WCOutreachCEm Resource

From: NITA SEMBROWICH [sembro@verizon.net]

Sent: Friday, February 24, 2012 3:53 PM

To: WCOutreach Resource

Subject: on-site storage of nuclear waste

To whom it may concern:

As a private citizen, I am writing to express my opposition to on-site storage of nuclear waste. I do not believe that such storage is safe. In fact, it is an outrageous folly.

Current on-site storage in indoor pools is not safe, secure, or protective of human health and the environment. Fukushima Daiichi has shown that pools can boil or drain dry, sparking a catastrophic radioactive fire, releasing up to 100% of the hazardous Cesium-137 in decades worth of the piled up irradiated nuclear fuel densely crammed into pools. Several storage pools in the U.S. have simply sprung leaks over the decades, unleashing radioactively contaminated water into soil, groundwater, and surface water. As documented in a report by Alvarez et al., NRC commissioned studies themselves have admitted that a pool fire could cause around 25,000 latent cancer fatalities downwind (2001), or even 54,000 to 143,000 latent cancer fatalities downwind, 2,000 to 7,000 square kilometers [770 to 2,700 sq. miles] of agricultural land condemned, and economic costs due to evacuation of \$117 to 566 billion [\$158 to 765 billion in 2010 dollars, when adjusted for inflation] (1997).

As shown by a 1998 test performed at the U.S. Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, dry casks were not designed to withstand terrorist attacks. In addition, the structural integrity of dry casks is very questionable due to non-existent quality assurance and control, as revealed by industry and even NRC whistleblowers over the decades. Many incidents have already occurred with dry casks over the past 25 years. Over time, the thermal heat and radioactivity within dry casks, as well as the elements to which they are subjected outdoors, will degrade the concrete and/or steel of which they are made. They will begin to spring leaks, releasing radioactive particles and gases into the environment, unless they are replaced. But once nuclear power plants are decommissioned, there would be no safe location in which to carry out the transfer of irradiated fuel from old, degraded casks into new replacement ones. The replacement of old casks, and the building of new pools in which to carry out the transfers, will prove very expensive, but there is no other option.

120 years is half as long as the United States has been an independent country (1776 to 2012, 236 years). A lot can go wrong in 120 years. NRC's consideration of 200 to 300 years of on-site storage is even more preposterous. This is not "interim" or "temporary" on-site storage. This is de facto permanent on-site storage, in any common understanding of the term.

NRC should require <u>Hardened On-Site Storage (HOSS)</u> to safeguard high-level radioactive waste against accidents, secure it against attacks, and prevent leakage over time into the environment. HOSS would require fortifications and the highest quality assurance and control. Hundreds of environmental groups across the U.S. have endorsed HOSS.

I believe the problem of nuclear waste makes nuclear energy an impossible option in the long-term. We need to work on phasing it out altogether, unless some method of nuclear energy generation is devised that does not produce waste—which has not happened so far. Instead, we should work on finding other long-range solutions to our energy needs.

Sincerely,

Nita Sembrowich

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 NITA SEMBROWICH

Created By: sembro@verizon.net

Recipients:

"WCOutreach Resource" < WCOutreach.Resource@nrc.gov>

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