## Official Transcript of Proceedings NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Public Meeting on Draft Environmental Impact

Statement for the License Renewal of the Westinghouse Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility in Richland County, South Carolina

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4	STATEMENT FOR THE LICENSE RENEWAL OF THE
5	WESTINGHOUSE COLUMBIA FUEL FABRICATION FACILITY IN
6	RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
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8	THURSDAY,
9	AUGUST 26, 2021
10	+ + + +
11	The Commission met at the via
12	video/teleconference, at 6:00 p.m. EST, Diana Diaz-
13	Toro, Environmental Project Manager, presiding.
14	PRESENT
15	DIANA DIAZ-TORO, Environmental Project Manager, NRC
16	BRETT KLUKAN, NRC
17	JESSIE QUINTERO, NRC
18	JEAN TREFETHEN, NRC
19	JOHN PELCHAT, NRC
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		2	
1	C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S		
2	Opening Remarks and Introduction		
3	By Diana Diaz-Toro	3	
4	Environmental Review Process		
5	By Diana Diaz-Toro	8	
6	Public Comments from Elected Officials		
7	By Brett Klukan	24	
8	Public Comments from the Public		
9	By Brett Klukan	59	
10	Meeting Adjournment		
11	By Diana Diaz-Toro	116	
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

## P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

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6:01 p.m.

MS. DIAZ-TORO: Good evening everyone. My name is Diana Diaz-Toro, and I am an environmental project manager at the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or NRC. I want to welcome you to this NRC virtual public meeting, and personally thank each one of you for taking the time to participate today. Before I proceed, I want to make a few announcements. We're holding this meeting via Webex, and also via a bridge line.

All audio, and including public comments will only be accessible via the bridge line. The video, and the slides will be accessible through the Webex. The Webex events number in the NRC public website has two numbers transposed, and I apologize for that inadvertent error. The correct number for the event in Webex is 1998911794. Now, I said that Webex you'll through the be able to see the presentation.

The presentation can also be accessed via the NRC's ADAMS system using the following session number, ML21236A319, thank you. So, as I said, I'm going to welcome you again after this announcement, and the NRC has prepared a draft environmental impact

Statement, or draft EIS for the license renewal of the Westinghouse Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility in Hopkins, South Carolina. The draft EIS document is a result of the NRC staff's evaluation of environmental impact from the proposed continued operation of the facility for an additional 40 years.

Tonight we're asking for your comments on that report. The NRC staff typically conducts in person public meetings to gather comments on draft EIS's. We recognize that holding this public meeting virtually is different than our past practice. In light of the COVID-19, and the recent rise in transmission rates, the health of everyone is the priority, and this was an important consideration in our decision to conduct this meeting in a virtual manner.

We believe that the virtual public meeting aligns with the NRC's commitment to openness, and offers the public a gateway to comment on the draft report. Any comments received during this virtual public meeting are handled in the same manner as those comments received at in person meetings. We have a court reporter with us tonight, and your comments will be recorded, and transcribed. The transcript of tonight's meeting will be posted to the NRC's website

next week.

I do want to stop here, and just say hi to our court reporter, and if the court reporter can unmute, and say hi to me back, that would be great. Okay, all right, I did see him earlier, I'm not sure why I'm not seeing him now, but we'll continue. In addition to the court reporter with me today, we have Brett Klukan, who will be our facilitator, and our phone operator Kelly, who will provide you with information later on about how to queue up to provide a comment tonight.

Joining me tonight to listen to your comments are my branch chief Jessie Quintero, and my colleague Jean Trefethen, who has been working with me on the draft EIS, and this public meeting. Colleagues from the division of fuel management, who are responsible for the safety evaluation report of the proposed license renewal, colleagues from our region two office in Atlanta, Georgia, our Office of Congressional Affairs, and our Office of Public Affairs are also with us.

Next slide please. The purpose of today's meeting is to receive your comments on the draft EIS.

Tonight, I will be describing the NRC's licensing review process, and the NRC's environmental review

process for the proposed action. I will also present the results of the environmental review documented in the draft EIS, and we'll share how to access the draft EIS, and how to provide comments. We will then turn to the most important part of the meeting, gathering, and listening to your comments.

If at the start of your comments you have procedural questions, such as next steps in the process, and the licensing review schedule, we will do our best to answer those. The comments that you provide tonight, and the comments provided in writing throughout the draft EIS comment period will be entered into the public docket for this licensing action, and will be used to inform the final EIS. Next slide please.

So, what is the proposed action? Westinghouse submitted an application to requesting to renew its operating license for the Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility for an additional 40 years. Westinghouse manufactures nuclear fuel assemblies for commercial nuclear power plants that The nuclear fuel fabrication generate electricity. process is shown in the figure on the upper right hand side of this slide. The Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility is located in Hopkins, South Carolina,

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approximately eight miles southeast of the City of Columbia, as shown in the figure on the bottom left hand side of the slide.

Approximately 68 acres of the property are used for nuclear fuel manufacturing operations. The remaining portions of the site consist of woodland areas, and hard wood forest. The figure on the bottom right hand side of the slide shows the licensed area boundary where Westinghouse conducts its NRC licensed activities. The Westinghouse license renewal request, if granted as proposed, would allow Westinghouse to continue to operate the facility for 40 years from the date the NRC approves the license renewal. Next slide please.

The NRC's role as an independent regulator is to determine whether the proposed license renewal NRC's regulations, with the designed to be protective of the public, and worker's health, and safety, and the environment. NRC staff is conducting a safety review, environmental review of the Westinghouse license renewal application. Both of these reviews ongoing, and the NRC has not made a final decision about the license renewal request. That decision will be made after both reviews are completed.

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The safety review is conducted in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act, and regulations in 10CFR part 7. The results will be documented in a safety evaluation report. During the safety review, the NRC staff evaluates whether the proposed continued operation of the Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility will be safe, and secure, including the evaluation of consequences of man made, and natural hazards, and it will protect the public, and the worker's health, and safety.

The environmental review is conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, and the NRC's NEPA implementing regulations of 10CFR part 51. The results are documented in an environmental impact statement, or EIS. The NRC's regulatory role does not stop after the license complete, but review is continues oversight of the facility. Safety oversight consists of periodic inspections throughout the life of the facility, routine assessment of the licensee's performance, enforcement the that and in case regulatory requirements are not met. please.

I will now focus on the environmental review process. In June 2018, the NRC staff published

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a final environmental assessment and finding of no significant impact for the proposed license renewal. Soon after, in July 2018, Westinghouse identified a leak that released uranium, and hydrofluoric acid into subsurface environment. Westinghouse also initiated an investigation under the purview of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control into past leaks from their pipes that also allowed uranium to enter the subsurface.

Based on this new information, and the public's concern about the releases, the NRC decided to reopen the environmental review. In October 2019, the NRC staff concurrently withdrew the 2018 environmental assessment, and published a new draft environmental assessment for public review, and In addition to gathering recent comments, comment. the NRC staff conducted a public meeting in November 2019 to gather verbal comments. In June 2020, the NRC decided to prepare an EIS for the license renewal application, because the NRC staff was not able to reach a finding of no significant impact.

This decision was informed by Westinghouse's interim remedial investigation data from a report dated February 2020, and developed under a consent agreement with the state. The new

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information in this report revealed uncertainties related to the source, and extent of soil, surface water, and ground water contamination on site, and the potential migration pathways, and it was also informed by public comments submitted tot he NRC during the October 2018 draft environmental assessment public comment period.

Preparation of this EIS is therefore the next step in the NRC's environmental review process. On July 31st, 2020, the NRC issued its notice of intent to prepare an EIS, and began the scoping process. The NRC staff sought scoping comments through August 31st, 2020, and published its scoping summary report in February 2021. After the draft EIS public comment period ends, the NRC staff will review the comments provided, and will revise the EIS if appropriate.

will The final EIS also include an recorded, appendix where comments will be and responded to. The NRC staff anticipates publishing the final EIS in February 2022, and issuing the record of decision in March 2022, next slide please. This slide shows some of the sources of information that staff used to conduct the environmental NRC We started with the information provided by review.

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Westinghouse in its license renewal application, and environmental report.

We conducted site visits, we requested additional information from Westinghouse. We coordinated with other agencies, such as the state's Department of Health and Environmental Control, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. We requested, and consider information provided by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office of Indian Tribes. also using information resulting from remedial investigations that Westinghouse is conducting under a consent agreement with the state, and we also consider the comments provided during the public comments periods for the October 2019 draft environmental assessment, and the EIS scoping. slide please.

The NRC staff evaluated environmental impact from the proposed 40 year license renewal, the no action alternative, and the 20 year license renewal alternative. Under the no action alternative, Westinghouse would continue to operate the fabrication facility under its current license, which expires in September of 2027. the license expires, the decommissioning process for the facility would begin in accordance with 10CFR part

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70 unless Westinghouse requests, and obtains a renewed license.

The NRC staff also analyzed environmental impact from the renewal of the license for a shorter license term. Based on the history of events at the facility, Westinghouse ongoing remedial investigations, and the last license renewal term, the NRC staff evaluated a 20 year license renewal. The NRC staff impact evaluation also considered cumulative impact. The NRC has established three significance levels for assessing environmental impact.

The definitions for small, moderate, and large impacts are presented in this slide. In evaluating the impact, and determining the significance levels, the NRC looks at whether the proposed action would affect, and how it would affect a resource. Next slide please. This slide summarizes the environmental impact from the proposed action, the no action alternative, and the 20 year license renewal alternative on different environmental resource areas.

The NRC staff found that impact from the proposed action in the 20 year license renewal alternative would result in small impact on all resource areas except for ground water resources, for which impact would range from small, to moderate.

Under the no action alternative the NRC staff found that impact on those resources would be small. Impact on ground water resources would range from small, to moderate, and impact on socioeconomics would be moderate based on the loss of jobs, and associated economic impact upon the facility's license expiration in 2027 when the facility would cease operation, and start the decommissioning process if no request for renewal of the license at that time is submitted to the NRC.

With respect to cumulative impact, the NRC staff determined that the proposed license renewal would contribute small incremental impacts on all resource areas, except for ground water resources. Additionally, because the past operation facility has had noticeable effects on the water quality of the on site ground water that continues to be observed in the most recent data, and on the water quality of the on site surface water bodies, including past exceedance of water quality standards, the NRC staff concluded that the cumulative impact to ground surface and water resources from past operations are moderate.

Next slide please. Westinghouse manages effluent waste streams, and conducts radiological, and

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nonradiological effluent, and environmental monitoring, and sampling. Westinghouse has also implemented additional sampling, and monitoring to characterize the subsurface, and investigate the source, and extent of the contamination in accordance with a consent agreement with the state. Westinghouse sampling, and monitoring program includes samples of air, surface water, soil, vegetation, fish, ground water, the Congaree River, and sediment.

The table shown in this slide describes the type of sample, analysis, and sampling frequency. During the license renewal period, Westinghouse would be required to continue monitoring. AS a condition of the renewed license, if the license is renewed, Westinghouse would be required to submit its environmental sampling, and monitoring programs to the NRC, or review an approval upon either the state's approval of the remedial investigation report, within five years of the license renewal, whichever comes first.

Westinghouse would also be required to enter exceedances of federal, and state water regulatory limits into its corrective action plan.

Westinghouse has also committed in its license renewal application, to submitting the environmental

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monitoring, and sampling program to the NRC staff again for review, and approval at the completion of the implementation of the consent agreement. Next slide please.

Historical operations at the facility have affected the quality of soil, and sediments near, or inside the plant building, for example from the hydrochloric acid spiking station, from and intermodal, or sealant containers in the southern storage area. Past, and ongoing remediation efforts have been directed at removing soils contaminated at above action levels. Westinghouse criteria for immediate remediation is based on impacts on workers, and industrial standards.

The NRC staff also reviewed the results of soil sampling from around the site to evaluate the presence of potential technetium 99 sources. While there is no indication of an active source, the source of the technetium 99 contamination is unknown. Westinghouse continues to conduct soil sampling as part of the implementation of the consent agreement, and the NRC staff will review new information resulting from these anticipated samplings, and determine the next steps as appropriate.

Soil at a distance from the operational

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areas have only been minimally affected to date. Based on the remediation efforts, the remedial investigations, and the new license conditions if the license is renewed, the NRC staff found that impacts to soils would be small. Next slide please. The City of Columbia provides water from the Congaree River to its customers, including Westinghouse.

The Westinghouse site is a relatively small consumer, only using a minor fraction of the water from the City of Columbia, and 80 percent of the water is returned to the Congaree River under permitted discharges. Potential impact on the water quality of the river under the proposed actions can result from the continued discharge of liquid effluents directly into the river. Westinghouse monitors water quality above, and below the site's discharge.

Liquid discharges must meet the limits set in the national pollutants discharge elimination system permit, and the NRC's effluent limits for radiological constituents. The table here shows that the amount of uranium released to the Congaree River has decreased since 2007. It also illustrates that since Westinghouse began to monitor for technetium 99, detected levels have generally decreased over time.

Next slide please.

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On site surface water bodies at the site include Mill Creek, Sunset Lake, and Gator Pond, none of which are a source of drinking water, or used for operations at the facility. These on site surface water bodies have been noticeably affected by past plant activities. The principal means by which contaminated surface water can move beyond the site boundary is through flow in Mill Creek. Mill Creek is currently monitored as part of the NRC license requirement from the entrance at upper Sunset Lake, to the exit from the Westinghouse property.

Results from this monitoring show minor differences in contaminants at the entrance at upper Sunset Lake, and where it exits the property indicating that radionuclear releases from operations have a minor impact on water quality in Mill Creek. It results in a low potential for contaminants in the site because of the implementation of activities, and programs to minimize the effects of releases on other uses of the local surface water.

This mitigation includes, but is not limited to environmental procedures Westinghouse has developed to inform decisions about changes to its monitoring protocols based on information learned from

remedial investigations, and the new license conditions related to environmental monitoring that would be part of a renewed license, if the license is renewed. The NRC will also continue inspect with its Westinghouse compliance NRC license environmental monitoring program.

Therefore the NRC staff found that impact to surface water would be small. Next slide please. Ground water at the Westinghouse facility has been noticeably contaminated with volatile organic compounds, inorganics, uranium, and technetium 99 from inadvertent spills, and leaks from past operations. Westinghouse does not currently withdraw ground water for any operational needs, so the evaluation that we conducted focused on potential impact of continued operations on the quality of the ground water.

Westinghouse has installed additional ground water monitoring wells. Recent ground water monitoring shows water quality standards are exceeded for volatile organic compounds, fluoride nitrate, uranium, and technetium 99. The existing ground water sampling data indicates however that the contaminants resulting from past operational activity currently Actions taken by Westinghouse in remain on site. contaminant releases have also to past

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reduced the likelihood of future inadvertent releases.

For instance, Westinghouse plans to close the east and sanitary lagoon, and they have removed the former oil house, and southern storage area containers. However, future inadvertent releases of contaminants are reasonably foreseeable considering the uncertainties about past leaks, and the potential for the risk of leaks to increase with the age of plant components. Based on the information evaluated today, the ground water contamination is not likely to travel beyond the property boundary during the period of the proposed actions due to the implementation of activities, and programs to minimize the effects of releases on other uses of the local ground water resources.

However, uncertainties remain about the ultimate state, and transfer of ground water contamination at the site, and therefore the NRC staff found that impacts to ground water resources would range from small, to moderate. Westinghouse continues to characterize the subsurface, and investigate the sources, and extent of contamination through a consent agreement with the state, and the NRC will review new information resulting from this investigation, and determine next steps as appropriate. Next slide

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As part of its environmental review, the NRC staff also evaluated potential impacts for historic, and cultural resources. Commensurate with the scope, and nature of the proposed action, the NRC staff consulted cultural resource reports, historic context information available at the South Carolina Department of Archaeology and Historic Carolina Preservation, the South Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and conducted a search in arch sites (Phonetic.)

The NRC staff also consulted with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office of Indian Tribes, and reviewed information provided by members of the public during the October 2019 draft environmental assessment, public comment period, and scoping comment period. The NRC staff considered areas within the licensed area boundary that have been undisturbed, and those that previously disturbed by the construction, and operation of the facility.

In its license renewal application,
Westinghouse did not request changes to its NRC
license activity, nor construction of new buildings,
or structures that would result in land disturbances

potentially affecting cultural resources. As part of the remedial investigation reports, Westinghouse has installed new monitoring wells. Installation of these wells is short term, and involves minimal land disturbance.

Future ground water disturbing activities, such as irradiation of contaminated soil could occur within the disturbed areas of the site. However soils in this area have been extensively disturbed by construction, and operation of the facility. Westinghouse has also established site wide procedures, and provisions with the goal of avoiding, minimizing impact on historic, and cultural resources in the conduct of all ground disturbing activity, including those being conducted as part of the implementation of the consent agreement.

For example, the procedures that plant personnel conduct ground penetrating radar are another applicable alternative method to identify potential subsurface cultural resource anomalies prior to the start of any work in undisturbed areas of the site. The procedure proposal includes stop work, and notifications for the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office of Indian Tribes in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural resource, or

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NRC's October Tn the 2019 draft environmental assessment, the NRC staff concluded that historic, and cultural resources would not affected. After considering the new information gathered in preparing this draft EIS, the NRC staff continued to find that no historic, and cultural resources would be affected by the proposed license Additionally, Westinghouse is currently renewal. executing a cultural resource survey. Next slide please.

The draft EIS can be accessed via NRC ADAMS in searching for session number ML21209A213. A link to the draft EIS can also be found on the NRC's web page for the Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility, and the web addresses are noted in this slide. And I do want to take a second opportunity to again repeat the ML number for the slides, the presentation that I'm providing today, and that is ML21236A319. Additionally, copies of the draft EIS can be found in the main branch of the Richland Public Library, and the Lower Richland, and Eastover branches.

The NRC staff announced the draft EIS comment period, and this public meeting webinar via the NRC's web page, FRN, federal register notice,

email distribution list, and LISTSERV, via announcements in local newspapers such as The State, and The Columbia Star, and local radio stations WGCB, WFMV, WTCB, and WNKT. We also sent postcards to approximately a five to six mile radius around the Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility announcing the draft EIS comment period, and the public meeting webinar.

We also distributed an informational sheet about the draft EIS. Next slide please. The comment period for the draft EIS ends on September 20th. You can comment in a variety of ways. You can comment tonight during this meeting, you can also send an email to WEC\_CFFF\_EIS@nrc.gov. You can go online to www.regulations.gov, and search for docket ID NRC-2015-0039. You can also leave a comment via voice mail by calling standard toll free number 1800-216-0881, or you can mail us a comment. Next slide please.

For additional information, you can contact me via phone, or email. You can also contact Mr. David Tiktinski who is the licensing project manager for the facility, or Mr. Tom Vukovinsky senior fuel facility inspector in our region two office in Atlanta, Georgia. For the media, you can contact Mr.

Dave McIntyre from our Office of Public Affairs. And our contact information is provided in this slide. Next slide please.

This concludes my presentation. I want to thank you for your time this evening, and most importantly for your participation in the public comment period for this draft EIS. I will now turn it to our facilitator, Brett Klukan.

MR. KLUKAN: Hello everyone, again, my name is Brett Klukan. Normally I am the regional counsel for region one of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. However tonight I will be facilitating the public comment portion of this meeting. Before we open the meeting to comments by members of the public, we would like to start with any elected officials, or representatives of elected officials who would either like to quote unquote stand, and be recognized, or to give prepared remarks, and we'd particularly like to start with any representatives of any Native American Tribes.

So, if you are a tribal official, or a representative of a tribal official who would like to offer a prepared remark at this time, please press star one on your phone. Once you've done that, please unmute your phone, you'll be asked to state, and spell

your name, and any affiliation, then press the pound key to return back to the meeting. Otherwise you will not be able to hear the meeting until the time delay finishes.

If you want to leave the queue for any reason, you can press star two on your phone. So, again, we're now asking for tribal representatives to press star one on their phone if they would like to be recognized as attending the meeting tonight, or to give a prepared remark at this time. So, please queue up, and we will see if anyone enters into the queue. Thank you again. Moderator, please feel free to go ahead, and unmute if we have anyone in the queue at this time.

THE OPERATOR: Well, our first comment is going to come from Representative Annie McDaniel, your line is open.

REPRESENTATIVE MCDANIEL: Yes, thank you so much for acknowledging me, and thank you all for the presentation. I just wanted to share just a few comments. I thought the presentation was a good presentation, however I am concerned about the reach, and whether, or not the advertisement of the public comments, and whether, or not the receipt of the advertisement reached the audience that it should have

reached.

So, I think the deadline was extended a little bit, but I'm asking that -- I don't know the schedule for a repeat of this webinar, but I'm requesting that it is repeated, and, or maybe sent out, maybe through social media, maybe through some of the public radio stations, public TV stations. Oftentimes when this kind of information needs to be disseminated to our general audience, it seems to miss that mark.

And I've had conversations with a few individuals who was not aware, and I think information -- I've received the email, but I receive a lot of emails, so that was not the best mode of communication for me. A phone call probably would have been better, and then I would assist in getting the notification out once I was made aware that we were having the public comment session today, and I searched my state house email, then I saw that the emails had been sent there.

But elected officials, I know we at the House of Representatives for the State of South Carolina, we do not check our emails every day. And even though we try to, we get so many, and particularly now, when we have so many issues going on

with the rescue money, and with the wearing a mask, and the open gun carry, we have so many issues that our constituents are really, really concerned about, so I miss those emails.

So, I just need for us to do a better job, maybe someone from the NRC can have someone from there call the elected officials, and ask us to disseminate the information to our constituency, send texts. Just something that we can put our hands on more readily, and then we can go, and check our emails so that we can try to be sure that the audience that should receive this information is broad, and also wide. Again, thank you for allowing me to make these comments, and if there are any questions, I would be more than happy to answer.

Again my name is State Representative Annie E. McDaniel, and I represent all of FairField County, a portion of Chester County, and also a portion of Richland County, and we do have the nuclear reactors from now Dominion Energy located within Fairfield County, and I'm also very concerned about what happens in East Dover with the Westinghouse Plant, as it is still a portion of the great state that I reside in, and that is the State of South Carolina. Again, thank you.

MS. DIAZ-TORO: Thank you. Go ahead Brett, sorry.

MR. KLUKAN: No, I was just going to thank her for the comment, so please.

MS. DIAZ-TORO: No, I also want to thank her, and I want to thank you for coming the time to come to this public webinar, and participate today, and I have made note that certainly we can call elected officials. I also wanted to sort of provide additional information about how the NRC conducted its outreach activities, and we did try to reach to hopefully the community around the facility. So, in addition to the typical ones that we use, which are the announcement through the NRC web page, or the federal register notice.

We did send information, have been sending information via email, and we also developed an information sheet that we sent via email. And also for the past two weeks, we have been announcing the public meeting webinar via a couple of local newspapers, The State, and The Columbia Star, and also through three, or four local radio stations as well. Additionally, we also sent postcards to residents around a five to six mile radius around the facility, and announcing the draft EIS, and the public comment period, and the

1 public comment webinar. 2 So, I do, we are listening to you, and we 3 continue to listen, and I want to thank you for 4 offering to contact you, so that you can also help us 5 continue to advertise, and announce. I'm not sure if you're -- there are other individuals of course 6 7 listening into this conversation in this public 8 meeting webinar, either so you can email 9 separately, and privately with your phone number, and 10 I'll make sure that I contact you. 11 My email address is -- I pronounce my name 12 Diana, but you can call me Diana as well, I'll answer 13 to both. It's Diana, D as in David, I-A-N as 14 Nancy, A dot D as in David, I-A-Z as in Zebra dash T 15 as in Tom, O as in Oscar, R as in Robert, O as in Oscar at nrc.gov. Again, I thank you, and we'll be in 16 17 contact. Thank you Brett. MR. KLUKAN: Thank you again. Moderator, 18 19 could we unmute our, it seems like we have a few more 20 queued up, so could we unmute the next speaker please? 21 THE OPERATOR: Absolutely, our next caller 22 is Robert Reese, and go ahead, your line is open. 23 MR. REESE: Can you hear me?

MR. KLUKAN: Yes, we can hear you, thank

you.

We can hear you.

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MR. REESE: So, I want to say that one, I reside in the Lower Richland community, and grew up in this area, and I come from a family that has about five generations of relatives that grew up in this community, and I was really pleased to hear the president lay out his vision for America that included tackling the climate crisis, and confronting our racial inequities, and possibly solving the most pressing problems of our day while ensuring that public health is a priority.

And it was interesting also to hear the EPA administrator, Michael Regan, talk about the first 100 days, and that the EPA work force was moving with urgency to deliver on this administration's agenda. What was problematic, or what has been problematic is to know that I live in a community that the president says he is focusing on, and we're still plagued with racial inequalities, or inequities. That our most pressing issues are a nuclear power plant, a coal powered plant, a paper plant, and a fiberglass plant all in our community.

And that the climate is wreaking havoc on Lower Richland. There's a reason why we're called lower, and not just Richland County. The demography of our area is that we are at the lower part of the

county, so flooding is more prevalent, and that we have a nuclear plant right next door to the state's only national park, a swamp. And it's interesting also, that we just had a hundred year flood that impacted our area, and as many of us know on this call, we've got the expectations for increased rainfall for the next few years because of the way that water is being evaporated from our oceans.

And then we're having higher incidence of rainfall, and the water is just collecting in our community, and that water is also migrating to the Westinghouse area, and impacting the floor, or whatever contaminants that are there on that plant. I'm concerned, and I guess my question for you all are, I got two questions, one is what has the EPA done, or what is the EPA doing to ensure that the administration's focus, or urgency on working with communities such as ours, how is that matter being sort of layered on this issue?

And then I just wanted to want you all to know that the community does not, it doesn't go unnoticed that when we have these types of licensure issues that now miraculously we have this Westinghouse advisory committee that's convened, it's been really convenient that this convening of this advisory

committee has happened when this environmental impact statement was announced. We haven't heard from the Westinghouse plant before this, we're hopeful that this continues, but nobody seems to believe that it will.

And so we're concerned that this process has not taken into consideration the vastly majority, vastly low income residents, and I want to know, the second question that I have is what's the precedent for these comments changing the outcome of a license agreement? I mean is there any precedent where a community's input has had any impact on the process? And I'll wait to hear a response, thanks.

MS. DIAZ-TORO: Thank you representative, this is Diana Diaz-Toro, and I appreciate your taking the time to participate tonight in our public meeting webinar. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the NRC is conducting two reviews of this license renewal application, I apologize. One is the safety review where the NRC staff looks at whether the proposed license renewal that Westinghouse has requested complies with our regulations, which are protective of the public, and worker's health, and safety.

And that includes the assessment of accident scenarios, man made, and natural hazards such

as flooding for example. That review sir is ongoing, and it has not been completed yet. That is expected to be completed in early calendar year 2022. The other part of the review that we're conducting is the environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act.

And we have recently published this draft environmental impact statement where we looked at different resource areas, and how the proposed continued operation of this facility for the 40 years would impact those resources. And some of resources that we looked at are surface water, ground water resources, ecology, historic, and cultural resources, land use, official environmental justice as well is another one that we looked at in our draft EIS.

So, right now, as you are aware, we are seeking public comments, and so with respect to your question about how these comments might affect the outcome of the, for example this environmental review, one example that I can share with you is that when the NRC started the review of this license renewal request, we started with an environmental assessment rather than an environmental impact assessment. And the environmental assessment process has two outcomes.

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Either a finding of no significant impact, and if we cannot reach a finding of no significant impact, then the next step is to prepare an environmental impact statement.

And that is exactly sir, what happened when we prepared the environmental assessment. The NRC staff was not able to reach a finding of no significant impact, and we did look at the comments provided from the members of the public, and from external stakeholders, including state agencies, and local agencies during the environmental assessment review process, and we also looked at reports that Westinghouse was providing to the state under a consent agreement that they have executed with the state.

And based on the information from that it's related to remedial investigations of contaminated, the level of ground water, and surface The NRC staff reached a conclusion that we water. couldn't reach a finding of no significant impact, and so we're conducting this EIS. So, that's one example that I can share with you sir, about that the NRC does at public comments, that they do play significant role in our environmental review. hopefully I answered your question.

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1 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you again for your 2 question, and comments. Moderator, could you please 3 unmute our next speaker please? 4 THE OPERATOR: Our next caller is Chief 5 Michelle Mitchum, please go ahead. 6 Hello, can you hear me? CHIEF MITCHUM: 7 MR. KLUKAN: Yes, we can hear you. 8 CHIEF MITCHUM: Thank you. First, I want 9 to thank you all for putting this slide together, and 10 having this meeting. I agree with Representative 11 McDaniel, that there are a number of people who did 12 not have enough notice to be able to participate in 13 this, so I do hope that this is held again. 14 move on, first, and foremost, I am the chief of Pine 15 Hill Indian Tribe, we are indigenous to the area. position is that we are requesting no action on this 16 17 permit for a number of reasons. Going through the draft environmental 18 19 impact statement, there seem to be a number of 20 contradictory statements, and it's very confusing, but to try, and narrow this down a bit, I discovered some 21 22 additional information over the past 24 hours. the environmental impact statement does not mention 23 24 the installation of, it looks like 32 more wells that

are done under the agreement between Westinghouse, and

DHEC, and I'm curious if an archaeologist is supervising the installation of these wells while we're saying that there's no impact on the ground, obviously there is.

That was one thing I wanted to point out. There is a -- in year five you put that in its license renewal application Westinghouse did not request changes to its licensed activities, or construction of new buildings, and obviously they are. And it seems to me that installing wells would disturb the land. Westinghouse, my understanding, has agreed to intensive archaeological survey being conducted, I believe it's supposed to start this month, with the approved final being by the State Preservation Office in South Carolina around February of next year.

Which is the same time frame that these final drafts will be -- the impact statement will be ready, and potentially the decision made by the NRC. The assessment about the license just cannot be made without the results of this archaeological survey. We can't make intelligent decisions, or comments in response to these statements that are being published without all of the information in front of us. And I feel that we are being short changed, because this

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cultural piece is not in place.

The Pine Hill Indian Tribe being from the area, we also recognize that the Green Hill Mound is near Westinghouse. This is a historic cemetery important to Native Americans, not just my people, although it's thought to be ancestral to my tribe. And it is presently not protected under the Native American Graves Protection Act. So we would request that the area of potential effect be expanded to include the Green Hill Mound, and the new license should be increased to include the archaeological site in this cultural, and historical piece of the environmental impact statement.

No new license should be approved without the results of this archaeological study. Also there is the historic African American, and I argue Native American cemetery, because we cannot say with certainty that every person in the cemetery, whether known, or unknown is actually only African American. I do believe there are people who are free people of color, and Native American in the cemetery. The draft environmental impact statement reads as if there is no impact on the cemetery at all.

But it also reads as if the impact area is one inch beyond the front door of the facility. So,

I take issue with that, I do not think any wells, of any type should be installed anywhere near the proximity of the cemetery because of the potential impact it will have on the cemetery, and those bodies in the cemetery. Hopkins, I want to point out, is designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration as a medically under served area, and medically under served population.

And as such, the Town of Hopkins in its entirety, it deserves better from Westinghouse. It deserves much more protection from health threats, and I do not feel that the environmental impact statement, while it addresses environmental justice, it gives no weight at all to health concerns that may arise, or be correlated to hazardous spills, or toxic exposure to the people of the area, and health issues. I also question why more weight is being focused on the uncertain future in a 20, or 40 year license rather than reflecting on what we know of 52 years of factual evidence, which is cluttered with violations, and hazards.

I don't think that it's very fair to throw the economy of Hopkins alongside an uncertain future of a potential 20, or 40 year license when any affect on the economy, if the NRC were to entertain a no

action, and let the decommission process start, the economy effect is a short term effect. We can't -- I don't think anybody can effectively predict that the economy of Hopkins is going to be so devastated that Hopkins is going to dry up over the next 40 years because Westinghouse is not there.

We can't say that, so I think that it's unfair to throw the economy in there as a deciding factor. If we're also not going to weigh in on the health effects that Westinghouse may be posing. Again, I stress that the area of impact needs to be expanded. I'm very concerned about Green Hill Mound, I'm concerned about the family cemetery, the historic canal that's referenced in the report, I'm concerned of that.

I'm concerned for the people the in the area that live there. I would not be doing my duty to my tribe if I were not trying to protect our original indigenous location. I do appreciate your time in allowing me to speak, and again, thank you for putting this together, and getting all of us the opportunity to speak, thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much for your comments, we really appreciate your participation in the meeting tonight. And again, they will be included

as part of the transcript for the meeting, and captured in the comments of record on the EIS. So, moderator could we have our next speaker please?

THE OPERATOR: Yes, our next caller is going to be David, David your line is open.

MR. OVERLY: Hello, can you hear me?

MR. KLUKAN: Yes, we can hear you.

MR. OVERLY: Hello, thank you all for having this meeting tonight. Personally, I don't have a problem with nuclear, to me it's the ultimate green energy. But some things that I've heard tonight really kind of raised my curiosity a lot. I have to be forthright, I'm a 25 year hydro geologist, and so a lot of the stuff I heard, I kind of squinted a little bit. The first thing I kind of draw question to is when you indicate that a level of contamination is listed as quote moderate.

I mean, your moderate might be my slight, my slight might be your extreme, that to me is a very disingenuous way to describe the contamination. If you're finding volatiles in a creek, I don't know much about Mill Creek, I don't know what the setting (inaudible) is for that creek, but if you're pulling grass samples, and you're actually getting a measurable result, that tells me the true result is

much higher, because of all the dilution that would go along with moving water, and what not.

Also, and I'm doing this by phone, I don't have access to a computer right now to actually watch the slides, and I've been trying to find any kind of data on the site as far as ground water, and see how much has been reviewed by geologists, where for example the wells are located. Were they located just randomly, or was there any thought as far as any flow nets used to show ground water movement, those kind of things.

The placing of wells can be very vital, if you don't have wells in the right spots you're not going to catch the things that you're looking for. So, those are just some of my general comments that I just, the main thing is when I heard moderate, I couldn't imagine someone saying well contamination at the site is moderate. No, I need a number. Tell me what number you got, what value you got, not just some generic term like moderate, or slight, or anything like that. And I'm not sure if any geologist reviewed the ground water data from this, how often it's done, and everything, because again, I have not been able to see those documents.

So, my question would be how often are the

wells sampled, and what are they sampled for, and who reviews such data? I think that's pretty much all I got for that, but yeah, I just would like to be able to review all this data to have a better understanding of what's truly going on here because hearing that there's ground water contamination, and ground water contamination doesn't recognize, well here's our property boundary, I'm going to stay here.

Just because you say it's on site, it's still there, it's not something that's naturally occurring, so I would want to make sure that this stuff is definitely not migrating off site, and so we have a better idea of what's going on at the site. But thank you very much for your time, thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: And could we have your last name? You don't have to give it if you don't want to, but just for the transcript, could you give us your last name, or say it out loud? Sorry, I was on mute there for a second. So, right now, again, we're just trying to go through, we were starting with tribal representatives, but we've kind of shifted into elected officials as well. So, are there any other elected officials, or representatives of elected officials, whether they be federal, state, or local who would like to either just say you're in the

meeting tonight, you'd like to let people know you're 1 here, or that you would like to give a prepared 2 3 statement at this time. 4 If that's the case, please press star one 5 on your phone, again that is star one on your phone to be entered into the queue. And with that, moderator, 6 7 could we have our next speaker please? 8 THE OPERATOR: Yes, we have Representative 9 Jermaine Johnson, go ahead, your line is open. 10 REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Hello everybody, 11 can you all hear me? 12 Yes, we can hear you. MR. KLUKAN: 13 REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Okay, thank you. 14 Yes, I have a couple of questions on here. 15 first thing, I live in this area, I represent part of Lower Richland, so this directly affects myself, my 16 17 family, and my constituents. So, I have a what's going forward, and what the 18 questions about 19 NRC is proposing to do about it. Up until today I've 20 been hearing 40 year, 40 year, I've talked Westinghouse, and it's been 40 year, 40 year, 40 year. 21 22 But then in this slide show that we've been watching, I saw 20 years about something, so if somebody could 23 24 address that, I would really appreciate that. Because I don't see a point in doing 40 25

years, I've said this multiple times, over, and over again. That I appreciate what Westinghouse is attempting to do now, as of last year, what they've been attempting to do. However, still, 40 years is pretty much beyond a lot of our lifetimes, some of the people who are on this call may not even be here in 40 years. So, this is just a concern for me.

The other question is how could myself, and I guess anybody else on this call, receive a copy of the slide show that you all presented on, if that would be possible for me to receive?

MS. DIAZ-TORO: Hi representative, this is Diana Diaz-Toro. Welcome, and thank you for participating today. We can certainly get you a copy of the slides of tonight's presentation, and they're available on our website, but surely our regional state liaison officer, Mr. John Pelshack (Phonetic.) will be sending you the link for the slides. So, with respect to your question about the 20 year license renewal that you saw today on the slides, and heard me describing, the National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to assess the potential impacts on the environment from the proposed action.

And the proposed action in this case is the request from Westinghouse to renew its license for

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1	40 years. From the no action alternative, and that
2	means that the NRC would not renew the license, would
3	deny the license renewal request basically, and also
4	the National Environmental Policy Act requires that
5	the federal agency assess reasonable alternatives.
6	And so the NRC staff looks carefully at reasonable
7	alternatives, and identified a shorter license term.
8	And we identified the 20 year license term
9	as a reasonable alternative. And so, in our draft
10	environmental impact statement, you can review the
11	NRC's evaluation of those three alternatives, the
12	proposed action, the 40 year, the no action, and the
13	20 year license renewal, and the findings for those
14	three. Does that answer your question?
15	(Simultaneous speaking.)
16	REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Okay, so just for
17	clarification
18	MS. DIAZ-TORO: I'm sorry, go ahead.
19	REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Just for
20	clarification, so as of today the NRC does not support
21	40 years, but the NRC could support a 20 years?
22	MS. DIAZ-TORO: There are three
23	alternatives that were analyzed, yes, and the other
24	thing that I forgot to mention representative, is that
25	in addition to this environmental review, the NRC also

conducts a safety review of the license renewal application review, and the final licensing decision is based on that safety evaluation report, where the safety review is conducted. And that's going to be completed early next year, calendar year 2022. So that, there is also an ongoing safety review.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Okay, all right, well thank you again, just as I'm closing off, and just to reiterate that I have a two year old son right now, and in 40 years, he could potentially be a grand father by the time they come up for a license renewal, and I just don't think that's a smart decision. So, thank you so much.

Thank you again for your MR. KLUKAN: questions, and comments, and for participating in the meeting this evening. Are there any other elected officials, or representatives of elected officials who would like to speak at the time? If you would, please press star one on your phone. Again, that is star one into the speaker few, and then individuals a few moments to do that. While we're waiting, I would just note that some of you are making use of the Webex chat box, if you'd like to make a written comment, again I mentioned in an earlier slide the various ways you can submit written comments to

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1	the NRC, by email, via website, what not, or just by
2	mail, good old mail you can send in written comments.
3	We aren't capturing what's in the chat as
4	a comment, so if you would like it to be captured as
5	an official content to the EIS, please unmute your
6	phone, and say it out loud so to speak during the call
7	this evening to make sure that it's captured as part
8	of the transcript, which is why we're asking people to
9	do that. And also so that other people can hear it,
10	for those who are just merely participating via the
11	phone.
12	Okay, it looks like we have some other
13	individuals who have entered the queue, moderator, can
14	we have our next caller please?
15	THE OPERATOR: Our next caller is Robert
16	Reese, you may go ahead.
17	MR. REESE: I've already made a comment.
18	MR. KLUKAN: Thank you again Mr. Reese,
19	can we move onto our next speaker please?
20	THE OPERATOR: Our next caller is Chakisse
21	Newton, you may go ahead.
22	COUNCILWOMAN NEWTON: Hi, can you hear me?
23	MR. KLUKAN: Yes, we can hear you.
24	COUNCILWOMAN NEWTON: Thank you. This is
25	Chakisse Newton, and I represent Richland County

District 11, which includes part of Lower Richland that runs adjacent to the area where the Westinghouse plant is, and I wanted to follow up, and really reiterate the concerns that Representative Johnson made regarding the time line for the proposed renewal. But I also wanted to ask a follow up question, because wasn't clear on the answer that you gave to Representative Johnson. So, there are a lot of concerns that you'll from the community, that I also share, but I am really concerned about the 40 year licensing request. That is a very long time, and there are those of us on the call, and on the Webex who haven't been alive for that long, and so just would really encourage us looking at shorter licensing renewals for the plant. But just to follow up on Dr. Johnson's question, because again, I apologize, I didn't hear the answer clearly, it said that you evaluated three options. You evaluated basically the denial option, you evaluated the 20 year option, and you evaluated the 40 year option. Are you recommending the 20 year option as your preferred stance? MS. DIAZ-TORO: Thank you, for

participating, and welcome, this is Diana Diaz-Toro.

In the environmental review, we assess the findings

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that we made, was that for the 40 year, and for the 20 1 2 year license renewal alternative, the impact to all 3 resources were small, except for ground 4 resources. And impact from ground water resources, we 5 found that those would range from small to moderate. For the no action alternative, we also 6 7 found that impacts would be small on most resources, 8 except for ground water, similar to the proposed 9 action in the 40 year, and also a moderate impact on 10 the socioeconomics. Now, the NRC staff is required to 11 conduct a safety review in accordance with the Atomic 12 Energy Act, which is the act that governs the NRC, the 13 Nuclear Regulatory Commission. And so that review is 14 ongoing. 15 We are not favoring the 40 year, or the 20 year, or the no action alternative at this time, 16 17 because none of the reviews have been completed at 18 this time representative. So, we're not favoring 19 either, or, we're right now, in the middle of the 20 environmental review seeking comments from the public, from external stakeholders as part of 21 22 process, and I hope I answered your question. 23 COUNCILWOMAN NEWTON: You did, may I ask 24 a follow up question?

MS. DIAZ-TORO: Sure ma'am.

1	COUNCILWOMAN NEWTON: So, I heard you say
2	that at this time, you are not making a recommendation
3	because the review is ongoing. Do you have an
4	approximate time line for when the NRC would
5	definitively say this is our recommendation, and this
6	is the time line that we recommend?
7	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Yes ma'am. So, the
8	current schedule is for the final environmental impact
9	statement to be issued in February of 2022. And then
10	our NEPA, our National Environmental Policy Act
11	decision would be issued in March of 2022. The safety
12	evaluation report, which will document the safety
13	review of the license renewal request would also be
14	issued around March of 2022, and at that time is when
15	the NRC staff expects to issue its licensing decision,
16	or make its licensing decision.
17	COUNCILWOMAN NEWTON: Thank you.
18	MS. DIAZ-TORO: You're welcome.
19	COUNCILWOMAN NEWTON: And then when you
20	make your decision is that final, or is that a
21	recommendation that then triggers another round of
22	public input?
23	MS. DIAZ-TORO: At that time it would be
24	the final decision.
25	COUNCILWOMAN NEWTON: Okay, and this is my

last question, which is more of a response, and I'll let others speak. It's probably part of your plan anyway, but if you could reiterate throughout the call what those opportunities are for the public to continue to give input, and what the deadline is for that process since once this wraps up you're going to come back to us with a definitive recommendation. And thank you for your time.

MS. DIAZ-TORO: Absolutely ma'am, and I'll take that first opportunity now. Comments on this draft environmental impact statement, or the public comment for this draft environmental impact statement ends on September 20th. You can comment tonight verbally, and Brett will let you know how to do that, you can send written comments in. Written comments, you can do so via email to the following email address, wec cssf eis@nrc.gov. And you can also leave us a comment via voicemail, and I'm going to look it up, but for those that are seeing me on the web, I'm going to look somewhere else just to read you the 1800 number.

It is a standard toll free number you can call from any phone, 1800-216-0881. You can also go to www.regulations.gov, and search docket ID NRC-2015-0039. Thank you, Brett.

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MR. KLUKAN: Thank you again for your questions, and your comments. Again, if you're an elected official, or representative of elected official, please press star one at this time if you'd like to speak. Moderator, could we have our next speaker please?

THE OPERATOR: Our next speaker is Pamela Greenlaw, your line is open.

MS. GREENLAW: Thank you very much for having a long session this evening, so that we can cover these questions. Actually in your EIS, you did state that you had a predecision that you really do favor the 40 year license, I just want to correct that, because I think that what you said, and what you wrote might not be matching. But anyway, I believe that you should change your time table, I agree with the previous speakers that trying to come up with a final draft, and decision before the public gets to look at all of the information is short sighted, and unfair.

It doesn't help the NRC, it doesn't help Westinghouse, it doesn't help the community. A 40 year license, it makes -- there is no reason for it. I read what you had written in the draft EIS, and there's no logic to it. It's going to prevent -- let

me try to stay to my script so I don't get very emotional here. Regulation 10CFR54.31B caps renewed licenses at 20 years, and a renewed license may not exceed 40 years, and that's the remaining time on current license plus license renewal period.

And there are exceptions that can be made for that, one of them is the safety record, to which we have no access, because it hasn't been completed. So, I believe that this particular hearing that we're having on the publication that is incomplete insufficient, and we need to have another public meeting after the documents are complete. On the criteria of safety record alone, a 40 year span of time is unsubstantiated. There is no proven safety record, effective record at this time that Westinghouse has.

They don't have a proven safety record we They've made improvements, but they can go by. haven't proven themselves, and other people will cover that some more later. A 40 year span is premature based on NRC's own analysis. In January, February of this year, 2021, the NRC held public meetings to consider technical issues in quidance development related to license renewals for 40, and for 100 years. In February of 2020 NRC sought

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technical information for 40 year licenses for aging facilities.

All the commenters on those public hearings roundly decried the effort of NRC to extend these licenses without having means to follow up on solving technical, safety issues, and and participating in development of guidance documents. So, this idea of a 40 year license is very premature. It also prevents the NRC, and Westinghouse from being required to include the public. I agree with Mr. Reese, who knows what's going to continue after a 40 year license is granted.

It just doesn't work. I think that another thing to look at is that because Westinghouse is aging, the DEIS should have included full seismic structural evaluations for the classification C standard. All the buildings, and structures need to be evaluated, that is part of the environment, it is exactly where the workers are living, and working every day. So, let's now look at human nature, when industry loses a sense of accountability to the public because, well they don't have to listen to us, they're not obligated by law, or regulation to communicate with, meet with, or request comment.

For example, here's a glaring example,

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last month, all these are recent, but just to put this in context, NRC had a predecisional, you all like to make predecisions, predecisional enforcement conference with Interseas Riverbend Nuclear Station concerning upper personnel's three willful, not my words, NRC's word in their letter, willful violations named in an inspection report. And human nature under pressure at Westinghouse itself, with COVID they've had to reduce, and spread out staff.

That's fine, it's what you have to do for the safety. On the other hand, the owners, Brookfield Assets Management is a private equity firm with their headquarters in Bermuda. They want Westinghouse to continue to produce at the rate they've been able to, and in the future even increase it. So, we have different pressures on human nature here, working. So, we can not predict what's going to happen in 40 years. Westinghouse has to have permission, a license for special nuclear materials.

Here's something else from your own organization, NRC, the Office of the Inspector General published an audit of the NRC's material control, and accounting inspection program for special materials in March of this year. Recommendations included a need for qualifications to be strengthened, material

control, and accounting training needs to be updated.

And yet the end, that program will reduce the frequency of inspections from annually to once every two years. And according to that report, the headquarters staff are not always made aware of the inspection reports.

Staff has to go where, you're going to laugh, they have to go to ADAMS, and look it up. And none of us want to deal with ADAMS, even people in NRC, it's just too wonky. So, there are lots of reasons not to have a 40 year license. If you -- not you personally, but NRC is turning this on its head, it's going to disenfranchise the community that is asking for accountability, and you're actually going to weaken your own regulatory requirements by allowing the various instances that have happened in the past to go unnoticed, and okay, well they've made a few improvements, they haven't proven their safety record.

And I'm going to get off, and I may come back on later, because I have some other concerns, but I just wanted to ask you to respond to those things, because I didn't make this up, these are from NRC. And it seems that NRC is not in sync with itself, or with the public. The prior hearings that were held, everybody who was commenting on looking at developing

guidance documents for extended licenses, that process hasn't been completed, and here we are jumping the gun. Thank you very much, please respond, I'd appreciate it.

MS. DIAZ-TORO: Pamela, thank you, this is Diana Diaz, and I want to thank you for bringing up that the draft EIS indicates that there preliminary recommendation about the proposed license So, I want to clarify my response to the renewal. representatives just before you came in. And what I was trying to explain is that the final licensing decision has not been made, but yes, Pamela, like you said, and representatives, I humbly apologize that I might have confused things a little bit more.

But there is a preliminary recommendation based, and it's a preliminary recommendation, right? That unless the safety issues mandate otherwise, based on the safety review, which is what I was emphasizing when I was talking about the different alternatives, so I apologize again. So, there is a preliminary recommendation about the proposed 40 year license renewal be made based on the preliminary findings on this draft EIS. But the point was that, the point that I wanted to make was that the NRC has not completed the environmental review, or the safety

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1	environmental review, and that decision will be made
2	next year, in March of 2022. So, I wanted to clarify
3	I'm sorry Pamela, go ahead.
4	(Simultaneous speaking.)
5	MS. GREENLAW: (inaudible) A hearing
6	please. I'm sorry.
7	MS. DIAZ-TORO: I'm sorry, I'm not can
8	you repeat your question Pamela?
9	MS. GREENLAW: Will you have a second
10	public hearing after these other documents, and issues
11	have been visited by NRC?
12	MS. DIAZ-TORO: That is a request that I
13	will take with me, and we'll consider it Pamela, thank
14	you.
15	MS. GREENLAW: Thank you.
16	MS. DIAZ-TORO: So, again, I apologize for
17	that inadvertent mistake, and there is a preliminary
18	recommendation in the EIS that the license be renewed,
19	again, unless safety issues mandate otherwise, which
20	that safety review is not favoring any of the
21	alternatives that I've discussed. So, thank you
22	Pamela, and to the representatives as well.
23	MR. KLUKAN: I want to thank you again for
24	your questions, and comments. Again, right now I'm
25	just looking for elected officials, or representatives

of elected officials at this time. Usually we start the meeting with them out of respect. We will get to members of the public, so are there any other elected officials at this time, or representatives of elected officials who would like to speak? Please press star one.

And while we're waiting for that, I would just again point out that I still see some substantive comments, and questions being entered into the Webex chat. The Webex chat is primarily there so you can resolve any technical issues you're having, whether it be on the phone bridge, or seeing the screen, or accessing materials, what not. If you'd like to have your comment added to the official, or be treated as official comment to the EIS, you can submit them in the ways that Diana mentioned before, and again, we'll put that slide up at the end of the meeting on the various ways that you can submit things officially.

So, the chat is just there to address, kind of like a technical resolution box, as opposed to a way of submitting comments just for your awareness.

Okay, it doesn't look like we have any additional elected officials who would like to speak this evening. Now, I'm going to open up to members of the public, okay? So, could we please have members of the

public, even if you're a representative of another 1 2 organization, and I'd like to go to those who have not 3 had an opportunity yet to speak. Please press star 4 one on your phone at this time, okay? 5 So, right now let's go with just people who have not yet had an opportunity to speak. 6 7 press star one, and then we will circle back to 8 people, as time permits, who have already spoken this 9 We'll give people a few seconds here to evening. 10 queue up. Moderator, whenever you're ready, could you 11 unmute the next speaker? 12 OPERATOR: Our speaker is next 13 Priscilla Preston. 14 MS. PRESTON: Thank you. Again, my name 15 is Priscilla Preston, and I would like to briefly list all the various reasons why I feel that Westinghouse 16 17 should not be allowed a 40 year license. The existing NRC license failed to prevent extensive radioactive, 18 19 and hazardous pollution over the last 50 years, which threaten air quality, ground water, and surface water. 20 21 The draft EIS has described the ground 22 contamination, David mentioned previously, as 23 moderate. 24 And moderate is defined as environmental

effects are sufficient to alter noticeably, but not to

destabilize important attributes of the resource. So, that's a serious problem, and then I think later in the draft EIS it talks about that there's a statement that it's not going off site, but then later it says -- I don't know where it's going, let me see if I can get the exact wording on that. It said current ground water contamination is not likely to travel beyond the property boundary, and there's remediation with the state.

But then later, it said uncertainties remain about the ultimate fate in transport of ground water contamination at the site. So, that alone is a sufficient reason not to allow the renewal of the license for any amount of time. But I would like to list some of the other things. The NRC in general sufficiently prevented, or provided just hasn't remedies for the previous discharges. So, until those previous discharges have been corrected, or until NRC can be certain that they're not likely to happen again, we shouldn't extend the license.

Again, the ground water contamination is the main concern from a health, and environmental point of view. And the NRC, and Westinghouse have failed to properly address the disproportionate, and harmful impacts of future facility operations on the

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surrounding poverty area frequently referred to as the environmental justice community, including the cumulative, and synergistic impacts of other sources of pollution in the area. And as Chief Mitchum mentioned, Hopkins is designated as a medically under served population, and area, and as such it requires a higher level of protection from contaminants which could threaten the health of the community.

Also as Chief Mitchum mentioned, intensive archaeological survey has been scheduled, and they have already started, but it's not likely that that survey will be completed before the NRC makes a decision about the licensing. So, that is again, I think Chief Mitchum explained that in detail, that's another strong reason for not -- for either extending the decision, well extending the decision date, and also the Green Hill Mound, and the Denely are a major source of concern Cemetery (Phonetic.) that should be considered in more detail, and given more consideration.

So that the area of potential effect of a new license should be increased to include the Green Hill Mound, which is a priceless archaeological site. Then there's the issue again, that it's already been mentioned about the test wells that are installed in

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close proximity to significant archaeological resources such as the Denely Cemetery. One thing that hasn't been mentioned is the problem of Westdine, I believe that's been considered out of scope.

But I don't think that the fact that you have a nuclear weapons facility, something making TP bars for nuclear weapons within the same facility, and it's unclear how it's regulated, and what sort of contaminants are coming from it, that's a huge concern. So, before any additional licensing goes into effect, we need to know who is responsible for that facility that's on the Westinghouse property. So, considering all of the above, I am requesting the no action alternative, and I thank you for giving this opportunity to comment.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much for your comments. Again, we appreciate you participating in the meeting this evening. Moderator, could we please have our next speaker please?

THE OPERATOR: Our next speaker is Chief Michelle Mitchum, your line is open.

CHIEF MITCHUM: Thank you. I wanted to follow up with a couple of more things that came to mind, and this is just, you may not be able to answer these questions, but really quick, the DHEC conducted

a public meeting in Hopkins for Lower Richland County, and counseled county residents in 2019 I believe, has that happened again? Has DHEC, to your knowledge, has DHEC conducted a new public meeting based on the new draft?

Also has the consent agreement between DHEC, and Westinghouse, and apparently AECOM, has that been amended since the issuance of this draft, or will it be amended? And does the Westinghouse pollutant effect freshwater fish hatcheries that are in the area? I bring that up because one fish hatchery in the state is named after one of our ancestors, the Glenmore Shawry Hatchery (Phonetic.) so I'm concerned about that, because there is a fish hatchery in West Columbia, I'm not sure what the distance is from that, but that's the Cohen Campbell Hatchery (Phonetic.) and also the Barnwell Hatchery.

Barnwell is where waste from Westinghouse has been shipped in the past. So, there's a concern about Barnwell county, who is watching Barnwell County with the waste products? And also this new location, I think is Greenview, Idaho, where waste materials are being sent, who is watching that? In the draft statement, the statement is on one of the pages says some soils near the plant buildings have been

contaminated, but soils away from the operational area have only been minimally affected to date, but you state that while it is noticeable, it is small.

You also wrote that under the consent Westinghouse would accept agreement, remediation efforts, which are expected to disturb surface soils only near the plant buildings. But as previously discussed, we already see a discrepancy in the impact statement where this is being put into the Congaree River, so obviously that can't be correct. There was also a statement that any soil contamination would be remediated during decommissioning if that were the case, which funding is assured under NRC's decommissioning funding regulations.

So, that tells me that the NRC has already looked at, if we do nothing, we take no action, the funds for decommissioning is available, so again, I'm going back to my earlier statement about economic impact, and how much it's going cost to decommission if there is no action, and the current permit is expired. It's almost as if you're saying we've got enough money to cover it, but it's going to cost Hopkins a lot of money.

Also there was a statement in the draft that the existing ground water samples data indicate

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that the contaminant plumes resulting from the past activities at the site currently remain on site, and occur only in surficial aquifers, while actions taken by Westinghouse in response to past contaminations, releases have been reduced, the license in the future inadvertent releases with continued operation, it seems to be expected.

Future inadvertent releases of contaminants to the subsurface area are reasonably foreseeable considering the uncertainties about past leaks, and the potential for the risk of leaks to increase as the plant ages. So, again I go back to what I said earlier, is we're trying to foresee something where we have evidence from the past, and also there's the aging component of the plant itself, and what's already there. How can we be certain, even bridges have to be updated, how can we be certain that these current components are going to hold up over the next 20, or 40 years?

Additionally the current ground water contamination is not likely to travel beyond the site, but obviously it is, because somewhere else in the statement it says that it is. Has the NRC considered past flooding problems in the area that do exacerbate the inadvertent release of contaminants beyond

Westinghouse site? It's a 52 year old plant. What factual evidence does the NRC rely on to conclude that the continued aging of the plant, and the significant uncertanties that affect the evaluation of rates would only propose small to moderate ground water impact?

If the ground water impact measure is being small to moderate, and predicted to have little change over the next 20 to 40 years, why has Westinghouse, AECOM, and DHEC agreed to install these additional, I think I said 32 new wells, or whatever they are, monitoring wells? The summary requested in January basically adds these new components, which raises the question, if this is supposedly small, to moderate in safety, why do we need 32 new wells to monitor everything?

What best science methodologies, or best practice standards has the NRC directed Westinghouse to implement to eliminate exceeding water quality standards of uranium in residential screening levels if the pollutants, and contaminants are limited to Westinghouse site only as previously indicated, why are Mill Creek sediments affected by the Westinghouse activity? Has the NRC fined, or reprimanded Westinghouse for past exceedance of water quality standards, and the current exceedance of uranium

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residential screening levels in Mill Creek sediments?

And that's a quote right out of the draft, since 1969. And based on the evidence, the evidence based history of Westinghouse, the NRC seems to have concluded that the, and I'm quoting again, the cumulative impacts to ground water, and surface water from past, and current operations are moderate, and I have to defer back to a previous commenter that this sounds very high risk to me.

And again, I'm concerned about the people who are there right now. There is an explanation that if a no action decision is rendered, and the current Westinghouse license expires, potential impacts on socioeconomics would be moderate because the plant would cease to operate, and begin decommissioning The decommissioning, which we've already activities. established, is going to be, funding is available to handle that, would likely cause Westinghouse to employ a smaller work force than the current work force. Decommissioning activities would also be temporary, and eventually the employment, and other economic activities associated with the would site resulting in a noticeable adverse impact on the local economy, and I'm quoting out of the thing again.

But again, I think that the local economy

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1 issue is a short term issue. Hopkins is in a hub 2 zone, and it's in what's termed an opportunity zone. 3 So, there's no way to know what Hopkins will be in 4 five years, whether Westinghouse is there, or not. 5 And I do feel that the hazardous impact seriously outweighs the guessing of what might be, even in ten 6 7 years, either way. I think that this whole thing 8 needs to just be shut down, and stopped immediately, 9 personally, but I don't get to make that call. 10 But I do question who is monitoring the waste that has been shipped to Barnwell in the past, 11 12 and is now being sent to Idaho, and if someone could 13 answer at least that one question, I would greatly appreciate it, thank you. 14 Okay, again, thank you for 15 MR. KLUKAN: your questions, and comments. Let me just chat with 16 17 the NRC staff for one second. Okay, we just wanted to confer with respect to your last question, we'll get 18 19 back to you with respect to that one. So again, thank 20 you for your questions, and your comments. 21 CHIEF MITCHUM: Thank you. 22 MR. KLUKAN: So, moderator, could we have 23 our next speaker please? 24 THE OPERATOR: Yes, our next caller's name is Tom Clements, your line is open. 25

MR. CLEMENTS: Okay, can you hear me?

MR. KLUKAN: Yes, we can hear you.

MR. CLEMENTS: Yes, thank you very much. My name is Tom Clements, and I'm the director of the Savanah Riverside Watch nonprofit organization based here in Columbia, South Carolina. And I haven't prepared any oral comments, but I'll make a few comments. I do have about 20 pages of comments that I'm going to submit before the end of the comment period, but first let me make a few points.

The unplanned releases to air, and ground water, and ongoing ground water contamination are the biggest concern to the local area, and beyond. want to make a comment on that as related to the ground water slide that was presented. It basically concludes, as does the draft EIS, that future inadvertent releases to the subsurface are reasonably foreseeable. But then it's been said before, the NRC staff found that impacts to ground water would be small, to moderate.

There is absolutely no way to predict the impact of future releases, whether they be through regulatory operations that had some failure, or a larger accident. So, I don't see how any conclusion could be made about the impact of future inadvertent

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releases. Also in that slide, it said there's a potential for risk of leaks that increase with the age of plant components. I have looked through the draft EIS, and basically that's repeated, but there is absolutely no discussion in the document about how aging components would increase the risk of some type of inadvertent release.

That has discussed in the to be environmental impact statement process. Now, concerning something that a lot of people have spoken about is the 40 year license. I'm concerned that the impacts of a ten year license with certain conditions has not been reviewed in the draft EIS. Savanah River side Watch, and many others call for a license period of no more than ten years to be considered. I didn't hear anybody at the public scoping meeting, or other meetings voice support for а 20 vear extension.

So, I don't know where that came from, and reading the draft EIS, I can't determine why a 20 year license was chosen by the NRC when people spoke, not necessarily in favor of a ten year license, but the impacts of a ten year license should be reviewed. The EIS scoping process summary report from February mentions that the commenters call for a ten year

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license extension, but then it's not included in the document that was put out. So, I'm quite concerned about that.

The document also says at the beginning that, let me quote this, concerning a renewal term of 20 years. The NRC staff found that the potential environmental impacts from this alternative would be similar to the potential impacts from the proposed action, except that the impacts would occur over a shorter time frame. I mean that is totally ludicrous. The impacts of operating for 40 years with inadvertent releases, and MPDES discharges, and air discharges, there's no way it's the same.

So, I question the conclusion that the NRC seems to have made, that the impacts of a 40 year license, or 20 year license are essentially the same. We have seen a lot of inadvertent events, and accidents over the past five years, and basically, the NRC admits there will be future inadvertent releases. So, comparing the 20 years to 40 years as NRC has done is just totally incorrect. And let me comment on two other issues, one is technetium.

It wasn't encouraging to see on page 3-45 of the draft EIS about unknowns related to technetium 99. It says with little information about the timing,

location, duration, volume, and inventory of past technetium releases, it is difficult to draw conclusions about the processes that have resulted in observed TC99 behavior at the site. Yet, the conclusion is the impact is, I think it was small, to moderate. We don't even know where the material came from off site.

It says it was released, probably from the cylinder recertification building on site, but the NRC has still dodged putting into a document like this where the technetium came from. It probably came from a fuel fabrication facility in Ohio, or Kentucky. Anyway, that has to be addressed in the EIS. So, one final thing about the tridium rod fabrication, the tridium producing burnable absorber rods. This makes the Westinghouse facility a dual military commercial facility, no way around it.

And that is of real concern from a nuclear nonproliferation perspective, but concerning potential waste from the facility, the EIS made determination, as was said earlier, that the TP bar issue is outside the scope. there Yet documentation, or comment, or anything, explanation as to why it was determined to be outside the scope. They left the issue as hanging. This has to be

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addressed. Now, I'm writing a report about the TP bar matter, and I want to reveal a little bit to everybody who is listening right now, that contradicts what the NRC has said.

The NRC has said that the DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration regulates the TP bar fabrication, but NNSA is not a regulatory agency, as the NRC knows. Now I want to quote from DHEC this month. DHEC has issued the air, and MPDES permits for the Westinghouse Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility, and the facility is registered as a large quantity hazardous waste generator. Hazardous waste generated the facility, including any hazardous resulting from the production of the TP bar assemblies is managed under the Westinghouse Fuel Fabrication Facility hazardous waste registration.

Yet the draft EIS totally excludes TP bar fabrication, and thus the waste streams, from discussion. DHEC further told me a couple weeks ago, all of the manufacturing at the Columbus facility is done by the Westinghouse Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility, including the manufacture of the TP bar assemblies. Westinghouse Government Services does not manufacturing operations have at the Columbia facility.

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Then, a few days later, in response to another question, DHEC said we do not have any permits issued to Westdine, and Westdine does not have any manufacturing operations at the Westinghouse fuel facility, and for those of you that don't know, there's a little bit of confusion of who is producing the TP bars, is it Westdine, or the subsidiary Westinghouse Government Services. DHEC says it's Westinghouse.

So, if it's Westinghouse, the draft EIS needs to discuss the waste streams that are being managed by Westinghouse, and I'll conclude with a citation, or a reading from a Freedom of Information Act request response that I got from the National Nuclear Security Administration concerning the NNSA, NIS for the Westdine contract, and this was from 2017. It says the contractor, who they indicate is Westdine, will provide for ultimate disposal of waste products, including coordination with Pacific Northwest Labs as appropriate from the fabrication process.

And the contractor is responsible for the waste. So, what is going on with TP bar manufacturing? I don't care who is licensed to do it, it sounds like the waste is going to the Westinghouse side of the plant, and this needs to be discussed more

fully in the environmental impact statement, and I'll 1 2 file my probably 20 page report on the matter for the 3 record. Thank you very much. 4 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much for your 5 comments, and for participating in the meeting this Moderator, could we have our next speaker 6 evening. 7 please? THE OPERATOR: 8 Yes, Grace Gifford, your 9 line is open. 10 MS. GIFFORD: Thank you. Again, Grace 11 Gifford, I live in Horry County, my congressman, Tom 12 Rice, has spent a lot of time recently dealing with 13 flooding. We have money to buy out many homes, and 14 the fact is that we really don't know where the next 15 flood is going to come. I expect the same thing is 16 true in Hopkins, and with the recent tropical 17 downpours that we've had cars washing off the road from not even a hurricane, just some rain, it does 18 19 concern me that there is a building that has toxic 20 substances in it that could be swept out by flood 21 waters. 22 So, the intergovernmental panel on climate 23 change, ITCC has come out with their report, code red,

and one of the things that they specify is that it

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temperatures stabilize. So, a 40 year lease, or permit would be well beyond the 20 to 30 years. So, things with our climate are happening very quickly, and we need to not make any assumptions that we know how water is going to go, or what our weather is going to be like.

So, the other thing I wanted to mention was something that is dear to me because of my work in the field of speech language pathology, we know that our little guys, fetuses, and small children respond differently to environmental impacts than grown ups do. And Dr. Shanice Swan, and Dr. Leo Trisandy have really laid out this important part that the NRC must consider, and that is that the dose does not make the poison.

The dose makes the poison is old thinking, but now we know that it's the timing of the dose, and it can be infinitesimally small, may make the impact on a child, and provide them with lifelong challenges. So, I hope that we will consider the two issues of climate change, and flooding, and the impact on our youngest citizens with high priority. Thank you very much.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you again for your questions, and comments. Moderator, could we have the

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THE OPERATOR: Our next speaker is Chris Judge, your line is open.

MR. JUDGE: Good evening, my name is Chris Judge, I'm a professional archaeologist residing in Richland County, South Carolina. I thank the panelists for opening up tonight, in particular Diana has been very responsive to my inquiries. I do want to point out that in the email contact tonight was a number of people who tried very hard to get into the Webex, and it was incredibly difficult to do that. I recommend that you have a follow up session on an easier platform, such as Zoom.

archaeological, concerns are historical. I agree with Chief Mitchum, we need to expand the area of potential impact to include Green You all are testing soil, and water off archaeological, site. we need to consider historical resources off site. The Denely Cemetery is an important resource to both African, and Native Americans. There is a well installed within the fence portion, I understand it's not in the cemetery, but that consideration needs to be made.

I think any ground disturbances need to be monitored by a professional archaeologist. I think

the importance of cultural resources underneath the built, and maintained grounds at Westinghouse have been seriously under considered. I realize that that's probably not a place you want to dig, it perhaps is contaminated, but creative mitigation could be applied elsewhere.

I agree with Chief Mitchum, that if we don't have the archaeological survey that is either about to start, or is going to start soon, if we don't have that in our hands, we can't really evaluate the effect on cultural resources under the current plan. And then finally, I believe a 40 year permit, I agree with Pamela Greenlaw, Priscilla Preston that this is far too long, and a much shorter license should be issued if we can clear up all of these environmental, and cultural issues that have been brought to the table tonight, thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much for your comments, and for participating this evening.

Moderator, could we have our next speaker please?

THE OPERATOR: Hi Virginia Sanders, your line is open.

MS. SANDERS: Yes, my name is Virginia Sanders, I'm a resident of Lower Richland. My comments are just going to be plain comments. That

Westinghouse plant is located in the community that they call Lower Richland, as one of our previous callers spoke of. We have flooding from rain, and know that we're living in the time of climate change, and global warming. I mean last week we had rain every day, and we had flooding every day.

Westinghouse persists, and says constantly, and I'm assuming that the NRC agrees with them, that the contaminants that they have spilled on their campus, and the pods of uranium, and other toxic chemicals that has been spilled into the ground on the Westinghouse campus, they keep telling us that it has not gone off of their grounds. Now, we would have to be completely crazy to believe anything that they say. I mean you don't control where water flows, and Westinghouse doesn't control either.

So, those pods of uranium that have been sitting, I moved here 20 plus years ago, and I heard about pods of uranium sitting under that Westinghouse plant, and Westinghouse says they were not going to tear a building down to find out, or to get information on that uranium that was located under that building. And in the last years they've had spills where the pollutants ate through the concrete floors, and into the ground, and they told us that

this did not get into the ground water.

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Again, we, the residents of Lower Richland don't believe that. They treat us like collateral damage, and we're tired of being treated that way. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the DHEC are people should be protecting the that from Westinghouse, but they're not, they're not, and now they have the audacity to even consider given Westinghouse a 40 year permit with their horrible track record of safety.

And they're talking about cutting back the number of inspections, they're throwing us to the wolves, and the wolf in this case is that Westinghouse plant that's located about six miles down the road where I live. They have another company, Westdine, on their facility. We have been asking our DHEC office for the last two years about Westdine, and they refuse to give us information on it. They pretend that they didn't even know that Westdine was operating on that plant. Now the NRC is telling us that they're not in charge of inspecting Westdine, DHEC isn't in charge of inspecting Westdine, so pray tell, who is in charge of inspecting Westdine?

Who is in charge of telling us, or letting us know what kind of pollutants are being discharged

along with the Westinghouse discharge? Which would be a double whammy on us, the members of this community. We know that Mill Creek flows under the Westinghouse plant. That flows into the Congaree River. The Congaree River, you go a few miles down stream in Lower Richland, and that flows into the Wateree River, that goes over into another county.

So, not only are you polluting, and killing us here in Lower Richland, you're polluting, and killing people in other parts of the state. A lot of people, because we are an EJ community, a lot of people subsist on the fish that they catch in the Wateree River. They subsist on the fish that they catch in the Congaree River. They subsist on the -- the Wateree River flows into Lake Marion, and Lake Moultrie, and there are people who subsist on the fish that they catch there.

So, by giving Westinghouse a 40 year permit, you're not only affecting the health, and welfare of the people in Lower Richland, but you're also affecting the welfare of people in other counties, and thousands of people. We in Lower Richland not only have to deal with Westinghouse, we have other polluters in the area. So, for you to take into consideration the air, and the water pollution

that affects us in Lower Richland, we have, and you at NRC should take that into consideration when you talk about giving a 40 year permit.

It's a compound of paper mills, of coal burning power plant, of a huge land fill, and then you're going to give Westinghouse a 40 year permit without even taking into consideration the compounding affects of us living in an EJ community with all those things that are killing us health wise. people in my community don't have access healthcare. They don't have health insurance. All of those factors should be taken into consideration before you make a decision to give Westinghouse a 40 year permit.

And the fact that this company, as you know, and I know has a horrible record of safety. They have no safety standards, and to give them a 40 year permit would be like signing a license for them to murder us, okay? That's how I see it, and that's how other people in this community who are not on this phone call, so not only am I speaking for myself, but I'm speaking for hundreds of other people in the community who feel the same way that I do. So, I'm asking you to consider, and take into account all those factors before you give Westinghouse a 40 year

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1 permit. Thank you. 2 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much for your 3 Again, they'll be captured as part of the 4 official comments on the EIS, and thank you for 5 participating in the meeting this evening. Moderator, can we have our next speaker please? 6 7 THE OPERATOR: Our next speaker is David, 8 your line is open. 9 MR. OVERLY: Yeah, can you all hear me 10 again? 11 MR. KLUKAN: Yes, and can we have your 12 last name? MR. OVERLY: 13 Overly. 14 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you. 15 MR. OVERLY: Yes, I asked questions 16 before, and when I went back to listening to it, I put 17 it back on speaker, I couldn't hear anything for awhile, and then all I heard was, I'm sorry I was 18 19 muted, and then you went to the next caller, so I 20 don't know if you addressed my concerns, but I had 21 questions about how you collect the sampling, 22 everything like that. I get that Westinghouse is a 23 good neighbor, they employ a lot of people, and pay 24 good money, and everything, but using terms like

moderate to describe ground water contamination, to me

just, you don't do that.

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You give numbers, you don't use such a subjective term, you state that ground water contamination is only in the superficial aquifer, well do you have wells into the next confining unit to see if there is contamination at a site greater down And my last question is this facility -- I'm sorry, I had another comment too. To me, the 40 year time frame should be reserved for the elite. should be reserved for facilities that have caused no contamination, done no harm, done nothing wrong, those should be the ones that get the 40 years.

That should be like a carrot hanging out there to say hey, if you achieve perfection, you get 40 years, otherwise you don't get 40 years. But my last comment is if this facility closes up, let's say the market goes down, and they decide to close for whatever reason, is there money being placed aside to say hey, here's money being held by a third party that will cover any damages we do here? So we can't just walk away from the site, and say well it's not our site anymore, you all deal with it.

I would like to think that there's money put aside, financial assurance that they cannot withdraw themselves, that again, a third party would

hold to make sure that any work that needs to be done on the site, closing it out, is able to be achieved. Thank you very much.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you. I'll just start off by saying when I was trying to talk, I was just trying to grab your last name before you went back on mute. So, I'll turn it back over to the staff now.

MS. DIAZ-TORO: Hi Brett, this is Diana. Just at a very high level, the NRC regulations do require that the licensee has a decommissioning funding plan, and in that decommissioning funding plan, they provide an estimate, and that is require to be submitted to the NRC on a periodic basis. I want to say right now, out of the top of my head, and I am talking out of the top of my head, it's every three years. And so that cost estimate for decommissioning would also -- every three years, so yes.

Every three years they have to submit a decommissioning funding plan, that would include a cost estimate, and that cost estimate would assess the site, and the soil, and the contamination, and would be reflective of that. So, the answer to the gentleman's comment, to David's comment is yes, there is a decommissioning funding plant that the licensee has to submit, and it's reviewed, and approved by the

1	NRC.
2	MR. KLUKAN: Thank you for that, and again
3	David, thank you for your questions, and comments. We
4	don't have anyone in the queue at this time. Again,
5	if you would like to speak, please press star one on
6	your phone, again, that is star one on your phone.
7	We'll give people a few minutes to enter the queue if
8	they would so like.
9	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Brett, maybe this is my
10	cue for sharing again, how to provide comments?
11	MR. KLUKAN: Sure.
12	MS. DIAZ-TORO: And of course, as you said
13	tonight, the email address that you can send your
14	written comments is wec_cssf_eis@nrc.gov. Or you can
15	call 1800-216-0881, and leave a voicemail. And you
16	can go to regulations.gov, and search for docket ID
17	NRC-015-0039, thank you Brett.
18	MR. KLUKAN: Thank you for that. It looks
19	like we have a few people entered back into the queue.
20	So, moderator, could we have our next speaker please?
21	Sorry, maybe I was on mute, moderator, could we have
22	our next speaker please?
23	THE OPERATOR: Yes, Pam Greenlaw, your
24	line is open.
25	MS. GREENLAW: Thank you very much, yes,

this is Pamela Greenlaw, can you all hear me?

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MR. KLUKAN: We can.

MS. GREENLAW: Okay, very good. wanted to reiterate a few things that I had brought up That the 40 year license is untenable, and it NRC's idea to have these longer licenses. was Westinghouse didn't pull it out of a hat by itself, it's something that NRC has been having meetings about extending licenses, and for no really good reason, except that they're going to have fewer inspections, and they won't be accountable to people, which is actually very oppositional to NEPA in terms of, especially environmental justice, where the appears to include cutting off the voice of generations of people, parents, children, grandchildren will not be able to speak up.

They can send comments, but there will not be a public comment period, there won't be a deep dive into investigating what's going on. I also want to remind everybody here that NRC did not look at producing an environmental impact statement, they were fine with the environmental assessment until a state agency had the data, and said this is a real problem. And so NRC's inspections were not doing the job. And I'm not saying the people at NRC, that the inspectors

don't do their jobs, but they're not asked to do what our Department of Health and Environmental Control was able to do.

And that is not the way the NRC needs to operate. Where if they don't catch the problem, you hope the state will. So, it's another reason not to do a 40 year license anywhere in the United States, even if they've behaved well. The NRC's cutting back on inspection schedules, and they missed what was going on here, okay? Until DHEC stepped up, and I'm proud of them, I don't often say that, but I'm very proud of them, they did an outstanding job.

My other comment is also going to be about Westdine, and we know that you all cannot answer these questions, and yet I just want to make sure that people are aware of a couple other angles about Westdine. They have a separate -- as a subsidiary of Westinghouse, they actually are a separate company, they have their own EIN, their own way to pay their taxes to the feds, and they make money, and they're not paying the Richland County taxes.

They did not tell Richland County that they are a company operating in the county, that is required by law. They have been skipping out for I don't know how many years, that should alarm our

representatives that a company regulated by another part of the federal government, if NRC is not regulating it, that they can do this hide, and hope no one seeks game. It's patently unfair, and really borders on illegal.

I don't know if you all can look into the fact that Westinghouse is their cover. Certainly Westinghouse is aware that they are there, because they comingle the emissions, they're not separated, they use the same smoke stacks, they use the same other ways that they emit pollution, the way it's discharged. So, I think NRC really needs to take a close look at what Westdine is doing, and support our state, and our county, and don't allow companies to have cover for other companies who are for profit companies, and not behaving legally.

And I understand that's not the job of NRC, but I want the listeners who are remaining on this line to understand how serious, and compounded the issues are with Westdine. It's not just that their wastes are not separated, so we don't know what they're contributing, don't know the we what technetium plume is from, I wonder what else is there that hasn't been caught yet, and we don't know where it's from. That is no way to run any business at all,

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1 in any way, shape, or form. So, I just wanted people to be aware of 2 3 that, and I'm going to put my comments into writing, 4 that I got it submitted earlier, but the fact that NRC 5 came up with this 40 year license business, they haven't even completed the process, and the analysis 6 7 saying that the predetermination could -- 40 years is most reasonable, and there's not going to be anymore 8 9 impact on the environment, give us a break. 10 logical people, and that just is so much nonsense. 11 I'm very angry about it, but I'm not 12 trying to take it out on you, but I just want to make 13 sure that you have the message loud, and clear from 14 everybody who has spoken this evening, that we are not 15 ready for Westinghouse to have a blank check. already faced blank checks in this state 16 from 17 utilities, and they just take it, and they run over everybody, and that has to stop. Thank you very much. 18 19 MR. KLUKAN: Thank you for your additional 20 Moderator, could we have our next speaker comments. 21 please? 22 THE OPERATOR: Our next speaker is Diane 23 D'arrigo, your line is open.

Resource Service, we're a national organization that

Clear

MS. D'ARRIGO:

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Information

is concerned with nuclear power, nuclear waste, radiation, and the thing about this EIS, and many other NRC documents like this is that I don't think I've ever seen one that had a large impact. Every EIS I've looked at around the country, they're considered, everything is small, maybe one, or two moderate. And it's just such a nonanswer, it can't be possible that you could have, as the previous speakers have mentioned, very toxic chemicals leaked into water, and that that is not a potentially very significant issue in years to come.

Also with regard to the length of the -the 40 year length, the NRC is also trying to extend reactor licenses 40 years, so that they would actually have licenses for 100 years, when they were originally designed for 20, 30, or 40, and so this is a trend nationally also that we're seeing happening with this license extensions for EIS, and with reactors themselves. Like the NRC wants to not have to review on a regular basis, or -- so the length of extension, the minimization of the the concerns, and environmental justice violations really.

What would it take to be so contaminated that the facility would have to close? And the consequences, I'm not saying that that's what should

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happen, I'm trying to find out how much contamination would be enough to say stop, and what it would take to clean that up? And which communities are allowed to have these higher amounts of contamination? I have not fully reviewed the whole EIS at this point, but am concerned about air monitoring, and how much monitoring is really being done off site, and how much radioactivity.

We've talked some about water, but what about air, and there are a lot of unanswered questions that I have that I need to look more in detail on this, but I do support the concerns that have been raised, and from a national perspective, we see that this is an important piece to the whole nuclear power fuel chain. But that should not mean that it gets a special pass on the impacts on the community. So, I guess that's really it. I wanted to express my concerns, and call on the NRC to give a tougher review of this, and other applications.

MR. KLUKAN: Well thank you for your comments, and for participating this evening.

Moderator, could we have the next speaker please?

THE OPERATOR: The next caller is Robert Reese, your line is open.

MR. REESE: Thank you. And as this call

wraps up, I just want to say once again that I live three miles from this plant. I traveled to Atlanta to an NRC meeting because I wanted to voice the concerns of my family, and my neighbors, and my friends from this community. I was appalled at the NRC meeting to see nothing but lobbyists for nuclear firms. That's the only people that were at that meeting. And I wondered when our community would have an opportunity to voice its opinions, and tonight I've heard them overwhelmingly, and I guess this was the reason for my first question.

To what end does everybody come out, and tell you it doesn't make sense, make it make sense, make 40 years make sense, and for you to hear that, and to hear the impact of our community, and to hear our pleas, because we have a unique community. We lying, community that is low we have community that is called Lower Richland, we have flooding that happens in our community, and on top of the flooding that happens in our community, at the upper end of our community it's about to be expansive residential development.

Which will do away with the trees, which will do away with eroding, which will cause additional flooding that goes right down to Westinghouse, that

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will then push more, and more water into the Congaree River all through that Westinghouse site. I rode by there Sunday, and there was standing water all over Westinghouse's facility. The water's just standing there after the long rain that Ms. Sanders just talked about that we had all last week.

And as I realized that their predictions of rain are for even more rainfall levels in the years to come, rainfall levels that would then have detrimental impact on an aging plant. An aging plant that each decade has had tremendous issues. We're talking about safety issues, there hasn't been a decade that Westinghouse hasn't had real substantial issues, safety issues. For you to then say we're going to move to give them a 40 year ticket because we just think that it's moderate, or the impact would be moderate, it's really sort of incredible to me.

And I'm wondering at what point will you understand that there is incredible injustice, there's incredible injustice that's happening that's happening to the people of community, it community, selected to be in this and was It was selected that we would have these community. environmental injustices in our community. the new administration to say that they are really

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harping on the administration's focus to deal with environmental justices, and for you to not listen to any things that the community has said, overwhelmingly it's incredible to me.

And I don't know all the political leaders that have been on the line, they've heard it, not one person has said that they recommend that we go with the 20 year license, everybody has said that the community is supporting a shorter license, and I don't know to what end this will matter. But I'm hopeful that the people in this community will hear loud, and clear, that it will resonate loud, and clear as a person from this community, and I don't propose to speak for the entire community, I'm speaking for a swathe of this community that 40 years is too long.

And now we've learned that there is an Indian mound that's on that property, or near that property, there is a historic cemetery that is on that property, it abuts the national park, which is a swamp, Westinghouse sits next to the Congaree National Swamp. It's a swamp because it gathers water, and if the swamp is gathering water, it's more likely that Westinghouse is gathering water. So, for you to not take those things into consideration, I don't understand the logic behind giving an aging, a

diminishing nuclear plant 40 years to operate unchecked doesn't make sense to me.

And one last thing I will say for Representative Johnson, and Councilwoman Chakisse Newton, I will tell you that I contacted the NRC, and they said that only once have they not given the maximum time frame for a nuclear plant that has made Only one time have they not given a full a request. license to that requestor. So, for them to, I don't even understand why there was some ambivalence on the phone about how much time, or the license span that they were requiring, or that they were suggesting, because in their own records, they haven't given anything less than the maximum time.

It's very rarely that they do that, and if they are going to do a 40 year license, which I believe, because I don't trust that anything else is going to happen, what are the contingencies that go along with that license? I hope that we're thinking, I hope that we're planning, I'm hoping that we're organizing, and I hope that somebody is listening to the community to say that we have been wronged, we feel wronged, we feel like nobody is hearing us, we feel like we come out, and we make these statements, we make our voices heard, and nobody listens.

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Nobody is listening to us, and we're wondering at what point do we get somebody to say we hear you, we understand, and it makes sense. It doesn't make sense, and I just want to make sure that we get this on the record, I'm going to submit something in writing, but I'm just appalled at just the conversation. And I started out saying to what end, to what end does this make sense?

People don't come to these because they feel like it doesn't make a difference, and you hear the whole community telling you that this does not make sense, and we feel like hey, nobody is going to listen to us, nobody is going to do anything else, it's a corporate giant, they're going to get what they want, they're going to pollute the land as they need to, they're going to make us sick, and then nothing else happens, nothing else matters, I want you That's the message that I hear to understand that. based on all of this discussion that I've heard tonight. Thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you for your additional comments, and again, they'll be added to the official record as well as anything you submit in writing after the meeting. Again, if you have not yet spoken this evening, please press star one on your phone, again

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that's star one on your phone to be added to the queue. It looks like we have one remaining speaker in the queue moderator, could you please unmute them at this time?

THE OPERATOR: Our next question comes from Chief Michelle Mitchum, your line is open.

CHIEF MITCHUM: Hi again, I just wanted to reiterate thank you for this meeting. This has been a long two, and a half hours, going on three hours. I know it's been hard for all of the participants to listen to all of these comments, and not feel victimized in this, as if you wrote this all by yourself. What I have heard throughout this time is a great deal of fear of the plant. A lot of concerns, and overall a sense of the people in the area seem to feel muted.

They don't feel like you're hearing them regardless of what they do to be heard, it seems like they don't feel like they're being heard. I'm hearing it, and Mr. Reese did bring up Congaree National Park is right there, and I wanted to speak on that for a moment. This particular area is so significant historically. The Congaree National Park is a significant place to the area, because it records the earliest history of that area, back to the colonial

period.

And that's where, going back to the earliest records, this whole thing kind of doesn't make sense to me, because hearing all of this fear, and feeling muted, that is a generational problem to the area. These cemeteries, the mound, the national park, these are, to my people, these are remnants, these are heirlooms left to us to take care of in these cemeteries our mothers, and fathers, grandparents, and children.

But in the community, alive right now, are mothers, and fathers, and grandparents, and children. This area represents a huge scar in South Carolina. It represents dehumanizing, it represents slavery, and poverty, oppression, depression, colonization, and a long history of broken hearts. This area in particular was supposed to be the Sand Hills is what they called it, you couldn't grow anything there, but one of our governors in the past, Wade Hampton, had a plantation there.

So, there's the issue of history, history in the area is telling its presence, and that's why this is such a big step for everybody to speak up in this meeting, and make sure they're being heard. And I realize that you're recording, I realize that the

comments are being taken into context, and are going to be submitted as comments towards the draft, but again, I stress that there's so much at stake here, and our position, the tribe's position is no renewal of this license, go ahead, and let it go.

The expectation that anything different can happen than the past 52 years has shown is just, that's unlikely, that is predictable, because history is telling that story for us. But again, I do want to thank you all for putting this together, I know you're all tired, and the participants that have spoken, thank you all for making your voice heard. I can tell you I've heard everything, and I don't doubt that these panelists that are on here representing the NRC, I believe they've heard you too.

Thank you all, I will continue to pray for this community, and put them up in prayer during smudge ceremony, and I hope to hear something very soon about all of the issues that have been brought to the table tonight, thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you again for your additional comments. Moderator, could we unmute the next speaker please?

THE OPERATOR: Karen, your line is open.

Karen Irick, your line is open.

MS. IRICK: Thank you, good evening everyone. First of all I joined the conference call a little later in the evening, so my question may have been answered. I appreciate all that I have heard, I want to say to you guys that you are just not hearing our fear. You are also hearing our anger. We have been saying this to you since I know, 2018, when I started making my voice heard in concern with this issue. I have a very simple question, and maybe you've already answered it.

I've put it in the question, and answer section, but my question is why are we talking about 40 years guys? Chances are 40 years from now, all of us on this call will not be here. But 40 years is a time long to consider giving folks very opportunity that has a long history of health, and safety issues, not just to our community, but to the workers themselves. And so I just, I mean I am at a loss to figure out why are we talking 40 years rather than a shorter period of time?

I mean when you start a new job, you have a probationary period to show you know what you're doing. Once you show you know what you're doing, then you get the job. Well, these guys have been here for a very long time, and they have not been good

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neighbors. Now, I must admit that to 2018 they have, Westinghouse, you guys have tried, you sent out newsletters, and you are trying to keep the directly affected parties informed of things that you're doing in the community.

You are trying to become a good neighbor, and we appreciate that, but you still have it together, and your facility is aging just like me. We are falling apart. So, NRC, hear us, 40 years is a long time. We are not just fearful, we are angry. So please, I heard you, I heard the community, take into consideration everything that you have heard from us tonight, as well as everything you have heard from us over the years. That is my comment for this evening, I appreciate this opportunity, so I'm done, thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you for your comments, and for participating this evening. Moderator, I sent a message to you via the teleconference chat about adding a speaker who is having trouble getting into the queue. I'm wondering if you would be able to do that.

THE OPERATOR: One moment please, let me look for that person. Is it possible that you can have that person press star zero?

MR. KLUKAN: Could you, I think this is

Ms. Brown, if you could press star zero on your phone to be connected to the operator? And while we're waiting to potentially connect with this speaker, hopefully we can, if you have not already spoken this evening, and you'd like to do so, please press star one on your phone, again that is star one. If you have not yet spoken this evening, and you would like to be added to the queue, please press star one on your phone.

MS. BROWN: Good evening everyone, my name is Erniko Brown, I am the environmental, and climate justice chair for the state conference here, the NAACP, and first off, hello to all of the wonderful people that are in this fight like Ms. Virginia, Ms. Pamela, Ms. Priscilla, Representative Johnson, and all other people who have spoken on this issue. We appreciate all of the positivity that has been brought to our community economically by Westinghouse, however there are ongoing concerns, and our community should be at the forefront of all concerns.

Our community has previously been negatively impacted by the harmful effects of Westinghouse. The plant was shut down for a reason, and until those reasons are clear, and concise, we do not support any license for Westinghouse. Over the

years we have heard the countless promises that Westinghouse has provided to our community without a true commitment to our community, and the people who are placed in harm's way by them.

We would like for Westinghouse, and the NRC to be held accountable for the detrimental harms to our community, and know that we need direct communication with the community about things that are going on with the plant. The community should be at the heart of the decisions that are being made. The health, and the wealth of our community is at stake, and if we are overlooking the health, and the well being of the community, then building wealth is irrelevant.

There are still several years left on the current license, and that time should be dedicated to cleaning up the already existing mess in the community that has already been promised to the community as a priority. Our focus should be on supporting the economic development of a healthy, thriving community, and if we haven't fully cleaned up the previous toxins that have harmed our community, we can't move forward with seeing the possibility of a new licensure.

Furthermore, a 40 year licensure is entirely too long not to be held accountable for these

types of chemicals in our community. We are humans, and this is our home, please take time to empathize with us, and build with us to create a healthier community for all to thrive in. As a community we should know immediately about the things that are going on inside the plant. There should be immediate media coverage on the things that have a potential to harm our community.

Individuals who run these companies are individuals who live in other communities, and for them it's about business. For us, the community, this isn't business, this is our lives. It's time to stop using our communities as dumping grounds, because lives are at stake, and these companies need to be held accountable for the lives that they're potentially endangering. Furthermore, the communities more information time to process this and individually, collectively, because is (inaudible) process.

And for me, the people who represent the NRC, and the people whoa re representing Westinghouse, and Westdine, none of them know what it is like to live in these communities. This is an ongoing situation that needs to be handled, and it's time for people to stop using our communities. These are

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strategically placed in low income, impoverished communities that are also known as environmental justice communities. These communities are already dealing with so much, compound effects mean compound impacts, mean compound injustices on behalf of these communities.

Ms. Virginia so graciously stated all of the things that are going on in the community, the different companies that are there already, and for NRC, an extended year license of 20 to 40 years means inspections, fewer inspections means accountability, which means the community is more expected to exposure of chemicals. We need for you guys to see that at some point the disparities that black people have been dealing with, because this is a predominantly black community, the disparities that we have been dealing with, the climate issues, the environment issues, and these are civil rights issues that we've been dealing with for so long.

It's time we stopped this. It's time to stop using our communities as dumping grounds, as a means to make money. Thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you for your comments, and for participating this evening. It looks like we have one speaker in the queue at this time, so

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1 moderator, could you unmute them please? 2 MS. GREENLAW: Hello? 3 MR. KLUKAN: Speaker please -- yes, please 4 go ahead. 5 This is Pamela MS. GREENLAW: Okay, yes. Greenlaw, this is of course my last comment. 6 It's 7 actually not a comment, it's going to be a direct 8 question. When you say you're going to take this back 9 to the people who are making the decisions, what 10 office is that? And who can we contact directly? 11 trust that you're going to do the reporting that 12 you're supposed to do because -- Diana, you have just 13 been able to answer all my questions these past two years that we've been working on these issues. 14 15 So, I'm not faulting the messengers here, however trying to send messengers where we actually 16 17 should do some direct touching is what we really need. So, what office is making the decisions, and who do we 18 19 Thank you. need to talk to? That's a question, if 20 you can answer that, that would be fantastic. 21 MS. DIAZ-TORO: Hey Pamela, it's Diana, 22 and I did hear you again. So, the office, yes, so the office at the NRC that's making the decision is the 23 24 Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safequards, and

the division within that office is the Division of

1	Fuel Management.
2	MS. GREENLAW: Okay, I'm sorry, the
3	division of what management?
4	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Fuel management.
5	MS. GREENLAW: That's the Office of
6	Nuclear Materials?
7	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Materials Safety and
8	Safeguards.
9	MS. GREENLAW: Okay.
10	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Division of Fuel
11	Management.
12	MS. GREENLAW: Thank you so much.
13	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Sure. And Pamela, I can
14	give you a contact in that office as well, if you
15	would like.
16	MS. GREENLAW: Yeah, I'm sure all of us
17	would love to have that, thank you.
18	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Sure. So, it's Mr. David
19	Tiktinsky, and I'll spell it out for you. T as in
20	Tom, I
21	MS. GREENLAW: Yeah, I have his name
22	somewhere on my list, I've got a whole list of
23	Westinghouse people. But so everyone can have it,
24	that would be great.
25	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Okay, let me ask my

1	colleague to pull that, the slide where we have the
2	contact information, because I don't have the names by
3	memory, I apologize.
4	MS. GREENLAW: I couldn't get
5	MS. DIAZ-TORO: But I'll give no, one
6	more to the other way, thank you Kelly, appreciate it.
7	No, the other, close to the end, one more, great,
8	perfect. Sorry, so here it is. It's 301-415-8740.
9	MS. GREENLAW: I'm sorry, I don't write
10	fast. 301.
11	MS. DIAZ-TORO: 415.
12	MS. GREENLAW: 415.
13	MS. DIAZ-TORO: 8740.
14	MS. GREENLAW: 8740.
15	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Yes.
16	MS. GREENLAW: Okay, and you might, I
17	guess if people can
18	MS. DIAZ-TORO: You can always contact me
19	Pamela, so feel free to do that as well.
20	(Simultaneous speaking.)
21	MS. GREENLAW: For the callers, spelling
22	his name would be handy for other people on this call.
23	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Yeah, and you should feel
24	free to contact me, as you've done in the past, and I
25	can give you additional information if you need that

1	at that time.
2	MS. GREENLAW: Okay, thank you.
3	MS. DIAZ-TORO: You're very welcome,
4	thanks for participating today.
5	MS. GREENLAW: Thank you, all right, you
6	have a good night.
7	MS. DIAZ-TORO: You too.
8	MR. KLUKAN: So, at this point, it doesn't
9	seem we have any speakers in the queue. So, thank you
10	all for participating this evening, we very much
11	appreciate joining us for this meeting tonight, and
12	for offering your comments. And with that, I'll turn
13	it over to Diana to close out the meeting.
14	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Yes, thank you Brett
15	no, someone else
16	MR. KLUKAN: It looks like we have one
17	additional speaker.
18	MS. DIAZ-TORO: No problem.
19	MR. KLUKAN: Moderator, can you unmute
20	them whenever you're ready?
21	THE OPERATOR: Mary, your line is open.
22	MS. KIRKLAND: Good evening everyone, my
23	name is Mary Kirkland, and my question, and I hope you
24	have an answer tonight, is that the safety portion is
25	incomplete. So, will we have an opportunity to

1	comment on the safety portion? That's one question,
2	and can you answer that question? Hello?
3	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Yes, I'm here, I
4	apologize, I had not unmuted my phone. So, it is not
5	the NRC staff's practice to publish a draft version of
6	the safety evaluation report for public review, and
7	comment. It's not part of our process.
8	MS. KIRKLAND: Okay. So, I guess let's do
9	that.
10	MS. DIAZ-TORO: I'm sorry?
11	MS. KIRKLAND: Okay, all right. It's not
12	part of your requirements?
13	MS. DIAZ-TORO: Of the process, the safety
14	evaluation review process.
15	MS. KIRKLAND: Okay, all right. So, this
16	will be the final draft, in the final draft, are you
17	going to have more public comments?
18	MS. DIAZ-TORO: The current comment period
19	on the draft EIS runs through September 20th. And so
20	yes, this is the opportunity to provide comments on
21	the draft EIS.
22	MS. KIRKLAND: Okay. So, I heard everyone
23	talk about, the statements that you, the NRC was
24	considering a 40 year renewal. Why wouldn't you
25	consider a ten year renewal with the issues that

Westinghouse is having, why was that not a consideration?

MS. DIAZ-TORO: We can certainly, well so if you have -- we did consider the proposed 40 year license renewal, the 20 year license renewal, and the no action alternative, right? Westinghouse currently has an operating license, and it expires in 2027. the license is renewed, right, and that decision has not been made, the date of the license that would be renewed would be from the date that the NRC licensing decision is made. And so when you look at that considering that, considering the and current, considering the no action alternative, again the process --

(Simultaneous speaking.)

MS. KIRKLAND: Okay, I understand that, but we don't --

MS. DIAZ-TORO: License expiration is 2027
-- yeah, when we were looking at the environmental effect of the no action alternative, the 20 year alternative, and the 40 year proposed license renewal, to us, in our evaluation it was reasonable. It also captures those ten years, but that's what we considered in the environmental impact statement that we're publishing. And so if there is, like I said,

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1	there's a safety review that is ongoing, and the
2	licensing decision has not been made, and we have
3	received your comments, and hear the requests to
4	consider ten year license terms as well.
5	MS. KIRKLAND: Okay, all right, so that is
6	on the table, correct?
7	MS. DIAZ-TORO: The ten year renewal is on
8	the table?
9	MS. KIRKLAND: Yes.
10	MS. DIAZ-TORO: So, let me.
11	MS. KIRKLAND: You go ahead, find out.
12	MS. DIAZ-TORO: So, let me see if I can,
13	I am sorry that I'm not able to fully address the
14	question clearly, so I have to apologize. The no
15	action alternative, which is denial of the license, if
16	we do that, if the NRC would make that decision, the
17	license would run the facility, I apologize. The
18	facility can continue to operate through its current
19	expiration date, which is 2027. In looking at
20	environmental effects, the environmental impact of a
21	ten year license can be considered within the no
22	action alternative given the current length of the
23	operating license that Westinghouse has.
24	So, that's why, hopefully I'm a little bit
25	more clear now, and then we analyzed the 20 year

license renewal, and then we analyzed the 40 year license renewal. Again, this is the environmental review, I want to emphasize that. I know I keep coming back to that, but it's an important part, because this is only the environmental review, there is a safety evaluation review, and that review is ongoing, and the decision will not be made until that safety review is completed.

MS. KIRKLAND: Okay, all right, well thank you. With that being said, you know I think my recommendation, that they do the ten year renewal, because of the safety issues, and the site that you are finding all of these contaminants, and the weather has been changing, the floods, and stuff like that, 20 years is a lot of time not to have any recourse if any issue comes up. So, ten years should suffice, and that -- where we can have recourse in case issues come around due to climate change, and the aging facility.

MS. DIAZ-TORO: Thank you.

MS. KIRKLAND: Thank you.

MR. KLUKAN: Thank you very much again for your questions, and your comments. It looks like we have no speakers at this time, and we're at 9 o'clock as well, so again, I will turn it over to Diana for her to close out the meeting. So thank you all again

for participating tonight. 1 MS. DIAZ-TORO: Thank you Brett, and thank 2 you to our operator today, and to my colleague at the 3 4 NRC who was managing the Webex as well. 5 importantly, I want to thank each one of you that took the time out of your day to call into this meeting, 6 7 and participate in this meeting tonight. I very much appreciate your comments, and your perspective. 8 9 comment period for the draft EIS ends on September 10 20th, and so I invite you to submit your written comments via email, voicemail, and online, and you can 11 12 also do so via U.S. regular mail. 13 I think with that, I want to wish everyone 14 a good evening, and I'll adjourn the meeting, thank 15 you. 16 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went 17 off the record at 9:01 p.m.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24