- we are 15 having that oral argument tomorrow morning at nine 16 o'clock at the Federal Courthouse in Augusta. And 17 you might find it something worth listening to, 18 although I'm told that only in Washington, D. C., do 19 people take time off from work to go watch the 20 government work when they can't participate themselves. So we won't feel put out if you can't 21 22 make it. 23 We have some people who've come in and 24 signed up. 25 Joanne Steele?

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1 MS. STEELE: Hello. My name is --JUDGE FARRAR: And if you could be as 2 good as Ms. Paul and stick to the five minutes, we 3 4 would appreciate it. 5 MS. STEELE: That shouldn't be a 6 problem. 7 JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. MS. STEELE: Okay. My name's Joanne 8 9 Steele, and I live in northeast Georgia, in Nacoochee Valley. And I was -- I work with Action 10 11 for a Clean Environment and am affiliated with Nuke Watch South, but I'd like to just speak to the whole 12 idea of where these supposed MOX fuel rods will be 13 used in the nuclear energy production. 14 15 And I studied for three years the Oconee 16 Nuclear Plant. And this was before 9/11, so we had 17 more access to what was really going on at the 18 plants and where the weaknesses were. 19 And even though there are plants that 20 might have the vessel heads replaced and the fuel rods housings replaced -- I do gardening, and I can 21 22 a lot. And the bottom of the reactor, which would 23 be like the can or pot, is not replaced. It's just the tops of them that have replacements going on. 24

These bottoms are getting old, and with all the

irradiation that goes on, they get weakened. And there's no way of really replacing them, just shutting them down.

And all of this MOX fuel that's using plutonium that's weapons grade is not what these old plants that are getting relicensed are designed to handle. And so you have a higher potential for problems and accidents happening if this is a route we're going to go with providing nuclear energy, which, in my opinion, should be stopped, obviously, because we still haven't figured out what to do with the waste.

I'm a mother, I'm a grandmother, and I'm an auntie. And I don't think that this is being responsible to the coming generations. And I feel like we have an opportunity here to stop something before it happens, which is -- the best way to go about things is to prevent, rather than to have to remediate, when we have accidents.

And it's -- I'm wanting you to invoke the cautionary principle, which is to do the least harm, and not license this boondoggle, this waste of money and this dangerous, dangerous proposal to start using weapons-grade plutonium in these old and aging reactors. Even if everything worked, even if

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1	they did have the design plans all done, which they
2	don't, I mean, to me, this is just irresponsible.
3	And I think it's time to put a stop to it, before it
4	gets going any further, and to halt construction.
5	Thank you.
6	JUDGE FARRAR: Thank you, Ms. Steele.
7	We appreciate your remarks.
8	Sam Booker?
9	MR. BOOHER: My name is Sam Booher; I'm
10	from Martinez, Georgia.
11	JUDGE FARRAR: Oh. Mr. Booher, I'm
12	sorry.
13	MR. BOOHER: That's all right, sir. My
14	driver's license says Booker, too. So no big deal.
15	(General laughter.)
16	MR. BOOHER: I did not come here
17	intending to say anything. And I saw you had such a
18	few people talking, I wanted to make your trip
19	worthwhile, so I thought I'd add my two cents.
20	First off, I'm a very good republican.
21	Now, don't confuse that with the current
22	administration. I'm a good republican. I'm
23	concerned about wasting money.
24	I was talking to somebody and reading
25	something the other day and asked them, How much

does a nuclear power plant cost to build. I said, I just read something in a government regulation that said \$300 million. And he said, No; they cost on the average about \$6.5 billion to build a nuclear power plant. And I said, How long are they good for. And he said, you know, Forty years. And then I said, Well, how much does it cost to tear one down and disassemble it and get rid of all the parts. He said, Another \$6.5 billion.

I said, Well, I'm sure the power companies have a problem paying \$13 billion for a nuclear power plant. And they said, Oh, don't worry about that; the federal government pays for the building; the federal government pays for the disassembling and getting rid of it. So each nuclear power plant, that's about \$13 billion the taxpayers pick up. He said, The power companies pay for the -- once it's build and running it, that's when they get all this good electricity very cheap.

And I said, Well, if you figure in the cost of building it, 6-1/2 billion, and just getting rid of it is 6-1/2 billion, and then you've got all that legacy waste to pay for, and they haven't in calculated in the cost of managing and controlling and protecting us from the legacy waste of a power

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plant. I said, It doesn't sound to me like nuclear power is cost effective. And they said, Well, it is for the power companies. So I just wanted to leave you with that. One last thing I wanted to mention to you all is solar energy. Where this world is heading is solar energy; the only question is, How long is it going to take us to get there. If you look at Germany, Germany came up

with a program where if the people bought solar panels, they could sell their excess energy back to the power companies at a higher price than they were paying for it. And they were looking out a few years, that they would eventually get 10 or 15 percent solar energy. Within a very few number of years, they went to over 20 percent. So Germany is already doing it right. The question is, How long for us in America.

If you look at the North Carolina energy plan -- they have four pages in their North Carolina Energy Plan -- just put that into Google and punch it, and it'll come right up -- four pages on nuclear energy. It starts out with -- a lot of individuals and businesses in North Carolina are already gone solar power. The reason is the state pays a fourth,

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1 and the federal government gets a quarter. people and businesses get their solar energy panels 2 for half the cost. 3 If you don't -- look now at the Georgia 4 5 state energy plan. We have one sentence on solar power, and it says, Solar power is more expensive 6 7 than nuclear and coal. That's the only thing the Georgia state energy plan says about solar. 8 9 One last comment, because I know you had me to five minutes, and I'll sit down. 10 I had a friend come by my house last night. He's suing DOE 11 for getting him contaminated, and they've already 12 13 offered him a very sizeable sum to drop his law suit. He told me that the people that worked for 14 15 him out here on SRS are getting nothing, because they didn't individually sue DOE like he did. 16 17 I would ask you all to sometime take a look at the litigation against DOE for contaminated 18 19 its employees. And look at the ongoing --20 litigation that's going on right now. There's a lot more than you're probably aware of. Thank you. 21 JUDGE FARRAR: Thank you, sir, for your 22 thoughts. 23 24 And as I said at the beginning, anyone representing one of the participants is welcome to 25

speak privately to any of the people who are making limited appearance statements here. Charles Utley? MR. UTLEY: Charles Utley, at 3417 Sutton Place. I'm representing the Hyde and Aragon Park Improvement Committee, Incorporated, and the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League. There's only a few comments that I'd like to make this afternoon, very short and brief, and I'll stay within my limited time. But there are some things that we're looking at, and one of them -- I'm going to break them down so we won't get all cluttered up this afternoon -- is that we're interested in and we've been at meetings that you've conducted in North Carolina, and precisely in Charlotte, in North Augusta here, and Savannah. But there's still the like of a comparison when we look at what we are asking and what we're receiving. So I'm acting that the act of sabotage be really looked at, because I know it's not a part of the NRC's plight, because -- it said in the scope and summary report at the state that the EIS would not address the impact of terrorism, because these impacts are not

considered to be reasonably foreseeable as a result

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1 of a positive action.

But, however, the reason why I want you to look at and think on it: Because if you're going to have such a shipment of MOX fuel, then you're going to have to transport it. And if you're going to transport it, it leaves an avenue for, for lack of a better word, the good ol' boy who's waiting to intercede. And so I think that it should be a part of the overall picture, because terrorism is alive and well.

And I know that we're loosening some of the restraints on it, but when -- we look at what even the United States naval, academic society and the science stated, that the shipment of plutonium fuel would require serious, serious security.

Another factor I want you to consider -and I heard this young lady allude to it very
eloquently -- is the irradiation increase. And
there will be an irradiation increase because of the
facility itself.

And a few facts I want you to realize.

That in the Savannah River area site, the activities will increase approximately 2.6 percent. A cumulative does associated with the MOX site shipment would be approximately 9.8 percent. The

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impact of this will indeed have an effect on those who live within a ten-mile radius of the site. realize also that there are some problems when it comes to the death rates and we look at basically those counties that are within that ten-mile radius. And we looked at -- the annual statistical compiled by the State of South Carolina revealed that the above-average mortality rate in the two counties were within ten miles of the SRS, the overall statewide death rate of 1998 was 9.1 per thousand population. Aiken County death rate was 9.2 per thousand. Barnwell, 10.9 per thousand. Barnwell death rates is 19.8, higher than the statewide rate.

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So I'm asking that you take a look at it, simply because when you take a look at it being the second-highest in mortality -- and you have to look at the environmental impact it has on environmental justice for those who are living. And we know that most of the environmental communities are blighted areas and they are surrounded or nearby these sites.

In Aiken County, annual heart disease death rate is greater than all the deaths combined with stroke, cardio-lung disease, even accidents and

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So we have a serious problem with it. 1 diabetes. 2 In conclusion, I would just like for you 3 to think about all of these that I've talked about, but, in particular, the heart rate in the 4 5 communities and the surrounding areas. That tipped 6 the scale because it is higher than what anyone 7 would want to be exposed to. So I have given you a chart also that you may be able to look at and 8 9 compare. And again, I want to thank you for this 10 11 time to share with you in this big decision that you own. And I say it's a big decision because it's in 12 your hands but, above all, it's the citizens of this 13 14 area that'll be impacted. Thank you. 15 JUDGE FARRAR: Thank you, Mr. Utley, for sharing your thoughts with us. 16 17 Part of the oral argument tomorrow will focus on the terrorism matter on which the 18 19 Commission itself has spoken recently. So we'll see 20 where that leaves us. 21 That's -- I have no one else on my list. 22 Is there anyone else who has come in and did not 23 sign up? 24 (Pause.) 25 JUDGE FARRAR: Trish, do you have any

1 other names back there? 2 (Pause.) 3 JUDGE FARRAR: Why don't we take a --4 Yes, ma'am? 5 MS. HONICKER: Can I ask one more 6 question, just one? I had it written on that paper, 7 but I got off track. The question I wanted to ask the people 8 9 who are asking for the license is, How is your 10 financial situation in case there is a criticality 11 accident? I know that the Price-Anderson Act covers 12 liability for nuclear power plants, but this is not 13 a nuclear power plant, and this is a private 14 company. So would they not be totally responsible 15 for coverage of liability? 16 JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. 17 MS. HONICKER: And are you -- is your 18 company financially able to compensate all of the 19 people who could lose their property if there is a 20 criticality accident? And this is bomb-grade 21 plutonium we're talking about, and criticality 22 accidents are considered in the EIS. JUDGE FARRAR: If there's someone in the 23 24 audience who wants to speak to you privately, they 25 are welcome to do so, but they are also welcome not

1	to do so. So we'll leave that up to them.
2	MS. HONICKER: But I had not seen this.
3	This was an omission from the EIS that I wanted to
4	point out. Thank you.
. 5	JUDGE FARRAR: All right. Thank you.
6	JUDGE McDADE: Thank you.
7	JUDGE FARRAR: If there is no one else
8	who wanted to make a statement at this time it's
9	13 minutes to 6:00 or so. Why don't we take a
10	recess until six o'clock and reconvene and see if
11	anyone else wants to be heard at that point? Thank
12	you.
13	Off the record.
14	(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)
15	JUDGE FARRAR: All right. Let's go back
16	on the record. It's a few minutes after 6:00, and
17	we have three more people signed up.
18	Betsy Rivard?
19	MS. RIVARD: Hi. I'm Betsy Rivard. I
20	have an interest in this. I'm from Atlanta. I'm
21	with Women's Action for New Directions. And I spent
22	the first five years of my life in Oak Ridge,
23	Tennessee. And when we moved there, it was after
24	the bomb, but we still had to go in through a gate
25	and show a pass and everything.

So we left that little bubble. And when we would return, I could remember as a child hearing my father talk about -- talk with his friends and relatives actually about the purpose and what was going on there. And he kept talking about the waste. And I think when you're inside of the bubble, you don't really think about it, and that's my concern about MOX, that there doesn't seem to be

a real plan for how to handle the waste.

And I spoke once before here and mentioned the idea of cleaning up your mess before you start a new one, and I still believe that that is something that we should be thinking about. I'm concerned about the number of miles of transport that are involved in all the truckloads and trainloads of waste that are going to be traveling and bomb-weapons-grade material that are going to be traveling across our country, and I worry about the readiness of small town emergency pipeline.

I think about the bridge that collapsed in Minnesota, and there are pictures of the bridge on top of train cars that have been crushed. And, you know, I wonder about what would be the impact of that getting into the river or that kind of thing.

And I really do think that not enough planning has

1 been done about what's going to happen to the waste. 2 I think we would like to see some kind 3 of a plan about what's going in and what comes out 4 and what's going to happen with what comes out. Thank you. 5 Thank you, Ms. Rivard. 6 JUDGE FARRAR: Ed Arnold? 7 MR. ARNOLD: Good evening. I am Ed 8 I have been affiliated as a staff person 9 Arnold. 10 with Physicians for Social Responsibility. I live 11 in Atlanta. We have members throughout the state of 12 Georgia. The doctors of PSR have been concerned about MOX since it was suggested years ago. 13 14 And looking at the considerations as 15 they exist now, it seems to us that the entire 16 process of this hasn't been fully brought to a 17 resolution. Now, it's a little like taking somebody 18 into the operating room and performing a surgery and 19 sewing them back up and then not knowing what you'll 20 do with it after that, with the person, with the 21 patient, if you haven't considered everything until 22 the end. And it's my understanding that this 23 process is a little like that. 24 I would think that the procedures should 25 be put in place, knowing what the full outcome at

the end is intended first, before the permitting process is brought to completion. Physicians for Social Responsibility is concerned that in order to dispose of some waste, more waste is being made. I realize it'll be a different character of waste, but is that a common-sense approach, to make more waste in order to, quote, "Dispose," end-quote, of other waste? I just wonder about the common sense of that.

And finally, Physicians for Social
Responsibility has been extremely concerned about
the effects of nuclear weapons on populations around
the world from the onset back in the early '60s. Of
course, now we have a different concern about
nuclear events and the aspect of terrorist
activities.

I have to say that prior to September of 2001, this concern when we brought it up was pretty much waved away, but we believe that -- in bringing into full review the even-unlikely prospect that some terrorist activity could result from the existence of this, of the MOX plant, and from the use of the material afterwards, putting at risk our populations in this country.

So we would hope that the permitting

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1	process would go back and look at these aspects of
2	the issue before moving forward. Thanks again.
3	JUDGE FARRAR: Thank you, sir, for
4	sharing your thoughts with us.
5	Om Mendiratta?
6	MR. MENDIRATTA: I just signed as
7	attendance.
8	JUDGE FARRAR: Oh. Okay. I knew you
9	were with the company.
10	MR. MENDIRATTA: Yes, sir.
11	JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. Thank you.
12	Anybody who came in and did not sign the
13	sheet and wants to speak?
14	(Pause.)
15	JUDGE FARRAR: Okay. We have no one
L6	else on the list who has signed up. But, thinking
L7	about the way the notice was worded, we reserve to
18	end early if no one was here, but I didn't think it
L9	would be this early. And I'm sure some people left
20	work and went home for dinner and expected to come
21	back. So I think what we'll do is recess until 6:45
22	and see if anyone has shown up by then. And if not,
23	then we'll adjourn.
24	I might say before we recess that I
25	mentioned at the beginning that we have jurisdiction

	to review in a formal litigation process the safety
2	and environmental contentions that are brought
3	before us. And anything that was said tonight that
4	fits into the mode of the contentions that are
5	pending will certainly be addressed, but I would
6	the transcript will be made. It will be part of the
7	public record, and it will be available to other
8	policy makers in the country, whether those are your
9	elected representative or administration or
10	different groups.
11	And I encourage, if, as many of you do,
12	you feel passionately about these issues and they're
13	not things within our jurisdiction, that you
14	continue your efforts to bring them to the attention
15	of people who do have the authority to deal with
16	them.
17	So with that it's 6:15. Let's
18	adjourn
19	until
20	Yes, ma'am?
21	MS. PAUL: If people want to write in
22	with comments, is this it for tonight?
23	JUDGE FARRAR: No. They can submit
24	written statements of whatever length they want
25	until well, we're going to have the oral argument
	1

1	tomorrow, and we're targeting a decision by mid
2	September. So I would think they would want to have
3	them in before then. Send them to the same places
4	that were mentioned in the <u>Federal Register</u> notice,
5	and they will be we will see them, and they will
6	be made part of the record.
7	MS. PAUL: So if someone spoke tonight,
8	they can also continue to send in comments?
9	JUDGE FARRAR: Right. Are you going to
10	let me take a recess, or are you going to keep
11	asking questions?
12	(General laughter.)
13	JUDGE FARRAR: All right. Let's take a
14	recess until 6:45.
15	(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)
16	JUDGE FARRAR: Well, it's a little after
17	6:45, and we have no new customers. I tried to
18	twist a couple of arms of people who thought they
19	might want to say something, but they're going to
20	send in written statements.
21	So I thank you all for coming. We
22	appreciate the statements that all of you made and
23	the dedication you bring to the matters you believe
24	in. Again, I encourage you to come to the oral
25	argument tomorrow.

And at that point, it being 6:50 and nobody else appearing, we will adjourn this limited appearance session. Thank you. (Whereupon, at 6:50 p.m., this limited appearance session concluded.)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of:

Name of Proceeding: Shaw AREVA MOX Services

Limited Appearance

Docket Number:

70-3098-MLA

Location:

North Augusta, SC

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Brenda Thompson Official Reporter

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