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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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Review of the Decommissioning Plan for the Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation Facility

in Newfield, New Jersey

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION ON THE SAFETY REVIEW OF
5	THE DECOMMISSIONING PLAN FOR THE SHIELDALLOY
6	METALLURGICAL CORPORATION FACILITY IN NEWFIELD,
7	NEW JERSEY
8	+ + + +
9	TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 2006
10	+ + + +
11	The meeting came to order at 7:00 p.m. in the
12	cafeteria of the Edgarton Memorial School, 212 Catawba
13	Ave, Newfield, NJ. Lance Rakovan, Communications
14	Assistant, presiding.
15	PRESENT:
16	Lance Rakovan, Communications Assistant, NRC
17	Scott Flanders, Deputy Director, DWMEP, NRC
18	B. Jennifer Davis, Branch Chief, DWMEP, NRC
19	Rebecca Tadesse, Branch Chief, Material
20	Decommissioning, NRC
21	Gregory Suber, Environmental Project Manager, DWMEP,
22	NRC
23	Robert L. Johnson, Senior Project Manager, NRC
24	Ken Kalman, Project Manager, NRC
25	

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PROCEEDINGS

7:06 p.m.

MR. RAKOVAN: If you could take your seats, I believe we're going to get started.

I'd like to thank you all for coming out tonight. I see a lot of familiar faces, people who were here last week. Just to get an idea, could I get a show of hands just to see how many people were here last week. I'll raise my hand. I was here. Okay, looks like the majority of the crowd was. Thank you.

For those of you who weren't here last week and for those of you who don't remember, my name is Lance Rakovan. I am a Communications Assistant at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or NRC. I will be facilitating and moderating tonight's meeting, so I will be trying to keep things moving and make sure that everybody who has something to say has a chance to say what they have to say.

The purpose of tonight's meeting is to give you information on NRC's environmental review of the Shieldalloy decommissioning plan and also to get your comments on what should be included in the scope of the review. In other words, we kind of need your help here. The NRC employs a lot of professionals with a lot of different expertise, but we're hoping

that you can help us out in terms of seeing what should be included when we look at the environmental scope of this project.

Similar to last week's meeting, we're going to start out with a couple of presentations by NRC personnel. Specifically, we're going to be going over the decommissioning review process and also go into an explanation of the environmental scoping process, including public participation, how you can be involved. After we're done with presentations, we're going to have hopefully a brief question and answer session, specifically to focus on clarifying any questions you might have on the presentations, hoping to keep that brief because really, like I said, the reason that we're here tonight is to get your thoughts and to hear from you.

At last count, I had over 20 comment cards, so once we move on to the comment period, I'm going to ask that when you come up, if you use the podium mike or if you use the hand mike, try to keep your question or your comments brief, to allow all your neighbors a chance to comment as well, as we will be discussing a few times tonight, if you don't have a chance to say everything you want to say tonight, or if you don't have a chance to speak tonight, in

general, you will be able to submit your comments in written form, and again, we'll go over that later tonight.

If you could, please hold your questions to the end of the presentations like we did last week and that way we can get done with our presentations and we can essentially turn the meeting over to you.

If you do have a question, signal me somehow. I've got two of the wireless mikes here. I thought it worked very well last week being able to pass around and bring it to you, so you could ask your questions. At least the first time that you ask a question or make a comment, if you could identify yourself and if you could let us know if you're with any group, if that's applicable. We are transcribing tonight's meeting, just like we did last week and it really helps if only one person speaks at a time, and if you let us know who you are, so we can make sure we have a clear transcript of tonight's meeting.

As I said before, we have over 20 comment cards that I have. I've shuffled the order a little bit, but in general, I'm going to take them as they were handed to me. I am going to try to stick to the cards this week because this is a meeting where we're

trying to get your comments. Last week, things kind of took control as people had questions and I tried to take them and we kind of threw the cards to a side and I apologize for doing that. So this week, I'm going to try to stick to the cards a little better.

Again, please silence your cell phones, put them on vibrate or turn off, if possible, so we don't have any interruptions during the meeting. Similar to last week, we have some meeting feedback forms on the table. You can either hand those to any of the NRC people here or you can drop those in the mail for free and those really do help us out in terms of planning future public meetings and we appreciate your feedback on that.

through all I'11 Having gone that, introduce tonight's speakers. Our first speaker tonight will be Jennifer Davis. Jennifer has been with the NRC for over 15 years. She's currently the Chief of the Environmental Review Branch in the Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental She has a Bachelor's and a Master's in Material Engineering. Jen's going to be giving the introduction tonight.

After Jen, we'll have Ken Kalman. Ken's been with the NRC for about 20 years. He's the

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project manager for the decommissioning of the Shieldalloy site. He has a Bachelor's in Geology and a Master's of Science in Writing and Communication Research. He spent some time as an environmental specialist with the Department of the Interior prior to coming to the NRC and those of you who were here last week will recognize Ken because he gave a similar presentation to the one he'll be giving tonight.

Finally, we'll have Gregory Suber.

Gregory has been with the NRC for about six years.

He's the Senior Project Manager for Environmental

Review, Shieldalloy site. He has a Bachelor's in

Mechanical Engineering and a Master's in Environmental

Science and Environmental Engineering. Prior to

coming to the NRC, he spent some time with Bechtel

Power Company and Woodward-Clyde Federal Services.

A few other people I'd like to point out up here tonight, one is Scott Flanders. Scott is the Deputy Division Director of the Waste Management and Environmental Protection at the NRC. We also have Bryan Holian who is here from our regional office. He's the Director of our Division of Nuclear Material Safety and also as last week, we have Rebecca Tadesse who some of you might recognize.

Having said that, I'm going to turn things

over. Hopefully, we'll get through the presentations quickly because like I said, we're here to listen to you tonight. And with that, I'll turn things over to Jen.

MS. DAVIS: Hi, everyone. My name is

Jennifer Davis. I am the Chief of the Environmental
Review Branch at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and
the first thing I want to do is thank you all for
coming out tonight. I know that you all have homes
and families and it's an effort to come out on a week
night, particularly two weeks in a row and we do
appreciate it. We're here to hear what you have to
say tonight, so we certainly appreciate your showing
up.

The focus of the previous meeting was the safety review. Tonight, we're going to talk to you more about the environmental review. We are going to go a little bit into the safety review for anyone who wasn't here last time, so that you have a context for what's going on.

Can you change the slide, please?

Tonight, we're going to start off talking about the NRC's role in this process and our responsibilities. Then we're going to discuss -- Ken Kalman is going to go through a presentation on the

1 safety review process. Then Gregory Suber is going to 2 talk about the environmental review process that we do under the National Environmental Policy Act. 3 4 Finally, we're going to talk about 5 we're going to talk actually throughout presentation about how you all can participate in this 6 7 process. The environmental review process is particularly geared toward public participation. 8 9 then finally, the bulk of the meeting is we want to 10 gather comments on the scope of our review. If you could change the slide, please. 11 So just to give you a general idea, give 12 you some context, we are an independent regulatory 13 14 agency. We report directly to Congress and that means we're somewhat less subject to political pressure than 15 some of the other government agencies. 16 We do have a mission. Our mission is to 17 the public health and safety and the 18 19 environment and we do take that very seriously. are as well an experienced regulator. One of the ways 20 that we regulate is by developing and then enforcing 21 our regulations. 22 If you could turn to the next slide, 23 24 please? The way that that works in this process is 25

we start out with two aspects of the review. We do a safety review and at the same time, we do an environmental review. Both of these reviews are used to inform our decision maker. And in addition, the environmental review is used to inform the public and is used to gather public input. We're here tonight to get your comments on the scope of this review and what that means is we're interested in what should we focus environmental impact our draft statement on, particularly impact areas or alternatives proposed action by Shieldalloy.

So we're out here tonight. We'll come out again once we've published the draft environmental impact statement. We will be here again to gather your comments on the draft environmental impact statement. And then once we've gotten all the comments, and in both cases we do have opportunity for written comment as well. So if you don't get an opportunity tonight to speak, you can submit your comments in written form and Greg Suber is going to go over how to do that in a little while.

With a draft environmental impact statement, when we publish that, we're going to come out again to talk to you about what we found in our review to that point and get your comments on that

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document. Those comments will then, all of them will be considered when we prepare our final environmental impact statement. So the final environmental impact statement is different from the draft environmental impact statement in that it incorporates all of the comments that we receive, our responses to those comments and then as well any changes we need to make to the document in response to those comments.

If you could change the next slide.

So once the final EIS is published, the final environmental impact statement is published, and the safety review is complete, there are three potential outcomes to this process. One is that we would approve the Shieldalloy decommissioning plan and/or license amendment. We're going to review to them, refer to that in both ways this evening.

would We either approve the decommissioning plan as it was presented to us, or we can approve the decommissioning plan with conditions and those conditions might be something like actions that Shieldalloy must take to reduce say specific impacts that have found as part of we environmental review. Or finally, we could deny their application, their decommissioning plan, the license amendment.

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1	Before we get to that point, I want to
2	touch again briefly on how you all can participate.
3	Again, we're out here tonight to get scoping comments.
4	We're going to be out here again after we publish the
5	draft EIS and so we are here tonight to get scoping
6	comments, as Lance said. We're going to try to keep
7	our presentations brief. We're going to allow some
8	time for clarifying questions on the presentations.
9	We want the bulk of the meeting to hear from you. So
10	that's what we're here for this evening.
11	There is also opportunity to participate
12	in a formal hearing and if you're interested in
13	participating in a formal hearing, then you would need
14	to submit a petition to intervene by January 16th of
15	2007. And that's been published in the <u>Federal</u>
16	Register. I'm not sure if it's on our web page or
17	not. But if it's not, we're going to make sure that
18	it's up there.
19	So with that, I just wanted to kind of
20	give you all a brief introduction, give you some of
21	the context. I'm going to turn it over to Ken Kalman,
22	and he's going to talk about the safety review
23	tonight.
24	Thank you.

MR. KALMAN: Hi, I'm Ken Kalman. I have

been the NRC Project Manager for the decommissioning of the Shieldalloy site for about three years now. During that time, I've had opportunities to talk to quite a few of you on the phone or in person, and I've heard your comments. I was also here last week and had a lot of conversations with quite a few of you -- I recognize quite a few familiar faces here.

I just want to say that I appreciate the candor of the comments that we received from you and I appreciate you all being here tonight.

That being said, let's move to the next slide. What I'm going to do tonight is just a brief synopsis of the material that we covered last week. All I'll be talking about is Shieldalloy operations, their decommissioning proposal, how NRC conducts its decommissioning review process, and I'll conclude by giving you information on how you can submit your comments and where you can get additional information.

Next slide.

Okay, let's get oriented real quickly. There is the Shieldalloy facility. It is located on the northeast intersection of West and Weymouth. The area that we're concerned with is this large area here. It's a 68-acre area. Down on the bottom left corner of the map on the Hudson branch, Shieldalloy

owns a smaller piece of property of about 20 acres there. But that area has been completely unaffected by any of the operations, so we're not going to be talking about that one at all tonight.

Next slide.

This is an aerial photograph of the Shieldalloy operations area. You can see off to the left side is where all the process buildings and administrative buildings are, and then all the way off that little corner, you know pinching off on the right side, that is the slag pile and that area is what is known as the storage area.

Next slide.

To briefly discuss the operations at Shieldalloy, from 1955 to 1998, Shieldalloy used a niobium ore called pyrochlore. The ore contains natural uranium and thorium in quantities, in concentrations that we regulate. We ended up licensing Shieldalloy to possess 45,000 kilograms of uranium and 303,050 kilograms of thorium.

Next slide.

While they were in operations, they generated 18,000 cubic meters of slag, and 15,000 cubic meters of baghouse dust. The slag is a vitrified material that remains after the metal is

1 extracted from the ore and baghouse dust is particulate matter that is trapped as it goes up the 2 3 stacks in the baghouse area and is contained in bags. In August 2001, Shieldalloy notified the 4 5 it was terminating its operations and intended to decommission. One thing that's important 6 7 to note is that Shieldalloy was still within its limits for possession of uranium and thorium. 8 9 it was in operations, it made quite a few attempts to sell the slag and baghouse dust for its uranium 10 content, but it was unsuccessful in being able to find 11 a buyer. 12 Next slide. 13 14 We're going to be talking about the slag 15 and baghouse dust. This is part of the slag pile. This is the northwest corner of the slag pile. Off to 16 17 the left side, you can see that little yellow and green radiation marker, just to give you an idea of 18 19 the scale that we're dealing with. That sign is about six feet tall. 20 Next slide, please. 21 And those are the bags that were used in 22 the baghouse to contain the particulate matter. 23 24 Next. As I mentioned, with the main portion of 25

Shieldalloy that we're concerned with is the 68 acres that was used for metallurgical activities. As I point out on that first slide, off to the left side, we have the process area and they have parking lots and administrative offices and manufacturing buildings. And for the most part, that area was unaffected by any of their operations. Some of the buildings did have a little bit of contamination in them, and they were remediated to meet the standards for unrestricted use.

Next slide.

What Ι'm going to jump to now is Shieldalloy's proposal. What Shieldalloy has stated in their decommissioning plans, they intend to release most of the site for unrestricted use. As I said, the process area is pretty much unaffected. yard where the slaq is contained now is the area that they're proposing to move all the slag together. would be contoured and covered with a protected cover to minimize exposure to the environment and to the public. During that time, they'll also have a longmaintenance and control of the site. financial assurance will be set up to support these operations.

Next.

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Okay, I'm now going to quickly jump to the decommissioning process. This is the topic that Rebecca covered last week. Just briefly, if you look at the yellow slide, when the decommissioning plan is submitted the first thing that we do is we take 60 The acceptance days to conduct an acceptance review. review is basically just to determine whether or not the licensee has provided us with sufficient information for us to conduct the detailed technical It doesn't mean that we've accepted the It just means that we've accepted the proposal. document for the detailed review.

Once we get to that point, we've accepted it and then we publish a Federal Register notice like the one we've published back in November. And that announced that we have received the decommissioning plan, we're reviewing it. It also announced the guidelines for the opportunity to request a hearing. And at that time, we also began our public outreach activity, such as the meeting we had last week and the meeting that we're having here tonight.

Then we move into the detailed technical review. Typically, it takes one year for us to conduct our detailed technical review. The outcome of that is that we end up drafting a safety evaluation

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1 report. The main distinction between what we're doing and what the rest of my counterparts here are doing is 2 we're looking more at the safety end of things. 3 4 They'll be looking at the environmental impacts. 5 Once we do the draft SER, it gets reviewed in-house until it's finalized as a final safety 6 7 evaluation report. One thing I wanted to point out as well, we're doing the detailed technical review. 8 9 fairly common for us not to have all the information 10 that we need, whereas once we start reviewing things, we start finding that there's additional needs for 11 So we'll write back to the licensee and information. 12 request additional information. You hear the term 13 14 RAIs -- that's requests for additional information. 15 That's an iterative process, sometimes it goes back 16 and forth a couple of times. But again, once we have 17 the information that's how we are able to complete our technical review. 18 19 Now going back to the bottom here, if a hearing is requested, you know, we have the hearing. 20 And between the hearing and the final SER, that all 21 gets compounded into the final agency decision. 22 Next slide. 23 24 mentioned, there's auite

sources where you can get additional information.

Documents pertaining to the decommissioning of the Shieldalloy facility will be housed in the Newfield Public Library. There's also several websites you can go to. There's a handout in the back that lists these different websites. Again, you don't have to write this stuff down now.

Next slide please.

And there's two important dates The first is there's a cut-off of January remember. 16, 2007 to request a hearing, and we'd like to have any comments on the decommissioning plan by March 16 of 2007. That will enable us to have enough time to work through the comments and incorporate them into our safety evaluation report. Over here is the mail and the email addresses where you can send your Again, this is all in the handout in the comments. back.

And next slide?

That is it. Greg Suber will be our next speaker. Again, I'd like to thank you all for being here tonight. I know we're looking forward to hearing your comments.

MR. SUBER: Good evening everyone. First of all, I'd like to thank you all for coming out today. I see we got much better weather this week

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than we did last week, seeing it was about 20 degrees outside.

My name is Gregory Suber and I am a Senior Project Manager in the Environmental Section at the NRC. My colleagues talked to you about the way we address decommissioning. Jennifer Davis talked about the parallel process of the environmental review, going concurrently with the safety review. Mr. Ken Kalman gave you an overview of the safety review.

What I would like to do now is talk to you for a few minutes about the environmental review process, and also explain to you how you can participate in that process.

Next slide.

The National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, was enacted in 1969. NEPA is what we call a disclosure statute, and what it does is it requires that all federal agencies conduct a rigorous process when trying to discern the environmental impacts of any actions that they're undertaking. Okay, so what does that mean? What that means is that we at the NRC have to take a hard look at the environmental consequences of actions that we approve. That's part of the reason we're here today. We do two things. We disclose to the public what information we're using in

our review, and then we invite the public to have input on that information. So we tell you that this is the category or this is the universe of information that we're considering, and we look to you to say hey, Mister NRC, you also need to consider those things. So that's part of the disclosure in inviting the public to participate.

Now what that does is when we get to the point where we're finalizing a review, it informs the decision maker of the environmental impacts of the action. So those are the three major goals of how we operate NEPA. It's to disclose to the public what we're doing, to invite the public to participate in the process, and to inform the decision maker of the environmental impacts of the alternatives in a proposal that is before the Commission.

Next slide, please.

Right here we have a schematic, and the schematic tells us how the review process works. As you can see, we're at the beginning of the process.

SMC has -- Shieldalloy has submitted an application, and we are preparing a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement that's going to go out in the Federal Register. And what it's going to do is it's just going to introduce the comment period.

Right now we're at the beginning of the comment period, which means you have ample time to get your comments together and to submit them to the NRC. And that's what we call a scoping process. starred areas here are all areas where we allow the public to give us feedback on our process. see, we're going to issue a draft environmental impact statement. And after we issue that draft environmental impact statement, we're going to come to Newfield again and we're going to say, citizens of Gloucester County citizens, of Cumberland County, here is how we understood your comments and here is how we incorporated your comments in our environmental impact statement. And you will have another opportunity to say okay, yes, Mr. NRC, you did okay. Or Mr. NRC, you got my comment wrong. This is how I meant it, and you can once again, give us information to improve our process.

Next slide, please.

Okay, I would like to address a couple of things about scoping. Okay, first of all I want to kind of describe what is environmental scoping and how can you participate in environmental scoping. When we talk about environmental scoping, what we talk about is looking at how we are going to address

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environmental factors within our scoping process. We have to set bounds for our scoping process. We've got to decide what's going to be included in our process, but also we have to decide where we are going to spend more attention, or where we're going to apply more of our resources to. There may be particular areas that are more important or are more highly impacted than other areas.

whole of So you have а universe consequences that you can look at, but what scoping does is scoping allows us to concentrate and to focus things that are important to you, that important to the citizens of this community. that's why we come out to get your comments. take your comments seriously, because what comments do is it improves our evaluation. listen to you, and when you come and you give us your feedback, then that increases our knowledge base. first thing that anyone here up here will admit is that we are not from Gloucester County. We're not from Cumberland County. We don't live here. know everything about your community.

Now we have expertise in all kinds of areas. We have expertise in geology, expertise in hydrology. But we don't know this neighborhood the

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way you know it, and we need to benefit from your knowledge. What your comments do is it improves our review. In turn, that improves the information that goes before the decision maker. So when the decision maker receives our environmental impact statement, that he looks at the environmental impact statement that has the input from the community, and he can take that input under advisement when he makes his decision about this process, and that's why it's so important for you to participate.

Next slide, please.

Now I crafted this slide to make a point.

Generally, when people think of the environment, they think of birds and they think of trees and they think of rivers and they think of streams. But when we talk about the environment at the NRC, we talk about the entire human environment and we include in that environment things like socio-economics, because yes, you have to drink water but you also have to be able to earn a wage. You have to be able to live. You know, we talk about things like environmental justice.

We don't want our decisions to adversely impact minority groups or low-income groups. We talk about things like land use. What's going to happen to this plot of land? Will we be able to put another industry

there? Will it be a heavy industry? Could it be an agri-industry? You know, we ask these questions in our review because those things determine the quality of the human environment, and we want to positively impact that or at the very least, not negatively impact that in our review.

Next slide, please.

These are the list of 13 areas that we typically cover in our environmental review. The point I want to make right now is that this is not an all-inclusive list. We're going to make these slides available to you on the website. I mean, if you want to jot them down, you can, but we're going to try to make these slides available on our website.

So you can see the 13 areas. And these 13 areas are also listed in our guidance, which is NUREG-1748. But what this does, it's like a mark. These are the areas that we typically look at. Pardon me, these are the areas that we typically look at. These are not the only areas that we'll look at. And if you look at that and you notice that something is missing, that's what we need to hear. We need you to come to us and say there is an important aspect of this community that is not reflected in that list. There is something special about Newfield, there's something

special about this area of Gloucester County and this area of Cumberland County that you need to consider that's not up there on that list. Those are exactly the kinds of comments that we're looking for today.

Next slide, please.

Now where do we get our information from? We get our information from a variety of sources. With respect to federal agencies, we have what we call consultations, and that's where we send letters to Fish and Wildlife Service, because once again, the NRC is not a repository of all knowledge in the universe, and we recognize that. So we send letters to other federal agencies and we say hey, Mr. Fish and Wildlife Service, we are thinking about this particular action in this particular area. Do you have anything that we need to know? Is there something that we need to know about endangered species? Is there something we need to know about historic places? What do we need to know when we consider our review? So we contact We contact state and local Federal Agencies. agencies, and we use information that is submitted in the environmental report that we get from Shieldalloy.

that I'll talk about that I want to emphasize again,

is the public comments. Public comments are important

But there is another important constituent

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better. Public comments can only make our review better. Public comments can only make our review more acceptable to you, because you have a part in this, because you can stake your claim and you can put something down that we have to consider. So that way, you're more vested in our review, and hopefully, that the outcome will be a better outcome because of your interaction.

Next slide, please.

We have a number of ways that you can communicate with the NRC. The first way is at this meeting. We're going to allow, after the question and answer period, we're going to allow people to get up and I think Lance said he had about 20 cards. But we don't want to limit it to that 20. We have time after that, then feel free to get up and to speak at this meeting.

The meeting is being transcribed and everything that you say in this meeting will carry the same weight as if you said sat down and you wrote a letter and you sent it to the NRC. It carries the same weight. Having said that, you can always submit written comments to the NRC at an address that I believe is on the handout. So you speak this meeting, you can send written comments to the NRC and in

addition, we set up a web address so that you can email us comments and that we'll also consider those comments during our comment period.

Now our comment period will probably end, it's going to end at the end of January. I want to make sure I said that right, the end of January, not the end of December like I was about to say. And so you still have time to go home, if you leave this meeting today and you think of something that you wish you had said at this meeting, you still have the opportunity to submit that to the NRC. And like I said, a comment is a comment is a comment, whether it's an oral comment, whether it's a formal, written letter, or whether it's an email. Your comments will be accepted when they're submitted within the comment period and they all carry the same weight.

Next slide, please.

Okay, so what is the outcome of this?

Okay, you come and you give us comments. We go back and what we do is we use those comments to decide what the scope of our review is going to be. Then we undergo, we participate in an evaluation where we go out and we take the proposed action which Shieldalloy has in their decommissioning plant, but in addition to that, we come up with things that we call alternatives

to the proposed action. And what we do is we make -create a group of alternatives to a proposed action, based on what the scope is and then we compare the proposed action to the alternatives and come out with some analysis of what the environmental impacts And we take that analysis and we put it in our draft environmental impact statement which I spoke of earlier. And then we come back to the community and we say okay, this is the analysis that we have performed and these are our preliminary conclusions that we have reached in this draft environmental impact statement. Tell us what you think. And like I said, you guys have another opportunity to submit comments on the draft EIS at that meeting.

Next slide, please.

So to recap, quickly, your participation is important. Your participation actually improves our process and is welcome. Remember, anyone can submit comments. I know last week we talked about standing and things like that. Well, anyone can submit a comment in the environmental process. We'll accept a comment from anyone in the environmental process, as long as it's submitted in a timely way. There are three different ways that you can do it. You can write us a letter. You can state it at this

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1 meeting. Or you can send us an email. No matter which way you choose to communicate with us, no matter 2 3 which way you choose, it all carries the same weight. 4 And the only correction that I have with 5 the slide is the fact that the scoping period will end at the end of January as opposed to January 15th which 6 7 gives you more time. Next slide, please. 8 9 Okay, I'd like to thank the Buena Regional 10 District for allowing us to use this auditorium. I'd like to thank the people at Edgarton 11 Elementary School 12 Memorial for setting up equipment and being gracious hosts. And I'd like to 13 14 thank the Newfield Public Library for housing the application. Now all the information that we use in 15 our review is going to be available to the citizens of 16 Newfield at the Newfield Public Library. 17 They were gracious enough to set aside space in the library for 18 19 people who may not have electronic internet access. They can come in and you can look at hard copies of 20 our documents and our correspondence. 21 Next slide. 22 Okay, and with that, I thank you and I'll 23 24 turn it over to Mr. Rakovan.

MR. RAKOVAN:

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Thanks, Greq, and thanks

1 also to the other speakers. I'd like to take a couple of minutes or I 2 3 guess however much time we need, just to see if anyone 4 has questions specifically about the presentations 5 that were given. I'd like to open up the meeting to comments as soon as possible, but just in case anyone 6 7 wants clarification on something. 8 Okay, I'm going to go with the hand that I saw first. 9 10 Sir, if you could identify yourself, please? 11 My name is Tom McKee, 12 MR. McKEE: Yes. I'm here tonight representing the New Jersey Sierra 13 14 The first speaker told us about the four 15 outcomes that were possible from this and one of them was the denial of the decommissioning plan. 16 17 the options for Shieldalloy upon that denial? Can you then ask them to actually clean up the radioactive 18 19 waste? What would probably end up 20 MS. DAVIS: happening if we end up denying the decommissioning 21

MS. DAVIS: What would probably end up happening if we end up denying the decommissioning plan is that we would have evaluated all the reasonable alternatives in the environmental review process and it's likely that one of those might end up being a more appropriate outcome. So I can't tell you

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1 now; we haven't done the analysis, but it's likely that something that we have analyzed as part of the 2 3 environmental review would end up being the outcome. MR. McKEE: So then you can prescribe a 4 5 remedy at that point? 6 MS. DAVIS: It's not up to us to prescribe 7 a remedy per se, but when we evaluate all the impacts, 8 what we're going to do is out of the group of 9 reasonable alternatives that we come up with, we will 10 come up with a preferred environmental alternative as well, and that will be something that our decision 11 maker at the NRC is going to use to make his decision. 12 So he'll compare that preferred alternative if it is 13 14 different to what Shieldalloy has proposed to the 15 proposed action. So there are going to be options. 16 MR. McKEE: Are there options other than 17 landfilling and removing the waste? MS. DAVIS: I don't know at this point. 18 19 We're just beginning our review. That's something that you all, part of the scoping process is if you 20 suggest alternatives for us to look at in other 21 environmental reviews that we have performed, we have 22 alternatives that we might not 23 looked at 24 otherwise considered that have come out of the scoping

process.

1 So if you have suggestions, that's one of the things we want to hear. 2 From my review of the 3 MR. McKEE: 4 decommissioning plan, those are basically the two 5 options. MS. DAVIS: Did you want to say something, 6 7 Rebecca? 8 MS. TADESSE: Rebecca Tadesse, Branch 9 Chief for Decommissioning. Basically what happens is that we look at 10 the decommissioning plan from the safety perspective 11 and when we look at that, if we have questions, 12 whether or not it meets our regulations, we'll ask the 13 14 licensee to provide that information. Within that 15 framework if they still don't meet our 16 regulation, then we deny the DP and at that point we 17 look at other options that are put in place. environmental assessment as well the safety 18 as 19 evaluation has to go together, so the regulation, as long as they meet the regulation, then within the DP 20 safety review process, if it meets it, 21 22 approved. However, all the information gets input 23 24 process. So if they don't meet the

regulation per se, we look at other options that they

1	might have.
2	MR. RAKOVAN: Did that address your
3	question, sir?
4	MR. McKEE: Now I am confused about the
5	process. It seems like there's no end to it. That if
6	you deny it, what does that denial mean? Do they then
7	have to clean it up or not? I mean that's a simple
8	question.
9	MS. TADESSE: It's difficult for us to say
10	right now, because they could mitigate and there might
11	be options that the licensee would consider. They can
12	look at some of the areas that they might be able to
13	clean up, so there's a lot of options. Without having
14	done the analysis, it's very difficult to say these
15	are the next steps that we'll
16	MR. McKEE: So upon denial, this process,
17	after two years of review and denial, the process
18	could go on for years and years more?
19	MS. TADESSE: I wouldn't say that might be
20	the case, but we look at the response that they give
21	us during the RAI response time and if there's things
22	that they need to modify they would modify it within
23	that framework.
24	MR. RAKOVAN: I saw some hands here. If
25	you could introduce yourself, please?
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1 MR. McGOVERN: Good evening. My name is 2 I'm an attorney with Park and McCay Law Joe McGovern. 3 Firm and we are special environmental counsel to the 4 Gloucester County Board of Freeholders. 5 The question I have tonight is that I see that we have to request a hearing by January 15th. 6 And I'm a little bit confused about that in the 7 8 context of the NRC regulations. Normally, when I 9 request a hearing, I have some kind of final Agency 10 action that I'm appealing. I'm trying to figure out in the context of 11 these proceedings what is it exactly that I'd be 12 challenging as of January 15th. There's no NRC action 13 14 at that point in time yet that I can understand the 15 basis of an appeal or a challenge. I'm trying to figure out in order to get ready for that kind of a 16 17 challenge and meet that deadline, exactly what type of filing the NRC is looking for by January 15th. 18 19 MR. RAKOVAN: John, do you want to address that, at least briefly and then maybe you can talk 20 with him after because I know that chances are I'm 21 probably not going to understand three-fourths of the 22 things you're about to say. 23 24 MR. HALL: I'm John Hall. I'm an attorney with the NRC. Let me try to briefly answer your 25

question.

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The obligation of somebody requesting an adjuratory hearing would be to review Shieldalloy's decommissioning plan that has been filed, review the environmental report that SMC has filed which is part of the decommissioning plan and you would have to assert one or more contentions based on the information that's in the decommissioning plan where you can allege deficiencies, as you see it in the decommissioning plan or the environmental report. Those deficiencies would form contentions and then a legal panel at the NRC would decide whether your contentions are admissible and whether your hearing request can be granted.

MR. McGOVERN: Just a quick follow-up question. In the event a hearing is granted, based on our contentions, is that hearing held in abeyance pending the outcome of the NRC consideration of the application?

MR. HALL: It's sort of a parallel process. The adjudicatory hearing would take place at the same time, but the staff is still evaluating doing a safety evaluation and environmental review. So it will be a parallel process.

MR. McGOVERN: And is the adjudicatory

1 hearing in Washington, D.C. or is it here in this locality? 2 3 MR. HALL: Typically, the hearings are in 4 the locale, where the facility is located. 5 MR. McGOVERN: Thank you. Thanks, John. 6 MR. RAKOVAN: I see a hand 7 over there. 8 MR. AKRES: Hi, my name is Fred Akres. 9 I'm the Water Quality Project Manager for Citizens 10 United to Protect the Maurice River. I have a pretty technical question, if I can get this right. 11 In your license requirement that 12 showed in the slide you talk about the quantity of 13 14 material that was licensed in kilograms, but then when 15 you talk about how much material is on the site, you talk about it in terms of cubic meters. And I can't 16 17 convert that. I'm not too metric knowledgeable to convert kilograms to cubic meters. 18 19 MR. KALMAN: Actually, what it was was you had 18,000 cubic meters of slag; 15,000 meters of 20 When I talked about the 21 baghouse dust. concentrations, excuse me, the quantity of nuclear 22 material that Shieldalloy was licensed to possess, 23 24 that was the kilogram numbers that I gave.

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completely different things.

1	I'm getting close, not quite.
2	(Laughter.)
3	MR. RAKOVAN: Do you guys want to handle
4	this off the meeting or does the general want to hear
5	about this?
6	MR. KALMAN: Let me have three more
7	seconds.
8	MR. RAKOVAN: Please, please.
9	MR. KALMAN: Shieldalloy was licensed to
10	possess a certain amount of nuclear material. That
11	was numbered in kilograms. The slag is like a
12	byproduct of their operations. The slag is not just
13	that nuclear material. There's remnants of the
14	vitrified metal, whatever else came out of the
15	process. Does that make sense?
16	MR. AKRES: So how much nuclear material
17	do they possess on the site?
18	MR. KALMAN: Right now, I don't know the
19	exact all I know it was I don't have the exact
20	numbers in front of me, but I believe it was they
21	were holding, I think it was somewhere around 90
22	percent of the amount of uranium and I think like 86
23	percent of the amount of thorium that they were
24	licensed to possess.
25	Okay?
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1 MR. RAKOVAN: Any other questions before we go to the comment period? 2 Okay, I see a hand. Can you introduce 3 4 yourself, please? 5 MS. WILLIAMS: Loretta Williams. Last week, they had -- where the slides showed that this 6 7 could drag on to 2011 because if NRC actually denies 8 their decommission plan, they can resubmit. So they could resubmit several times between now and 2011? 9 10 MR. RAKOVAN: Somebody want to address that? Thanks, Rebecca. 11 I think that 2011 was once 12 MS. TADESSE: a decommissioning plan was approved, they have to do 13 14 clean up for the unrestricted part of the release. 15 And once they have finished that have done engineering 16 barrier, the cover is in place. 2011, we expect that 17 we will be able to issue the possession, the long-term That's what the 2011 was possession license. 18 19 described. Correct? Yes. That's what -- it's not that they can submit the decommissioning plan until 20 It's if, in case we approve in two years, the 21 decommissioning plan, it would take until 2011 for 22 them to complete the work that needs to be done before 23 24 we issue the long-term possession license. 25 MS. WILLIAMS: Do you know that Energy

Solutions can clean this up in less than a year by removing it off-site and burying it in their site in

Utah? Are you aware of that?

MS. TADESSE: Yes, yes. We are.

MS. WILLIAMS: Why would you let it go to

2011?

MS. TADESSE: We look what the licensee has proposed and during the decommissioning plan process, they have options as to how they propose to decommission the site. They have chosen to go through a possession, long-term possession license with restricted release. We evaluate that. That is what is in front of the Commission.

The way we're set up is that the licensee submits a proposal. We review their proposal, whether or not it meets our regulation. So yes, there is an option that the licensee could choose to do unrestricted release and send all the material to Envirocare, that is an option that they have. But what is in front of the Commission right now is a proposal that says restricted release based on our regulation and we are reviewing that process. We're reviewing that proposal. So we are not in a position to tell the licensee this is what you need to propose. They propose and we make sure that it meets our

T	regulation.
2	MS. WILLIAMS: What if in two years the
3	NRC denies their DP? Is that the end of it? Or can
4	they resubmit again?
5	MS. TADESSE: We're early in our process
6	to say whether or not we're going to approve it or
7	disapprove it. If the DP is disapproved, they have a
8	timeliness rule that it takes place that they have to
9	decommission one way, whether it is restricted release
10	or unrestricted release. The licensee has to has
11	to take an action. What that action might be or not,
12	I'm not in a position to tell you right now because
13	we're looking at what is their proposal.
14	MS. WILLIAMS: If you deny it, and they
15	resubmit it
16	MS. TADESSE: Yes.
17	MS. WILLIAMS: Well, then it can drag on
18	and on and on. I mean there has to be a point in this
19	process where it has to end for the sake of this town
20	and surrounding area it has to end. This is the third
21	time you're reviewing their decommissioning plan. It
22	was rejected twice.
23	MS. TADESSE: The reason it was rejected
24	twice previously was that we have a process where we
25	look at acceptance review which means that do we have

Τ.	enough information to do our detailed technical
2	review? We rejected twice because they did not meet
3	our detailed technical review, so we did not evaluate
4	technically whether or not the application was
5	adequate. We looked at it and said there's not enough
6	information for us to do a technical review, a
7	detailed technical review. Those are the two
8	rejections. It wasn't that we went through the
9	process and evaluated the proposal and it was
10	inadequate. The information they provided was not
11	adequate enough for us to start our technical review.
12	Those were the two basically, rejections.
13	MR. RAKOVAN: If you could introduce
14	yourself?
15	MR. FLANDERS: My name is Scott Flanders.
16	If I could just add to Rebecca's comments. We did
17	reject the previous decommission plans as Rebecca
18	stated.
19	MS. TADESSE: It was three, wasn't it?
20	MR. FLANDERS: Right. Not having
21	sufficient information for us to do a detailed
22	technical review. Now that we've accepted it for the
23	purposes of doing the detailed technical review as Ken
24	Kalman described. As part of that detailed technical
25	review, if we end up rejecting it now, we're rejecting

1 it based on the proposal and the technical merit to 2 the proposal. They can't satisfy our regulations. they can't satisfy our regulations, they, as Rebecca 3 4 stated, they would have to still decommission, but 5 they are going to have to come up with a different 6 proposal because obviously if we rejected that 7 proposal that they had because it can't meet our 8 requirements, then they would have to provide us with 9 different proposal in order to satisfy 10 requirements. So that's the benefit. So it's not time 11 This is an important part of the process. 12 lost. have the benefit of actually doing the detailed 13 14 technical review to assess whether or not what's being 15 proposed now is acceptable and will meet our regulations. And if it is acceptable and meets our 16 17 regulations, then we continue to do the process and we evaluate the environmental impact statements and the 18 decision maker will make a decision based on that. 19 it does not, then they would have to come in with a 20 different proposal. 21 How about telling them they 22 MS. WILLIAMS: have to remove it? 23 24 MR. FLANDERS: Certainly if the result is

that it's denied, that was something that they would

1	have to they would likely need to consider. Again,
2	the process is that they would propose an alternative
3	approach of decommissioning and we would evaluate that
4	to assess whether or not it meets the regulations.
5	MR. RAKOVAN: Hold on. I'll get to the
6	other questions.
7	Sir, if you could introduce yourself,
8	please?
9	MR. McCOUCH: Kevin McCouch from
LO	Cumberland County. A question for you. The
L1	contaminated materials that will result from the
L2	cleanup of the processing buildings on the 67 acres
L3	that they've asked to have for unrestricted release,
L4	where does that contaminated material go, left on site
L5	or does it have to be taken off site to another low-
L6	level dump?
L7	MR. RAKOVAN: And you are speaking about
L8	the plan that they've proposed, correct? Okay.
L9	MR. KALMAN: The material that is in the
20	process area that is not quite as affected, that
21	material is all removed now to the storage yard and
22	that is now part of the pile.
23	MR. McCOUCH: So it stays on site?
24	MR. KALMAN: Right.
25	MR. RAKOVAN: I saw a couple more hands.

I saw one back here. Sir, if you could introduce 1 2 yourself, please. 3 MR. SHANE: My name is Jeremy Shane and I 4 live at 335 Catawba Avenue. I want to know a little 5 more about the baghouse dust. I want to know what in, if there's 6 it's stored any danger of 7 containers bursting or breaking and having the dust 8 being spread by the wind until the cleanup process is 9 done. Right now, the baghouse dust 10 MR. KALMAN: is essentially piled. Unfortunately, I didn't have a 11 better picture of it, but it's sitting amongst the 12 It looks like a pile of sand scattered 13 slag pile. 14 around. As far as airborne, I really don't know 15 exactly how much of it is airborne. What I talked about last week was that NRC 16 17 inspectors have been going out to the site. Shieldalloy has TLD batches at 16 locations here on 18 19 the site. The NRC inspectors go out. We check the TLD batches with independent measurements. 20 We look for exposure around the site. And so far we have not 21 found anything exceeding the limits of the boundary of 22 the site. 23 24 MR. SHANE: So you're saying it's not stored in any containers, it's just there like in a 25

granular form?

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MR. KALMAN: Just piled up, yes.

MR. RAKOVAN: Okay, a hand here, sir.

MR. BARSE: Perry Barse. I live in Vineland. A quick question. Maybe this is something you can let us know at some point in time. How many of these different types of processes such as we're going through tonight are going on nationwide right now? That's one question.

How many different municipalities or corporations or businesses are going through this very process?

I'd also be curious to find out at some point in time, I know you don't have that information with you tonight, but what has been the result of these various hearings on these different sites around the country? I'm sure NRC is the body that handles all of these. I really would be curious to see how many have been involved. How many are currently going on and also what have been the results? T think it. would be very interesting for our region to know exactly what the results of these processes are. know there's different circumstances for different situations. I think it might be good for our residents to know basically what happens with this

process.

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MR. FLANDERS: Just a slight clarification.

Are you speaking specifically of the decommissioning process, decommissioning activities?

MR. BARSE: Yes. Again, I'm a CPA by trade, so I don't know what the exact technical terms are, but processes of this sort where municipalities or districts are left with serious health problems regarding nuclear waste. I believe NRC would be the agency to handle all of this, correct?

MR. RAKOVAN: That is correct.

MR. BARSE: I think in generic, general terms, how many have you handled? How many are currently in process and what have been the results of this? Again, I know it's not scientific, but it might be good for people to know what could possibly be expected from the process.

MR. FLANDERS: I don't have the numbers top of mу head, but had we decommissioning process and I look to Rebecca to help me with some of this. We have at least 16 or 17 the decommissioning reactors, power reactors in process for which they're going through a similar approach where they have to decommission the facility and cleanup to satisfy our regulatory requirements.

1 | 2 | so 3 | sir

There's at least another 43 or so or 35 or so complex, what we consider to be complex sites, similar to this that have issues such as groundwater contamination that are also going through the decommissioning process and being evaluated to assess whether or not the cleanup can satisfy our regulatory requirements.

And then we also have what's called research and test reactors that are also going through the process. So there are quite a few number of facilities that are currently going through the decommissioning process. And they have to satisfy our regulatory requirements for various levels of cleanup, whether it be an unrestricted cleanup or a restricted cleanup as is the case here. And we evaluate that and assess whether or not they can satisfy our regulatory requirements.

So there's a number of activities going on in the process as described by the staff, has us look at detailed technical issues, both on safety and environmental standpoint. We assess the impacts. We assess whether or not they can satisfy our safety regulations and make a decision as to whether or not they adequately cleaned up the site.

MR. RAKOVAN: Yes, if you could introduce

1	yourself, please?
2	MS. BONO: Christina Bono. I have two
3	questions.
4	MR. RAKOVAN: If you could speak up a
5	little bit. They're having problems hearing you.
6	MS. BONO: One question is why did it get
7	this far? Why can't there be some form of a
8	containment right now to get this cleaned up? The
9	longer it sits out, the longer we're all subjected to
10	everything.
11	The second is what happens if Shieldalloy
12	bankrupts? They Chapter 11. Who gets the bill? Do
13	citizens, do we have to pay for the cleanup?
14	MR. FLANDERS: You asked a number of good
15	questions. Let me take them, attempt to take them one
16	at a time.
17	How we got here and whether or not the
18	current condition is in a safe configuration. As was
19	mentioned earlier, and we also have our regional staff
20	here, we have regional inspectors who go to the site
21	to look at the current condition and as we said also
22	we collect measurements of data to assess whether or
23	not the material in its current configuration is
24	maintained in a safe state, so we've been doing that

for some time. We continue to do that and we'll

continue to do that as part of the process.

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So at this time, as it's currently configured our inspectors have indicated it's in a safe state. So that addresses the current condition, in its current form it's safe.

The issue of financial assurance, and bankruptcy, is part of our safety review, to ensure that sufficient funds are there to decommission the site. And that's part of the evaluation process that we look at.

In terms of the -- how the financial assurance is set up, the structure of the plan, I in speak to that, we're the process evaluating that, but as part of our evaluation process, we look to see if there are ways to protect mitigate the impact associated with against or bankruptcy. So that will be part of our evaluation.

MR. RAKOVAN: Did you have a follow-up?

MS. BONO: Is there a bond establishment?

MR. FLANDERS: Right, now, we're looking at part of the process of financial assurance. It can take various forms. I'm not sure what the exact form is in this case or have we agreed to a particular form. So that's part of the evaluation. I think that information we provided is part of our review.

MS. BONO: Thank you.

MS. MAVILLA: Yes, my name is Sue Mavilla.

MR. KALMAN: Excuse me, if I could just add one thing. What happens in financial assurance is until we get closer to coming towards the end of our review process and having a better feel for what the decommissioning activity is going to be, we really don't know exactly how much money is going to be needed for that. So that's why, the financial assurance, we'll have to get decided as we go further into the review process.

MS. MAVILLA: My name is Sue Mavilla, 600 Drive, Newfield. I've been a resident here for about 30 years. I chose to move to Newfield from North Jersey where there are refineries and a lot of different corporate business. I chose Newfield 30 years ago and the question I have is I think NRC has a responsibility to this town to return this town and to return the land to where it was in 1955. I personally don't care how much money it takes. I don't care what the engineers are saying. I believe that this land should be the way it was in 1955 when Shieldalloy moved into town.

I have to tell this room that I was a supporter of Shieldalloy in the 30 years that I've

lived here. I'm embarrassed that they've left us with this mess. I believe you're talking about land that they own on the other side of town that has nothing to do with this. I think their assets have everything to do with this and I think the NRC should look into the rules and regs or whatever will allow them to attach any assets that they have right now so that this can be cleaned up, moved out of town.

The community, the legislators, everybody has advocated that we want it out of town. And I think it's Shieldalloy's responsibility and I think it's NRC's responsibility to find out whatever is in the regs they can attach whatever assets they have left and basically clean it up. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. RAKOVAN: Thanks. Just any more clarifying comments on the presentations? And by the way, for the people sitting in the back, there's almost an entire row of seats available up there near the front, if you'd like a seat.

If you could introduce yourself, please?

MS. MARCYNIUK: Yes. Barbara Marcyniuk.

I've lived here for 13 years. I just want to support
the lady before me. If I will leave a trash on the
street, I would be put in the jail, fined and I will

1 have to clean up after myself. With Shieldalloy, they are not allowed even to clean up? This is ridiculous. 2 3 Another thing. I would love to ask you, 4 all of you, if you will put yourself in our shoes here 5 in Newfield, then maybe you will try to understand us better, what we are coming from. 6 7 8 Thank you. 9 (Applause.) Hi, my name is Sue Birch and 10 MS. BIRCH: I've been a resident of North Vineland all of my life, 11 a potential home owner for Newfield, coming up at the 12 end of the month here. 13 14 I want some clarification on what you That's some of the comments 15 consider safe levels. 16 that you've been giving us about what is actually 17 stored on the property currently? I know that there are considered safe levels of contamination in food 18 19 products that are produced. Where do you come up with your safe levels and how many illnesses are considered 20 safe for your statistics? 21 MR. FLANDERS: One of the activities in 22 order for us to evaluate what's exactly a safe level 23 24 in our view is we go through a rulemaking process and

we establish rules and regulations. They govern what

we consider to be safe. And that rulemaking process is fairly extensive and it includes a public comment and public participation process and documentation of the rule, the bases for the rule and also for major rules such as the license termination of the rule, includes an environmental impact statement which says a full assessment and provides a basis for how we determine what is an appropriate level to meet in order to be safe.

So our rulemaking process, it's not that we pick an arbitrary value to determine what is safe, we actually go through a rigorous process to establish a regulation, based on scientific information and evaluation as well as the impacts associated with that rule and its implementation to establish rules considered a safe limit.

That process was actually done for this license termination and I don't know if we have it on our website or not or if we can provide it to folks, but there's a whole basis document that establishes how we came up with the limits we did for the license termination rule and in the environmental impact statement it also describes that which you can look at and better understand as to how we reached the conclusion with the limits that we have, are in fact,

1 safe. So it's a process that we go through to It's not something that's done in an establish it. 2 3 arbitrary way and it requires public input as part of 4 the process to establish that as well as input from 5 other expertise from other federal agencies as well in the process. 6 7 I think right now, I think we're getting into some of the public comments which are valuable to 8 9 us as we look at the scope of the environmental impact 10 statement. So it may be useful, unless there's a very specific clarifying comment we can give on a 11 particular aspect of the presentation, to really move 12 into the comment section because what we're hearing is 13 14 valuable information for our environmental impact 15 statement. 16 RAKOVAN: Yes, I agree, and as I 17 promised, I wanted to try to stick more to the yellow cards tonight. 18 19 We're going to go ahead and start going to the pile of comments that I have. Is everybody okay 20 with that? I just want to clarify. 21 22 Okay, hold on one sec. We're going to start with Freeholder Director Rainier. Would you 23 24 like to come to the podium? Thank you, sir. MR. RAINIER: For the record, I am Douglas 25

Rainier, Director of the Cumberland County Board of Chosen Freeholders and I am here tonight representing our board and Cumberland County's more than 150,000 residents. Also Senator Sweeney asked me to represent Gloucester County Freeholder Board. He had a previous engagement and had to leave.

Let me first of all give thanks to the Commission for holding this public hearing and allowing ample opportunity for those impacted by this odious plan to be heard.

I know many, many people wish to comment, so I will keep my prepared remarks as brief as possible, while still touching on some key considerations which must be brought to the attention of those charged with resolving this storage issue.

I am providing the Commission with resolutions that were passed unanimously by the Cumberland County Board of Chosen Freeholders, the Cumberland County Economic Development Committee and the Cumberland County Planning Board, all in total opposition to the proposal submitted by Shieldalloy Corporation. I would request those documents be made a part of the official record.

We are also in the process of soliciting other resolutions from Salem County, Cape May County,

Atlantic County, as well as the South Jersey Freeholders Association and the New Jersey Associations of Counties. Let me be clear and unequivocal concerning

our collective distaste for the proposal by Shieldalloy to leave this radioactive waste product in its present place. This is especially true in light of the fact there are other options at facilities designed to store these materials safely and at a price that is not unreasonable when balanced against the hazard they present to this area.

Should this plan be allowed to stand, who is most threatened besides the residents of the Borough of Newfield and Gloucester County? The answer is the residents of Cumberland County who live downstream of the watershed of the Maurice River.

Let me tell the shills of Shieldalloy we will be unrelenting in our opposition to yet another toxic attack on Cumberland County. We're damn sick and tired of fending off noxious attempts to use our section of the State of New Jersey as a waste bin for undesirable materials.

(Applause.)

For the past 20 years, we've been fending off predators who would use and abuse us for their

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1	personal profit. First, an attempt was made to place
2	a hazardous waste dump in Maurice River Township. It
3	did not happen.
4	Then, there were those who wanted to churn
5	our beautiful rivers with garbage. It did not happen.
6	Attempts were made to lure Fairfield Township into
7	accepting a low-level radioactive dump. It did not
8	happen.
9	The State even wanted to place sexual
10	predators in Cumberland County. Again, it did not
11	happen.
12	Now, as we also face those who want to
13	dump VX nerve gas remnants in the Delaware Bay, we
14	also face this prospect of tainted, radioactive soil
15	left upstream. I tell you, it will not happen.
16	(Applause.)
17	We, as a county, will use every resource
18	and every method available to us to protect our
19	citizens and our environment. Tell Shieldalloy to do
20	the right and proper thing, to exercise corporate
21	responsibility and not to waste its time and money on
22	a scheme which we will never accept.
23	Thank you for your time and consideration.
24	(Applause.)
25	MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir. Freeholder
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Magazzu.

MR. MAGAZZU: Thank you very much, and I will not be repetitive of my colleague.

I am a Cumberland County Freeholder, but probably more to the point this evening in about a month, I'll be President of the New Jersey Association of Counties which means I will be speaking for all of the county-elected officials in state.

And I can assure you that I will bringing to bear that organization's strength and resources to oppose this ill-thought out plan.

A couple of folks spoke and I found it interesting. There's a lady who has lived here for a long time and someone who has been here very recently. This is an area where we all chose to either stay or come back because of its pristine nature, because we love the environment.

That doesn't mean we don't like good, economic development. God knows, I've been an advocate of that in my own county. But we expect corporate responsibility. And clearly, in this instance, there was an absolute lack of corporate responsibility.

And as my friend, the Director indicated, in many Administrations, Democrat or Republican,

there's been an indication to try to dump things on South Jersey. That time is over. It's not going to be tolerated any more.

It may have been because we didn't have the bodies, or we didn't have the brains, or we didn't have the energy, but I can assure you, that the elected officials and the residents, more importantly, of this area, have the brains and the energy and will not be run over by an irresponsible company.

I was struck by the response, a very good question was asked about the bond. And I was struck by the response which was we just don't know. Well, let's understand what we do know. We do know that there's radioactive contaminants that have the opportunity to have a half life for literally a million years. We know that.

And what we also know is that the NRC has experience in similar circumstances throughout this country.

This is part of your business. So there are other cases that are similar. So I would urge you and I'm going to make this a formal request that I will be expecting a response to and this gentleman has my information, I would urge you to do a study of the most similar situation right now and demand that a

1 bond be posted, and ensure if it means to go Federal Court in order to show cause, to ensure that 2 3 money does not go off shore. What we cannot afford in our respective 4 5 communities, is 4 or 5 or 10 years of hearings and 6 considerations through which time the corporate 7 leaders who did all of this, drained the financial 8 essence of the company so there's nothing left. 9 then it puts the burden on the federal taxpayers and 10 with competing interest we become low on the totem pole. 11 So tomorrow, tomorrow, some action should 12 be done, and I have to believe that a tool exists 13 14 where the assets can be preserved, so that they cannot be squandered in the interim, so that they can be used 15 16 for the cleanup. 17 As a final point, this record should be tomorrow or as soon as it's a permanent condition, be 18 19 forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's Office. Somebody Somebody should go to jail for a 20 should go to jail. long, long time. 21 22 (Applause.) 23 I'm former prosecutor. 24 inconceivable to me that criminal acts were not

conducted, that laws were not broken for us to have

1 this type of consequence. 2 final point is that this is 3 emotional issue, not only for the people of Newfield, 4 but as the Director, as I said, for South Jersey, 5 because of the aquifer, because of the impact. And you should know and to the extent, my 6 7 guess is, there are counselors or attorneys from 8 Shieldalloy in this room, you should know that the 9 resolve will not change tomorrow, next month, next 10 year or 10 years from now. All of South Jersey will be together on 11 this issue. 12 Thank you very much. 13 14 (Applause.) 15 Thank you very much, sir. MR. RAKOVAN: 16 Mayor Westergaard. 17 MAYOR WESTERGAARD: Good evening. As the Mayor of this community, let me set forth as plainly 18 19 as I can that the desire of the Borough of Newfield is for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's review 20 process to end with one conclusion, leaving the 21 material on site is totally unacceptable. 22 unacceptable in terms of the cost benefit analysis you 23 24 must conduct. It is unacceptable in terms of a

comparison as to removal costs compared to benefits.

1 It is unacceptable in terms of the restricted use It is unacceptable in terms of the long-2 3 term needs of the project oversight to protect the 4 community. 5 Simply, in а word, the plan in 6 unacceptable. Robert Lane, the CEO of Deer Company, 7 recently wrote about the standard of review used at 8 his company. It is a standard which I hope guide your 9 actions. He said no smoke, no mirrors, no tricks. 10 Straight down the middle. It means no exaggeration. No disassembling, just the real deal. 11 I was struck recently by a statement by a 12 spokesman for Shieldalloy that there may be a danger 13 14 of removing the material out of Newfield. Our country 15 is loaded with failed landfills and storage sites that do not stop contaminants leaking into the environment. 16 17 The past failures include Hazelwood, Missouri, Shattuck site in Denver, and Shpack Landfill in 18 19 Norton, Massachusetts. Excuse us for not wanting little Newfield 20 to join that list. If it is dangerous to remove it, 21 it is more dangerous to leave it in our town. 22 (Applause.) 23 24 Our state VP said this weekend, they doubt 25 the plan this weekend meets the state's standards.

totally agree that the NRC cannot accept the plan when the state has not yet made a decision.

We were already aware of a migrating chromium plume at Shieldalloy. They claim the material does not dissolve easily, and they can cap the waste to stop it from migrating with the rain water. There is no plan that we will be satisfied with or will accept to ensure if the cap cracks, have some guidance because of Shieldalloy's contamination, downgradient from Shieldalloy, has already been designated as a well restriction area requiring mandatory connections to water systems.

The past legacy of Shieldalloy has not been kind or fair to our community. The determination that the NRC, that the protection sustained over a long time period is not achievable, should be your final conclusion. It would be terrible if at the end of our process, our residents are left with yet another battle to remove this massive contamination. Any cost benefit analysis which concludes that the dangers to health and safety, plus the existence of a viable alternative of shipping the material off site, outweigh financial of doesn't the concerns Shieldalloy, is it in word again, unacceptable.

I want to express the need of your

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analysis to include costs left out of the Shieldalloy plan. These include sampling of surface water and ground water, security monitoring, cap and fence repair and replacement, the devastating impact on property values in the region if the material remains, the danger of a clean up of groundwater in the event of cell leaks. Your agency calls it a safety net. We call it a disaster.

On and off soil sampling, sediment analysis of the Hudson branch, stormwater sampling of run off from the site pile, and groundwater modeling The Shieldalloy plan is not of the plume. Excuse me. The continued submission and only course. rejection by the NRC of their plans continues to provide an economic windfall to the company by delay. Even your projected two-year review of this newest plan means the borough and region will remain at risk.

I understand that the NRC cannot dictate removal, but you must accept the simple fact that Shieldalloy has an alternative. The waste can be safely and quickly excavated and remove the secured containers without danger. One year from the start of a project, we will have a clean property and safety for our area. If you will, that's what I call an acceptable plan.

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(Applause.)

MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir. Newfield Councilman Jim Milton.

MR. MILTON: Hello, my name is Jim Milton.

I'm a Council member in Newfield. First of all, I'm

very proud of our mayor, Mr. Westergaard. He deserves

another hand. He's been very, very -- has worked very

hard at bringing this over the last few years.

(Applause.)

A particular thanks for allowing me to help you work with this, and God bless our legislators, because without them we wouldn't be here tonight if this plan had been approved last year. And I can guarantee that that would have happened. So there is some people have really worked really hard, especially the legislators.

People need to know -- there's one simple thing, there's a lot of things that are going to be said here tonight, and there's one fact that I want to bring out. The company has hired some -- the company has hired the largest public relations firm in the country, pretty much. The one that McDonald's uses. And this is a public relations/lobbying firm. And they have had little success here in New Jersey, as you can see from the legislators here tonight and last

week. But it seems like they've had some success in Washington, D.C. If you were here at last week's meeting, you can see that these people here, I mean, they're very knowledgeable and respectable. But they come off with -- they're defending this company on every question that's brought out here, and that's not just me. I think everyone in the room would agree with that. And why, I don't know. But maybe -- I just question the fact that by hiring the largest lobbying firm in the country, was that a wise decision for Shieldalloy? They spent of money doing it, I don't know.

And last of all, you see this ugly handout. This is for a citizen's group in the area. There's a website, there's a wealth of information that you will find there and if you go there often, if you want to get involved with the group, please do. But also you can read. If you don't want to get involved or you have information that you don't want to bring forth publicly, you can leave it there on the message boards and what have you. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir. Steve Schultz, from Senator Lautenberg's office.

MR. SCHULTZ: I'm Steve Schultz, I'm a South Jersey Director for Senator Lautenberg. Senator asked me to come out and make a brief statement. He wanted me to make sure that I thanked the Free Holders, the Councilmen, and the Mayor for opposition of their continual this. Menendez for particular, thanks to Senator his opposition, and their hard work on behalf for all the residents in Newfield and Cumberland County Gloucester County. Here is his statement:

Ι would like to express my strong opposition decommissioning plan recently to the Shieldalloy regarding submitted by its Newfield, New Jersey. During last week's meeting, the public voiced their opposition to the plan and described the past and present environmental impact of town. the site on their They described the particulate that flows through the air and lays on their homes and in their cars. They talk about the many instances of cancer that they feel are directly related to the mismatch at Shieldalloy. concerned about the groundwater and do not want their health and the health of their families put at risk. These are all valid concerns which must be considered plan is set in motion. before the final

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The focus of tonight's meeting was
supposed to be the environmental impact of the
decommissioning plan. I am very concerned that this
plan may put the health and well-being of the
residents and the fragile eco-system surrounding the
site at risk. At the previous meeting, members of the
public educated on nuclear materials informed the
audience that radioactive slag will take anywhere from
500,000 years to 14 billion years to break down.
Shieldalloy's plan calls for the site to be closed and
monitored for 1,000 years. However, the NRC readily
admits that the site will be contaminated well beyond
that time frame. This plan is not in the best
interest of the citizens of Newfield.

No cost benefit analysis can accurately account for the environmental and health risks that this community faces for potentially thousands of years. I urge you to support a decommissioning plan that is protective of the health of Newfield's residents and of the environment and one that includes a removal of the slag. Thank you for your time and consideration.

(Applause.)

MR. RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir. I would

like to introduce for comments next. U.S. Senator Robert Menendez.

(Applause.)

And Senator Fred Madden, from the Fourth Legislative District of New Jersey.

(Applause.)

SEN. MENENDEZ: Thank you very much. Good evening. I appreciate the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission holding these hearings. I am here in

Newfield borough to voice my concerns about something that I consider an incredibly important issue, and I appreciate being accompanied by Senator Madden who has voiced his concerns to me as well as other officials representing both the county legislative district as well as the municipalities.

Several months ago, Senator Lautenberg and I wrote to Chairman Klein of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and asked him to hold public hearings on the Shieldalloy decommissioning plan as soon as possible, and I greatly appreciate the fact that we are now having those hearings. As I know the Commission's staff are certainly aware after last week's hearing, this is an issue of tremendous importance to the local community and the state, and one that I have been following closely since being

given the honor of representing New Jersey in the United States Senate.

I have read much of the material enjoined with my staff in Washington, and I am not a scientist, so I am not going to talk about the details of the Shieldalloy plan and its deficiencies. I will leave that to others who have made the case against such a plan. But as an elected representative of the people of New Jersey, I want to join my voice in vigorous protest whenever a company proposes to skip town and leave its toxic garbage behind.

This is not simply about one large pile of radioactive waste. This is about a fundamental principle. New Jersey is not a toxic dumping ground, and if you make a mess, you better be prepared to it Twenty-six years ago yesterday, up. President Carter signed the comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, which is far better known as Superfund. behind Superfund was simple, straightforward, and Polluters should pay for cleaning up their toxic messes, not the public.

But ten years ago, something changed. A different leadership in Congress allowed the fees levied on corporations to expire and the Superfund

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trust fund was gradually whittled away. A few years ago, it went bankrupt and tax payers are now forced to pay the full funding cost of cleanup sites where the responsible party cannot be found or no longer exists. Worse yet, the current Administration has slowed the program down. We are cleaning over 80 Superfund sites a year in the late 1990s, now barely reaching 40.

Taxpayers are not only paying financially to clean up these sites, they are paying with their health as families drink polluted water and children play in contaminated soil. Now I know that we're not talking in this context it relates to the as Commission about a Superfund site. That's already -it's a Superfund site, but in a different context. This is particularly, however, relevant here, because Shieldalloy has been a Superfund site for over 22 years, with extensive contamination of the soil, river, and groundwater by chromium and other toxic Shieldalloy has been cleaning up since the compounds. late 1970s, as they should. But there is no denying that the residents of Newfield have been exposed to a serious health hazard for quite some time, one that still lingers to this day.

I am aware of concerns in the community that a cancer cluster may exist here and those

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concerns need to be investigated. While I understand that this is a separate issue, I think it is relevant to mention it because on top of this existing hardship, the community has experienced, it is simply too much to ask them to also accept a 30 foot high pile of radioactive waste that will supposedly need to be monitored for a thousand years.

Ι believe the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has to take into account the well-being of the community in making the decision to accept or reject this plan. And there is absolutely no benefit for the people of Newfield in allowing this pile to stay, which is why it is unacceptable to force them to be stewards of this for a millennium. The idea that companies can simply sweep problems under the ruq or, in this case, under a pile of dirt - and call it a day is not the way that this country should do business, and certainly not something that should be approved by the NRC.

Just last week, a Shieldalloy spokesman said the company's decision to leave the material here was not based on economics, but on the public interest. I find that hard to believe. They want the people of Newfield to be content to live near this radioactive waste for a thousand years because it is

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so harmless, but say they don't want to transport it because of the threat of an accident that would expose people to the material. They can't have it both ways. If the material is so dangerous that it should be transported, then it certainly shouldn't be encased in Newfield. If the material is safe enough that you wouldn't mind your children playing next to it, then there's no reason not to move it. It seems obvious that this is truly a question of economics, and the people of this community should not be forced to pay because a company is unwilling to do so.

It seems to me that if we start down that road, if the Commission accepts that proposition, then what we will have across the landscape of the country is a series of sites which was never, I think, within the policy, domain, of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to permit, a series of sites where the responsibility can be left behind by a private entity left and shifted to the taxpayers of this country. That is the wrong statement to make as a public policy.

For me, these hearings are not about the technical details of Shieldalloy's plan. They are about the principle of the matter, and, more importantly, they are about the interests of the

people of the Borough of Newfield, the Township of Franklin, the City of Vineland, and the Counties of Gloucester, Cumberland and Atlantic, as well as the State of New Jersey. The principle we would set by approving this plan would be a very dangerous one. would say to polluters that they can take the cheap way out. That we will not hold them fully responsible for the messes they create. And the interests of the people would not be served by accepting this plan. would not be served by cordoning off a portion of their town for a thousand years. It would not be served by adding one more threat to already an contaminated environment.

The mission of the Federal Government is to serve the public's interest, and in this case the right decision to me is clear. I urge the Commission to reject this plan and force Shieldalloy to clean this site up right. Let us do it right. Let us do what is in the public interest. It is not to leave a contaminated site for a thousand years even capped as is proposed by this plant. It is to clean the site up and to appropriately dispose of it in an appropriate site. That's what I hope the Commission will determine. I will be vigilant as you pursue your deliberations and we look forward to the right

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Thank you very much for the opportunity.

(Applause.)

SENATOR MADDEN: Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to just publicly thank Senator Menendez for his commitment to South Jersey. I have dealt with the Senator now for a number of months, actually almost a The reality of it is simply this. He has year. embraced the need, partnered with Senator Lautenberg. Suffice it to say that we need their voice to lead us in Washington because that's where the decisions are I would simply say to clone an old qoing to be made. strong voice, their think with commitment and us staying together in New Jersey, we look to move mountains. We look to move mountains of slag someplace where it truly belongs.

(Applause.)

SENATOR MADDEN: There's a whole lot that goes on and every week that goes by another story comes out. I recently received a call regarding a report, an agreement the State of New Jersey made regarding a bankruptcy claim with the Shieldalloy organization and I was presented with this information a couple of days ago and followed up with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and what

you'll find is there was a bankruptcy claim Shieldalloy back in the early `90s and in order to get out from under that bankruptcy claim, there was a recommendation as to how to move forward financially and was simply a financial decision on Shieldalloy's part in some kind of negotiations with the federal and the state governments and just basically a bankruptcy claim. And it's the position that the Shieldalloy or the parent company, that that was also an environmental remedy claim and decision It's the position I will tell you now as early also. as this evening again from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection that that agreement back in 1997 if you recall it, a white agreement, in no way represented the State of New Jersey's commitment or agreement to a remedy solution for the slug and the slag in the low level radioactive waste that's here.

You will probably hear more of that as it starts to become more public and I'm expecting that the -- I'm going to call on the Department of Environmental Protection Commissioner to come out with a public statement and position on that just so we keep clarity within our people. I believe strongly in leadership that one of the biggest damages we can do to our people is not keep them totally informed.

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And it's my goal to keep you totally informed in a timely and most honest and accurate way that I can regarding the decisions and the discussions that take place under the dome in this capital city of Trenton. That is my personal vow and commitment to you. It has always been that way. We are in this together. We need to know the truth and you need somebody to be able to do that. I expect to be that person and I will do my best.

For Senator Menendez and Senator Lautenberg, their partnership in this issue They are two tremendous gentlemen and I paramount. look forward to continued stewardship with them on this matter. Please keep my legislative district My partner, Assemblyman Mayer, who was here informed. the other night had lost his grandfather. He passed away this morning or Assemblyman Mayer would be with me today.

So please stay in touch with us. Email us. Write us letters and calls. Keep us apprised. If you have questions on articles that you read, don't hesitate to pick up the phone. And again, the most straightforward, honest and timely answer that we can give you, that's our vow or our commitment to fight for this cause. But we have to move this pile out of

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here. It's absolutely ridiculous and I just hope that honesty and the sincerity of the people Newfield and the surrounding area comes through for the NRC and much like the Senator said, this is really kind of like, reminds me, a slippery slope to take small slag piles and start letting them sit in little towns for millenniums is just a very, very bad policy from either a health or environmental protection sense, for either not just Newfield or Southern New Jersey, but it just doesn't make sense even on a nationwide basis and I think the government needs to step up and see that and do what government's doing, leading the people and giving us the services at a governmental level which we've become accustomed to as American people. So let's stay together, keep our prayers and just stay the fight. May God bless each and every one of you as we move down this path. Thank you.

(Applause.)

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you gentlemen. I'm going to continue on with the cards as I have them. Just to point out, it's about 8:40 p.m. So we have an hour and some change to continue with comments. If you could keep it concise, it would be great so that everybody that wants to speak as a

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chance to do so. If you just agree with something someone else had said and you just want to refer to what they said, that's great. It keeps things brief. If you have something specific to the environmental scoping, please share that with us. But if you could keep your comments down to a couple of minutes, hopefully that will allow a chance for everyone to come up and have a chance at the mike.

Craig Minarich, would you like to come up to the podium or would you like the hand mike?

MR. MINARICH: My name is Craiq Sure. I just have a few comments. Minarich. The first one, I want to basically reiterate what the Mayor said. The economic analysis that he did is in a word just They basically don't take into woefully inadequate. account they make the effects of losing the taxation sort of industry there and the fact that there's low level waste site, what they are а proposing there, they are going to be hard-pressed to find any industry that's going to want to move in next door.

We talk about a thousand years, but last time, if you were here, we mentioned that a thousand years was just a measure to see how things go. That place is going to be radioactive from now until the

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end of time. So there's not going to be a time where we're going to get it back where it's going to get better and basically it's lost revenue for the Borough of Newfield forever.

One time in which it actually had and the plan which I thought was a little interesting is they claimed that they feel that there's a chance that property values are going to actually increase as a result of them making the engineering of the cap look more aesthetically pleasing. I don't know about you guys but I really don't buy that.

The other thing is right now what we're doing is we're going to plan for this LTC plan which was originally designed for uranium mines basically. The whole idea is you're out in the boonies in the mountains, covered up, walk away. You're okay. the Commission really considers the fact that Newfield is not in the middle of the boonies. I have some friends who might argue that, but there's a lot of It's a small community and this isn't people there. really the right application of this rule and it little bit closer about their strikes them а application of that rule.

Then the third comment I have is last week you made the comment that resurgence in the nuclear

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power industry, uranium is going up higher in demand and one of the comments that was made was Shieldalloy looked into the possibility selling this to somebody for its uranium content and that the fact that the price of uranium would have to go up by a Well, there's a recent article in factor of eight. the Wall Street Journal that actually made similar comment that it has actually happened. there's been an 800 percent increase in the price of uranium since 2001 and based on that, if the original analysis which I'm assuming they probably would have done around 2001 or 2003 said that things had to go up by a factor of eight to make it worthwhile to sell it to somebody and right now last week, the Wall Street Journal says the price has gone up over 800 percent. I think there's a real good case here for having Shieldalloy reanalyze this.

Speaking with the staff a little bit earlier, I understand that's part of the process that they will be looking at that in current day dollars which really gives us a little bit better hope that they will find that there's a better alternative out there other than just leaving it here for Newfield. That's it. Thank you.

(Applause.)

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FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you sir. Ed Norr from the Green Action Alliance.

MR. NORR: Good evening. My name is Ed Norr, Chairman of the Green Action Alliance. We're a small environmental health group out of Williamstown, a neighbor next door here and our concern is of course with the people of Newfield.

To start off with, our position is we're in opposition to any plan that leaves the material here in Newfield. There's a concern that we don't solve problems by putting Bandaids over them. Shakespeare once said, "All the world's a stage and we are the actors." I think tonight we have sort of a similar situation here.

I don't think Shakespeare ever thought about radioactivity but the concern I have is wondering if the stage here is set for the people in Newfield to be pacified by certain information. I don't know and I don't want to take this as a slight to the NRC, but I'm really concerned whose side the NRC is really on. The reason I said that is if I came in late to the meeting last week I would have sworn that some of the speakers up here were actually from Shieldalloy and one reason with that is that it seems that as I went through information over the past week

everything is pointing to cost analysis.

My question is who are we trying to solve the issue with, Shieldalloy or the people of Newfield, the people of Cumberland, Gloucester, Atlantic and South Jersey area? There are issues here that need to be resolved.

It's tough shoes to come up here after
Senator Menendez who did an excellent job, Senator
Madden and one of the concerns that we may look at is
is the NRC's regulations equipped to be able to take
these sites and do what is right because right now, it
seems that the polluter is running the show here, not
the NRC. The NRC is going to review what's happening.
You know that's like going to the henhouse, the
farmer, and asking about the wolf, "How are we going
to better protect this henhouse" and he's going to
say, "We're putting the wolf at the back door." One
day the farmer comes out and there are no hens left.
The next day he comes out, the wolves are gone.

The concern is do we have a -- do we have a process in this country that's going to protect all the people from the cut, cap and run of the polluters. I don't think we're seeing it here right now. Everything I looked at on the websites and all looks at the LTC which is the long-term control plan. This

is not what's necessary here. We spent a lot of time. 2012 we're looking at. The concern is do we have that time available while the dust is still blowing in the area, while the slag is still sitting there.

Who knows how long the contamination? The interesting thing with the dust contamination from an environmental standpoint which is my field is the fact that the dust, you could put dosimeters on the fence, you could stick something around the site, but that doesn't tell you the whole story. The dust could be throughout the township. People could be breathing it for years and years in the past.

That's why I think when Senator Menendez, you know, in the Nevada cancer cluster, I think he's absolutely right. There are issues here that need to be looked at aggressively. Shieldalloy is not a good neighbor. A good neighbor company, yes, they may have paid their taxes, but a good neighbor company doesn't leave domestic doom and walk away from it.

There was a lot of questions I had. I will send them through an email and in our report because I don't want to take the time here to go through the questions. But they're involved and some of the concern has to deal with what is the makeup of the dust. Is it just the dust or is there chemicals

within that dust because there are certain issues with the plans that they submit that they seem to think that they have a relationship with the NRC that's going to put the plan about capping it into effect. There's no question about it. I'm concerned about that. Everything I looked at shows that they've blown over this one and only option.

What are the real options? Cap and go.

And what does that do for Newfield? A thousand year plan is an embarrassment to the intelligent and the normal citizen. We don't look at things with a thousand years. A foreseeable future - hundred years. What do we go and look at in a thousand years? In thousand years, the price of a dollar, I did it quickly just looking at escalating it, there's no concept available. We don't even know if money will be around in a thousand years and with the way global warming is and the Bush Administration, we don't know who is going to be around.

(Applause.)

MR. NORR: But the concern I have that we're looking at uranium. We're looking at thorium. We're looking at ionizing radiation but maybe low level and the question was asked how low is a safe level. I think we all kind of know and, in fact,

without going into detail the low linear threshold -MR. SUBER: Threshold values.

MR. NORR: -- values and those are very important because really whether we talk about what values are or are not there is not safe level radiation at this point. And any doctor would come out and tell you that, you'd have a lawsuit in a second. The concern is that as you look at the effects that this plant has in the past, in the present and if the NRC allows this material to stay onsite, the future, there's a serious concern for the men, the women and the children of this area. There is no question about it.

We cannot afford to have this material sit on the site when it can be removed and taken to a site in Utah by Envirocare and disposed of properly. isn't that the way we're supposed to look at things in As a contractor, as an environmental the future? if Ι did some of the things specialist, Shieldalloy did I'd be probably on video from some prison out west trying to tell you what the concerns are here.

But it seems that they can do this and get away with this and the question is why has it -- There was a question earlier of why has this gone on so

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long. Why has all this material sat on this site?
Why hasn't some of it been removed? And why hasn't
this company taken the responsibility that it needed?

The last thing I would want to wrap up and said is this isn't a question about economics versus the environment. This is about the people of Newfield, the people of South Jersey. Where is their concern shown in the cost analysis? That's what I want to ask the NRC. When you do your cost analysis, where do you plug in the factors of the people of Newfield, the children of Newfield? Putting a fence around an area and turning your head doesn't solve the problem. It will only create more and, throughout the country, is that the probable long-term concerns of putting Bandaids on all these issues?

That's why I say that the NRC has to go back, look at its regulations, tell Congress we need We need to have a backbone to go in there to change. and tell Shieldalloy and companies alike that "Listen. Give us your option, but we're going to tell you what you're going to. You're under our guidance. You're a licensee to us" and yet right now, Shieldalloy is dictating that we'll do this or maybe we'll bankrupt. We need a better commitment from federal agencies the protection of everyone, to ensure

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1 especially Newfield. Thank you. 2 (Applause.) 3 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you, Mr. Norr. 4 John Paladino. Would you like to come to the podium 5 or would you just like the mike? I'm a resident of 6 MR. PALADINO: Yes. 7 Newfield 62 years and I just have one question. are you continuing to let them pollute the area with 8 9 the slaq pile there and this dust that's just laying 10 Why are you allowing this to still happen? FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Can someone answer 11 12 please? MR. HOLIAN: Yes, Bryan Holian, Region I, 13 Division Director, Material Safety. I have two 14 15 So I'm glad to get to the comments to make. 16 microphone on this. I want to make another comment in 17 general. We are not allowing them to pollute the site, you know, right now. There was a question 18 19 earlier and I went back and talked to the lady about inspections that the NRC does regularly at the site 20 and they're within federal limits. I know some of you 21 saw an NRC inspector with a picture last time with a 22 meter on the slag pile. So I want you to know those 23 24 inspection reports get done. Water samples are taken.

Dosimetry are taken. They are well within federal

limits.

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The question was answered also on why if it was to be decommissioned why that would also be done and kept within federal limits. There are a lot of questions tonight about are those federal limits right or not or is that the right choice and I understand those questions. But the NRC is here to enforce the regulations that we have.

And that broaches into the second comment I had in general and I think it was a councilman who made it earlier and one other gentleman referred to it and it was that the NRC is being influenced by public relations firms or that the NRC is talking as if they are Shieldalloy employees and I maybe can understand those perceptions in some way, but I want to tell you that's not the case. We are public servants. to make sure that you know that we have an Inspector They are independent of General Corps that looks out. They come under Congress and you all have the NRC. the right to call up the Inspector General and you can call him up and say, "I think Brian Holian said something wrong or lied to us. I think the inspection staff from Region I didn't so something in accordance with the regulations." I just want to let you know that's available. We do not live to be that

influenced by licensees. We live to enforce the regulations. I just wanted to make sure the public just knew that aspect because I just wanted to make sure you knew that and I know you might get it in a perception one way, but I wanted to make sure that we're here to enforce regulations.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Ernest Alvino.

MR. ALVINO: My question has been answered.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Your question has been answered. Okay. Ken McCouch.

McCOUCH: Good evening, everyone. MR. Several comments. I would like to ask the NRC when they're going over their scoping project here, the evaluation, that they certainly consider the economic impact on the housing values, on the industrial values here in this area. As previously stated, whether the values go up, there is always going to be a public perception in this area of a radioactive dump. wants to move next to a radioactive dump or to put industry on a 67 acre site where they have a half mile away this radioactive site because nobody here can tell us now or in the future what's going to happen in a thousand years. You all don't know. None of us know.

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1	I would also like to point out that this
2	sits on a stream that feeds into the upper Maurice
3	River. Just downstream there is a superfund, Vineland
4	Chemical. The arsenic from that site has migrated
5	down the river into Union Lake. I don't think anyone
6	here can tell us again now we're in the future what
7	acid rain might do that radioactive material if it's
8	left onsite or if there are any other heavy metals or
9	other contaminants that the acid rain may allow to
10	leach into the Cohansey Aquifer or into the Maurice
11	River and I'm not sure if the NRC knows but the
12	lowest, I'm sorry, the lower Maurice River below
13	Millville is designated by the Federal Government as
14	a wild and scenic river. There are several active
15	bald eagles nests on there. It's inconceivable to me
16	you would allow a radioactive dump to remain on the
17	site that feeds into a wild and scenic river. Thank
18	you.
19	(Applause.)
20	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: I'm told that Mayor
21	Parson would like to speak next.
22	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Barse.
23	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Sorry?
24	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Barse.
25	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Sorry. I was passed

that to me as talking was happening. I apologize.

MAYOR BARSE: No problem. Good evening. I'm the Mayor of the City of Vineland. Barry Barse. On behalf of myself and my colleagues and the Municipal Government of the City of Vineland, I want to reiterate our position in support of our neighbors in Newfield. Approximately two and a half months ago, I was out on a ball field just adjacent to this building with Senator Sweeney and Senator Madden and many of the legislators from the districts that are part of the Newfield process here and we let the Delaware Valley know our concern and I will tell you again also through resolution of the Vineland City Council and letters of support we will continue to be there for the residents of Newfield in Gloucester County and, of course, the City of Vineland. tell you very clearly as a lifelong resident Vineland the suffering that North Vinelanders particular have suffered for well over three decades as far as the residue, the results, of activities that did not take place in our city. We have a good idea But we've been fighting those. where they came from. We've been working through these problems and we will continue to do so to support Mayor Westergaard and the good people of Newfield.

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And again, I'm not here to sing to the choir. Many have done that tonight, all in the right spirit. But we're here to support you. We'll do whatever we need to do to help out but in listening to some of the testimony from the NRC, and I appreciate their forthrightness in trying to do the right thing, but just two questions came to mind. One was with the particulate site which is sort of scary to any resident in that it's nice and comforting to know that there's ongoing testing I believe that is going on and monitoring of those particulates. But there's no cover-up. There's no tarp or anything of that nature.

My question would be, and again we've had similar issues in my city that we since have gotten resolved with the EP, but when you're dealing with particulates that are very suspect or subject to going into the atmosphere, every day that problem I guess gets a little smaller because every day the wind blows that pile gets smaller which I guess maybe that 10,000 year thing or a thousand years, whatever it may be, perhaps that problem will be gone some day.

But what happens on the day you're monitoring and all of a sudden, oh my gosh, we have a problem here. How long has the wind been blowing?

How many particulates have gone into the air? How

many Vineland and Newfield and residents of this area are breathing that? Today we have a problem. We haven't it for months, but today we have a problem. That day do we put a tarp on it? Do we get nervous? Do we get concerned? What do we do? Again, it's a rhetorical question, but it's something worth thinking about. The day we have a problem do we tell the wind to stop blowing? What do we do? I don't know. I get told I'm a CPA. I don't have the engineering stuff, but it's something to think about.

And the other piece is again, Mr. Suber, I guess it is, I enjoyed your presentation, but we know what we have in the borough of Newfield with these nuclear wastes. We know what we have there and we can speculate about 60 some acres of real estate. We do a lot of economic development in Vineland and let me tell you something. This is what it is and it's not going to be something that's going to be looked at in a positive vein by any stretch. Again, I'm not an engineer but just doing a lot of economic development.

I think we need to handle tangible problems that are in front of us first, not bury them, not think about them. I'm worried about those particulates. What happens the day we find out that

there's a problem there? We throw up our hands and say we have to figure out something while everybody is breathing it all over South Jersey, all over the Delaware Valley. A bout of wind could create a lot ill wind for a lot of people.

Again, I've had the good fortune to be the mayor for the City of Vineland for the past six and a half years. You prepare yourself for different activities and different eventualities that you have to face as a leader. This particular issue was the second issue I faced. I never thought I would have to deal with it. The first was 9/11 which was the problem for all elected officials in office, a national tragedy, and we all dealt with it the best we could and we came together as Americans to do the right thing.

The second, and again, not to be melodramatic but to have to worry about a nuclear waste dump on our northern border is just astonishing and just flat out scary. That's what we're dealing with now and we're here to tell you nothing is acceptable except total removal of this dump as far as my residents are concerned.

(Applause.)

MAYOR BARSE: We stand behind Newfield,

our legislators. It's really scary when you have to talk to residents and talk to good people and say a nuclear dump that's out in the open literally a few hundred yards away from our northern border with all the issues we've had over the years. It's just scary and we have to do something about it. We are here to support this effort in any matter or form we can. God bless each and all of you and let's keep up the good fight. Thank you.

(Applause.)

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you, Mayor.

I'd like to point out that it's about 9:05 p.m. My

last card count said that we had about 14 people yet

that wanted to speak. So again if you could please

keep your comments short and to the point, we would

appreciate it. Stina Capano.

MS. CAPANO: Hello. My name is Stina

Capano. I live in North Vineland. No one asked me if they could put a test well in my front yard. I had no voice. My voice is now for all the people who have gone down because of the cancer. Okay. We know it's there. I have it in my household. There isn't a household that you talk to that hasn't had somebody that has died or has had cancer.

I plead with the Commission to do the

1 right thing. When you make your decision, think of your children playing in that dirt. Think of it as 2 3 your family and please use your voices. Thank you. 4 God bless. 5 (Applause.) 6 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you very much. I believe it's Perry Barse. 7 8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: That was the mayor. 9 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I quess I did 10 have a card for him. John Nordberg. MR. NORDBERG: I think I want to comment 11 that I'm trying over again. When they pick on the 12 NRC, I think they're picking on the wrong people. 13 14 believe the NRC represents us in their capacity as 15 engineers and people to work with statistics. I reviewed the disk that was given out 16 last week and there is all kind of calculations that 17 nobody unless they were physicist in nuclear energy 18 19 would understand any of it. But their calculations are probably right. The right thing to do is probably 20 eliminate radiation and I'm not talking about the low 21 It's just the concept of saying it's radiation 22 because I think they agree that it's probably more 23 24 dangerous to smoke a cigarette than this dump.

But the dump is a problem because of,

first of all, decommissioning and there's going to be a dust problem. There will be traffic on our roads. Our roads will be torn up. Wondering who will be overseeing because there's approximately by my calculations and I'm only a dummy that did this work but basically I think there's around 17,384 yards of material for the encapsulation of 636 X 246 area and would be approximately 33 inches deep. By statistics, if you had \$5 million work that there's probably five debts accumulated by OSHA standards.

But the other question I have is because of the fact in this tape in reviewing it, I see a thing in there that says in a bankruptcy court in New York, there was \$5 million and some oddball cents for a stock remediation set aside, \$750,000 trust account for the NRC to monitor and control this thing for the next thousand years and \$6 million loan capacity for bankruptcy court insurance and that's in this disk if everybody -- I spent five hours going through this thing. So I think my numbers are right but I could be wrong. Because that's one of the things, I wanted to make sure that this is being handled in the courts right now.

I have a real, you know, like a comparison to living where I live. Just out of curiosity, I

bought a house four years ago and a coincidence happens with this pile. The elevation of this pile is an elevation above sea level of 100 feet according to their work that I read on this tape. It's elevation 100 to ground area, elevation 100 to elevation 105. My ground at my house is 100 by coincidence. finished floor of my house is 99.96. My house is 35 This dirt pile is going to be 30 feet foot 9" tall. tall and my basement is ten feet below this and if the area annual rainfall is 41 inches per year by this tape but in 1996 we had a rain storm in South Jersey with 16 inches in Mays' Landing. It busted road dams that stood there since probably almost 100 years from that 16 inch rainfall. There was lakes that were effected. Houses were flooded that weren't even thought that you could do it.

We see the Delaware River flood that you people were to go up to there in Bucks County in the last three years, they've had water five foot in -- I forget the name of the hotel but five foot up in elevation to this restaurant that's been rebuilt three times from floods. I don't know if we could ever have this in South Jersey because nobody knows what's going to happen 100 years from now and this is some kind of a plan for a thousand years we have to consider.

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But I would like to know if these facts are true about this bankruptcy and if that's the money that's been assigned because then that's probably going to have a bigger effect because like you say, you have an ALARA problem which is a protection for the people saying it's as low as being reasonably achievable. I think what Shieldalloy is doing is seeing how they can get rid of this pile as low as reasonably acceptable to them and who can get it passed.

And one other thing, in the future, who knows what kind of toys are children are going to have and when I was a child here, there was a dump and a gravel pit on Grubb Road that only had a hill that was like maybe 12 feet tall. It was a challenge for me to ride over there and ride on that hill. I wonder how many kids are going to think that 30 foot hill is a place to go snow riding, snowboarding, in the future, going to have four wheelers, guad runners. How many police officers are going to have to take it into account in keeping these children off of it in the future because our toys have improved from me having a bicycle I had to built to people having \$9,000 motorcycles for their children.

That's the only thing I have. Nobody

1 knows what kind of toys we're going to have, what kind of things our children are going to have, but I think 2 we have to protect our children and the thing to do is 3 4 to get rid of this pile. Thank you. 5 (Applause.) FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: 6 Thank you sir. Tom 7 McKee from the New Jersey Sierra Club. 8 MR. McKEE: Hello. My name is Tom McKee. 9 I'm representing the New Jersey Sierra Club and I just want to read a brief statement here. The Sierra Club 10 feels that the NRC already has enough information to 11 make a decision on this application. 12 Sierra Club objects 13 The to the 14 considering a license for a radioactive waste landfill 15 that is designed to discharge to one of New Jersey's most important aquifers, the Cohansey. 16 This aguifer has been designated by the United States Environmental 17 Protection Agency as a sole source aquifer. 18 19 designation is reserved for groundwater supplies that are recognized by the US EPA as a vital community 20 water supply. All federal agencies are supposed to 21 target these for special protections. 22 The United States Geological Survey has 23

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Shieldalloy's activities,

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1 radioactivity in the groundwater above the 2 drinking water limit. This alone is a basis for 3 rejecting the Shieldalloy plan. 4 It's time for the NRC to start listening 5 to our federal agencies, to the state agencies, to the counties, to the local governments, who are all saying 6 7 that 30 years of pollution from Shieldalloy is enough. 8 The New Jersey Sierra Club says that no further 9 consideration of this plan should be given. Two more 10 years of review are not needed. The NRC is well positioned at this point to say no now. 11 Thank you very much. 12 (Applause.) 13 14 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir. 15 Frank Capese. Good evening. 16 MR. CAPESE: 17 Jersey counsel for Energy Solutions in Utah and I am going to provide a statement, Lance, and I am going to 18 19 give it to you and I want to make sure you get it on record. But I'll just summarize from our 20 company's statement that was provided to Shieldalloy 21 back in October because I think it's relevant to your 22 discussion and I would ask you to consider it. 23 24 Energy Solutions has reviewed Shieldalloy Corporation's decommissioning plan Revision 1 dated 25

June 30, 2006. Additionally, based on the inquiries of public agencies and the media, we wanted to renew our effort for the cleanup, transportation and offsite disposal service for Shieldalloy radioactive slag, ash and soil material through a turnkey cleanup. Based on Shieldalloy's decommissioning plan, our company has offered a turnkey price and the reason we bring it to you there seems to be some difficulty with the Vineland Daily Journal and some of the other papers in reporting an inaccurate number.

The number that the company has put forth is \$33,056,000. These are fixed costs for a turnkey, all-inclusive site cleanup with offsite disposal of material. In essence what the company is saying is that within one year of the commencement of the operation the site can be cleaned and the material removed to Utah.

I would just add a second point to that.

One of the public relation people referenced by the company has made reference to the fact that in his opinion it would be dangerous to remove the material. EnergySolutions takes exception to that. EnergySolutions has more than 30 years of experience in transporting, packaging, licensing, managing and shipping or products.

1	The statistics provided today to me by the
2	company is that our estimates are that we transport
3	more than 70 percent of the large radioactive
4	components moved in the United States. So we would
5	respectfully submit to the NRC that in fact should the
6	determination be made at some time in the future to
7	remove the material the assertion that it would be
8	done in a dangerous manner is in fact erroneously. In
9	fact, the company stands by their recommendation that
10	in fact they can safely remove the material. Thank
11	you.
12	(Applause.)
13	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you, sir.
14	Joseph LeShat. He left? Okay. Lawrence Thomas.
15	Lawrence Thomas going once. Okay. I guess not. John
16	Lisi.
17	MR. LISI: Who is the highest ranking
18	official here today? You are, sir?
19	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: The highest ranking
20	official here today?
21	MR. LISI: Yes sir.
22	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: That would be Scott
23	Flanders.
24	MR. LISI: Okay. Mr. Flanders. The
25	question is this has been going on for five years.
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How much longer will this take to get this resolved?

MR. FLANDERS: I think as we stated earlier in the meeting we originally looked at the decommissioning plan a few times and rejected it as having sufficient information first technical review. Just recently, I think it was October, October of this year, they finally submitted a decommissioning plan that we felt was sufficient for us to begin our technical review and that the folks have laid out a time line to review that technical review and we're going to work to meet that time line and it looks like it's a two-year time period to do the technical review and make an assessment as to whether or not the staff believes that the plan is either adequate and meets regulations or inadequate and does not meet the regulations. So it's going to be a two-year process for us to complete our review. From that point forward depending upon the outcome of the review, the rest of the process as it was laid out would take, I think, as was described by Ken 2011 for the entire process implemented.

I think Ken can clarify that and then if it's not complete, then they would have to resubmit a new decommissioning plan and we'd have to evaluate that. So I think we've laid out the time lines. We

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1	need to do our technical review in order to assess
2	whether or not they meet those regulations. We need
3	to do our environmental impact statement so that we
4	can communicate to you, the public, what we see as the
5	environmental impacts from this proposed action and
6	get your comments on that environmental impact
7	statement. So we need to carry out those activities
8	as structured by our processes to ensure that the
9	appropriate consideration is given to make a good,
10	sound decision.
11	MR. LISI: Okay. 2011 is sort of
12	incredible to me. A followup question is with this
13	long time line that you have how concerned are you
14	personally that Shieldalloy will not be prepared to
15	fund this process however it is decided.
16	MR. FLANDERS: Part of the process is
17	looking the financial assurance to make sure they can
18	carry out the activities required to decommissioning
19	the site safely. So as a part of that process we look
20	at ensuring that we have financial assurance that
21	adequately would decommission it and that's an
22	important piece of the safety review. I don't know.
23	Rebecca, do you want to add?
24	MS. TADESSE: The decommissioning plan

will not be approved until they fulfill the financial

1	assurance and once the financial assurance part of the
2	review has been approved, that's basically they would
3	have the money to complete the project. So in the two
4	years that we're going to take to do our technical and
5	environmental reviews, part of that review is the
6	financial assurance. By the time we approve, if we
7	approve the DP, the decommissioning plan, there will
8	be a financial assurance in place. We will not
9	approve it until we have that assurance in place.
10	MR. LISI: Now if they claim bankruptcy in
11	the meantime, what happens?
12	MS. TADESSE: John.
13	MR. HALL: It's already being allocated
14	now.
15	MS. TADESSE: It's allocated. I mean the
16	money is allocated so far to do the activity that they
17	have submitted. But if there is other issues in terms
18	of bankruptcy, I would have to defer to
19	MR. LISI: Please. Can someone answer
20	that please?
21	MR. HALL: Yes. Hi. I'm John Hall, NRC
22	attorney. I don't know if I can answer your question
23	directly or specifically but our process is set up so
24	that part of their decommissioning plan has to include
25	what's called a decommissioning funding plan. We've

1	reviewed the decommissioning funding plan as part of
2	the overall DP review. We're early in the process.
3	We can't make any conclusions at this point on what
4	would happen if Shieldalloy later claims bankruptcy.
5	It's a hypothetical and I'm sorry we can't answer that
6	right now. We're in the process, the early process,
7	of doing our review and we don't have any indication
8	at this point that Shieldalloy will later declare
9	bankruptcy.
10	MR. LISI: What does the law say with
11	regard to the subject here?
12	MR. HALL: Excuse me?
13	MR. LISI: What does the law say with
14	regard to the subject? Take the hypothetical
15	question. If they were to claim bankruptcy before you
16	decided on a binding, what would the financial
17	implications be for the cleanup?
18	MR. HALL: I haven't looked into that. I
19	can't answer the question.
20	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Can we get back to
21	him with that information? Is that something we can
22	get back to him on.
23	MR. HALL: Yes, that's a foremost question
24	on our mind.
25	MR. FLANDERS: We will. We can get back

1	to him on that point.
2	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay.
3	MR. FLANDERS: I think it also should be
4	added
5	MR. LISI: Thank you.
6	MR. FLANDERS: in previous cases where
7	we had to deal with bankruptcy when in the bankruptcy
8	court the NRC as part of the decommissioning process,
9	they were a party to the bankruptcy and had some
10	negotiation or part of the negotiations in terms of
11	assessing which assets could be set aside for
12	decommissioning. We can provide further clarification
13	on the process in more detail, but in this case I
14	think there are previous other cases where when the
15	decommissioning process enters bankruptcy, the NRC was
16	a party to that bankruptcy proceeding in trying to
17	carve out assets along with other creditors if you
18	will to try to get assets for decommissioning.
19	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Sir. A quick
20	question here?
21	MR. NORDBERG: Yes. I made a statement in
22	my report in that disk that I reviewed that was given
23	out by the NRC for decommissioning in Appendix J I
24	think it was, there are 52 pages on bankruptcy court
25	hearing. It's already done in these numbers that I

111 said. There is \$5 million for stock pile remediation set aside in the bankruptcy court. There's \$750,000, a trust account for the NRC. I don't know if these numbers are right because it's just part of this tape and \$6 million and some odd dollars known capacity which gives them a total of \$11,750,000 plus or minus and it's already in the New York Bankruptcy Court which is 52 pages which I was going to print out in case it came up tonight, it's part of this right here (Indicating.) for you people giving out information. MR. HALL: Yes. I'm aware of the agreement. I think that what you're settlement referring was an agreement as entered into back in Keep in mind that that was four years before 1997. Shieldalloy announced that it was going to submit

decommissioning plan to us. We are looking at that settlement agreement but I can't say at this point what if any effect that will have on the ongoing process.

Just to clarify. What you MS. TADESSE: read was the licensee's application where it says that million in place for this they have \$11 decommissioning and we're looking at that and that is correct. There is \$11 million set aside but we look at it to make sure if there is any additional money

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that is necessary or anything that we feel is not adequate, we will look at it. That \$11 million that they've said they have it I makes you wonder whether or not to fulfill to the proposed action would it be enough and is it exactly where it's supposed to be. So that's the applicant's submittal and we look at it internally to make sure we agree with their submittal.

MR. NORDBERG: But my question is if they've already gone to court and had this taken care of with these because I didn't write down all the names, but the State of New Jersey was part of this bankruptcy also. NRC had to be part of this that had to go to this court hearing I'm assuming because somebody in the bankruptcy court hearing, it's just not words. It's a plan for them how to handle their bankruptcy.

MS. TADESSE: Yes.

MR. NORDBERG: And it's already been done in a New York court and I don't know how it would stand up. It would be against the NRC and that was my question when I made my original thing. Is it protected by their bankruptcy thing that they've already proposed which means that you're stuck with \$11 million and then the taxpayer is stuck with the rest.

1	MS. TADESSE: I think we're looking at
2	that.
3	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I think we're
4	about Sir, we've passed your question and if you
5	have any further questions afterwards, I think we can
6	Hopefully someone will be around to talk to you.
7	There had better be. I have six more commentors here.
8	I'm going to try to get through them. We'll start
9	with Dawn Pennino.
LO	MS. PENNINO: Yes. I'm Dawn Pennino. I
L1	was born and raised in
L2	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: I'm sorry to
L3	interrupt. If everybody could please give her your
L4	attention. If you're going to have side
L5	conversations, if you could take them out to the hall.
L6	I want to make sure that everybody could hear her make
L7	her statements. Thank you.
L8	MS. PENNINO: Really it's a comment that
L9	I want to make. I want to put it on the record. I
20	was born and raised in Newfield. I left for a very
21	brief amount of time, came back to live on property
22	next to my parents' house which is the street right
23	adjacent to where Shieldalloy is. That would be Rena
24	Street.
25	A brief history of my family. I have had

a grandmother who passed away from a brain tumor who lived on Rena Street. I had a brother who has, he's still living, but he was diagnosed with a sudotumor when he was three years old. I have, thank God, a son who survived a brain tumor at two and a half years old. I myself am living with a brain tumor right now. I'm not sure if they were cancerous. My son's was not. My brother's was not. Mine, thank God to this day, is not.

But the main thing that people need to know, I did speak to the doctors in Philly where we took my son, is none of these tumors were related. So that they were definitely not genetic. It has to be environmental. Now Shieldalloy is there. That is a main concern. That's going back to 1955. My grandmother passed away in 1975.

My concern is it's not just cancer. There are other factors. I have lost a lot of very dear friends to me and at a very young age. I have lost a lot of family members. I am begging you. At the last meeting, there was a statement made by your people that you were not responsible to a health study and to look into this. I beg of you. This is a very, very important for the people in this town.

Like it was stated last week and it was

1	stated tonight, there is nobody in here that can say
2	they were not affected by a cancer or unfortunately
3	brain tumors is a very, very big think in this town.
4	Now I don't know. I'm not a scientist. I don't know
5	if it has anything to do with that, but I think it's
6	an issue that needs to be addressed because I want to
7	stay here with my family. I want to continue to raise
8	my family here and it's funny. Most people when they
9	are growing up they can't wait to get out of here, but
10	they can't wait to get back in here to raise their
11	family. I mean that's a statement anybody will tell
12	you.
	Co Tim dugt begging you on behalf of my
13	So I'm just begging you on behalf of my
13	children. My whole family lives on that street and I
14	children. My whole family lives on that street and I
14 15	children. My whole family lives on that street and I beg of you to please do the health study or whoever it
14 15 16	children. My whole family lives on that street and I beg of you to please do the health study or whoever it is that needs to do the health study, then you need to
14 15 16 17	children. My whole family lives on that street and I beg of you to please do the health study or whoever it is that needs to do the health study, then you need to push that button and to follow up on it and to take
14 15 16 17	children. My whole family lives on that street and I beg of you to please do the health study or whoever it is that needs to do the health study, then you need to push that button and to follow up on it and to take that into consideration when you make your decision.
14 15 16 17 18	children. My whole family lives on that street and I beg of you to please do the health study or whoever it is that needs to do the health study, then you need to push that button and to follow up on it and to take that into consideration when you make your decision. Thank you.
14 15 16 17 18 19	children. My whole family lives on that street and I beg of you to please do the health study or whoever it is that needs to do the health study, then you need to push that button and to follow up on it and to take that into consideration when you make your decision. Thank you. (Applause.)
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	children. My whole family lives on that street and I beg of you to please do the health study or whoever it is that needs to do the health study, then you need to push that button and to follow up on it and to take that into consideration when you make your decision. Thank you. (Applause.) FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you very much.

incredible amount of articulate comments and I'm

really reiterating. But I quess to repeat is to drive In mid December of 1993 which I might the idea home. add is peak holiday obligation time, the NRC held a scoping meeting just like this one with the purpose to encourage public involvement. It was not held in Newfield and most neighbors like myself found out about it and the extent of the pollution Shieldalloy by reading about it days later in the So at least you have taken a step in the newspaper. right direction 13 years later to hold the meetings here in town.

communication Your says that recent tonight you are scoping "what actions, alternatives and impacts to consider for the NRC's EIS" which is required for the decommissioning plan. While the NRC has said it will take a year to do a detailed assessment of the proposed plan, the public here is at disadvantage since comments to the plan requested by mid March of `07 from a community that at present has no expertise in interpreting such a plan and I respectfully request that we have more time to independent, do to have some independent some expertise here.

So this is what I think the residents here and many of my friends and neighbors who are not able

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to attend tonight are asking the NRC to consider in its scope and you state in your guidelines here for the scoping meeting that under No. 3, Alternatives to Evaluate, include proposed action and no action. That's the extent of it. I think the alternative to cap the waste is not "no action" but rather to -- The alternative to capping the waste, is not "no action" but rather the alternative is to haul away to a remote licensed facility and that the NRC needs to strategize and you've heard this again and again from this gentleman, really needs to strategize legal ways to enforce Shieldalloy's financial responsibility for a thorough cleanup.

So we say do not approve the proposed decommissioning plan, deny the license amendment which is an unprecedented step on your part and do not keep Shieldalloy's license in "timely renewal" which you have been doing for the past 13 years even though all the while they did not have sufficient funds in escrow for cleanup or a feasible decommissioning plan which are both required for holding such a license for handling radioactive materials.

And finally, last week you stated that your charge was the safety and protection of the public. Then redeem your past actions which allowed

this corporation to accumulate such massive amounts of radioactive waste by figuring out the safest way that Shieldalloy can remove it and please do that within two years not 13. Thank you.

(Applause.)

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FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you for your comments. Jerry Jessick. He left. I'll apologize before I say this name for slaughtering it, but my Polish tongue can't get around it. Tammy DiGioia. Thanks for the aid.

MS. DiGIOIA: Hi. My name is Tammy I'm a resident of Newfield and I have a DiGioia. Number one, Shieldalloy is not just couple questions. a little tiny company and everybody is picking on They're part of a large multi-national corporation and we've heard considerations about the financial part of this that that's a concern and I don't see how that it should be. They also have another facility in Cambridge, Ohio. Are you people Can you tell me what are the aware of that? differences similarities between this and decommissioning and that decommissioning and what the results were?

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Do we have anyone who could speak to that at this point? Robert, if you

1 could introduce yourself please. MR. JOHNSON: I'm Rob Johnson, NRC. 2 We 3 are aware of the work that has been done at 4 Shieldalloy in Cambridge, Ohio. Just some main 5 comparisons that you asked for. We understand that similar slag from a similar process was generated at 6 7 that site. We understand a part of the settlement 8 agreement was that EPA and the State of Ohio approved 9 the plan for capping and leaving that slag in place 10 and we understand that that capping is virtually complete at this time. 11 They also in addition to capping the slag 12 are using a possession only license under the State of 13 14 Ohio's licensing authority. So there's a similarity between the approaches that Shieldalloy has virtually 15 completed at their Ohio site and the proposal for here 16 in Newfield. 17 MS. DiGIOIA: So are there any concerns 18 19 that they're going have the to costs decommissionings, two monitorings, not just here in 20 Newfield, but also in Cambridge, Ohio? 21 I understand that they have 22 MR. JOHNSON: completed essentially their capping and all. 23 24 MS. DiGIOIA: But you still have to Is that also for a thousand years? 25 monitor it.

1	MR. JOHNSON: The same amount of time and
2	I don't know the particulars about how they're funding
3	that or what kind of financial assurance that the
4	State of Ohio has but it would be compatible with ours
5	because when we transferred regulatory authority to
6	the State of Ohio their approach for regulating was
7	concluded to be compatible with our regulations.
8	MS. DiGIOIA: And also I just wanted to
9	point out that as the other lady was saying that the
10	NRC has said that first and foremost public safety is
11	the goal here. You have to be able to look me in the
12	eye, every one of you, and tell me that there's
13	absolutely no chance of any danger whatsoever to any
14	of my children or you have to make them move it out.
15	They can't leave it here if there's any danger
16	whatsoever to anybody's children or anybody's family.
17	Thank you.
18	(Applause.)
19	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Thank you. Carol
20	Paladino.
21	MS. PALADINO: Hello. I'm speaking as a
22	resident of Newfield. I'm also speaking as a mother
23	and grandmother of families that are being raised here
24	in Newfield. I have two very young granddaughters.
l	

My daughter and son-in-law chose to live in Newfield

1 because my daughter grew up here. We are a very warm 2 community. Everyone knows everyone else. Families. 3 Children do leave but they do come back to raise their 4 children. 5 Ι very concerned about what is happening to their bodies. Their bodies are smaller. 6 7 They absorb all kinds of materials much more quickly than adults do. Their metabolic rate is much faster 8 9 than ours are and there is going to be some health effect there. 10 I know you're not concerned about health effects, but we are. 11 And I also -- It just came to my mind as 12 I was thinking as you were all speaking I read my 13 14 granddaughter Dr. Seuss's book called Horton Hears a 15 Horton is an elephant who hears voices coming Who. out of this little cloverleaf flower and he's the only 16 17 one who can hear the words coming out of it. No one will believe that he can hear this, that there are 18 19 people there. Well, we are Newfield. We're that little 20 flower. We are here. We are here and 21 we're going to keep telling you that we are here. 22 want to be safe. We want it to be a safe and 23 24 healthful community for all of us. Thank you.

(Applause.)

1 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: I have a possibly on 2 this card, but John Nessel. MR. NESSEL: 3 Yes. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Possibly goes to 4 5 yes. Excellent. MR. NESSEL: You have to satisfy my 6 7 curious, I mean, my curiosity insomuch as because you 8 granted the decommissioning claim for Shieldalloy in 9 Ohio, this one here is going to be based on other 10 information that you're not quaranteeing Shieldalloy that they're going to get a decommissioning plant 11 approved here. Is that correct? 12 TADESSE: We look at the site 13 MS. 14 decommissioning plan for Shieldalloy in Newfield and 15 we are not quaranteeing Shieldalloy at all that we 16 will approve it because of Ohio. We do not look at 17 Ohio's decommissioning plan. Ohio is an agreement The state looked at it and the EPA looked at 18 state. 19 So we were not involved with the Shieldalloy in We are looking at the Newfield as its own. 20 Ohio. I'm sorry. Why wasn't the 21 MR. NESSEL: NRC involved the Ohio decision? 22 MS. TADESSE: When a state decides to be 23 24 agreement state, basically what we do 25 relinquish our authority to the state to manage the

1 radioactive materials and anything that is produced, their license. They decommission everything that has 2 3 do with our regulation and they need to be 4 compatible to us. 5 As New Jersey indicated a week ago, they are planning to be an agreement state which means that 6 7 we relinquish our authority to the State of New Jersey 8 when they become an agreement state and they will be 9 responsible to regulate radioactive material in the 10 State of New Jersey. So Ohio had -- I don't know the year that 11 they became an agreement state but they became an 12 agreement state. We review their programs annually or 13 14 biannually to make sure that they're compatible with 15 our regulation. But they have the authority to 16 regulate radioactive materials except the nuclear 17 power plants which is always within the jurisdiction of NRC. 18 19 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okav. I have a question from the front row. 20 MS. DiGIOIA: Hi. I'm Pammy DiGioia, 21 Just one more question about the agreement 22 Newfield. Last week, I believe somebody was here 23 state thing. 24 from the EPA and they said New Jersey is going to

become an agreement state in two years.

1 MS. TADESSE: There is an representative from New Jersey. 2 3 MS. DiGIOIA: Is that -- We're becoming an 4 agreement state in two years? MS. GARDNER: Hi. 5 I'm Pat Gardner, 6 Manager of the Bureau of Environmental Radiation in 7 DEP and New Jersey has sent the NRC a letter of intent 8 to become an agreement state. That was sent this year 9 and it usually takes states somewhere between three to 10 five years to become an agreement state. kind of the time table we're on. 11 MS. DiGIOIA: So if this isn't completed 12 by the NRC in that time table, by the time we become 13 14 an agreement state, can the EPA take over or is it because this is already in the works it's in the hands 15 16 of the NRC and that's the way it is? 17 MS. GARDNER: I think part of my comment from last week is New Jersey has our own cleanup 18 19 They're not exactly the same as the NRC. standards. If New Jersey was an agreement state and NRC was to 20 relinquish Shieldalloy's license to us as part of that 21 agreement, this decommissioning plan would not be 22 acceptable to New Jersey regulations as they stand 23 24 now. 25 MS. DiGIOIA: Okay. Thank you.

1 MR. FLANDERS: I would just add one 2 clarification. At the end of the agreement state 3 process, I think it was stated correctly, but one of 4 the things is the NRC would for whatever regulatory 5 authority requested by the State of New Jersey we would relinquish all of the sites and regulatory 6 7 authority to them unless otherwise, unless 8 requested that we continue on with a particular site or activity. So that would be a decision that would 9 10 be made by the state as opposed to the NRC. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. 11 I see a I'm going to go with the one I saw 12 number of hands. first just because I was looking this way. 13 14 MR. McCOUCH: Ken McCough. I still didn't 15 hear an answer though to the question if during the 16 process that Shieldalloy has not been approved for 17 their DP and the State of New Jersey takes over as the regulator do they now review it let's say in 2013 or 18 19 does NRC keep control of it until the process is over? 20 I quess the point I am MR. FLANDERS: trying to make is if the State of New Jersey has been 21 requlate this 22 granted authority to particular activity, decommissioning activities, and we have not 23 24 completed, we can transfer our activities to the State New Jersey. We could transfer that license 25

1 oversight to the State of New Jersey unless they request that we continue on. Is that reasonable? 2 I think the key point is 3 MS. TADESSE: 4 that when we relinquish our regulations we relinquish 5 per class. So New Jersey cannot say "No, I don't want to take Shieldalloy. I want to take source material 6 7 licensee." There's a class of licensee. There is 8 source material license or byproduct material license 9 or special nuclear material license. Those type of 10 licenses are given to the state. The state could say we do not want to regulate special nuclear materials 11 so that stays within the NRC purview. But it cannot 12 be site specific. 13 14 You know New Jersey cannot pick a site per 15 se like Shieldalloy or something else. It has to be 16 a class of sites. So if it's a source material site, 17 all source materials, they would not relinquish their responsibility. So it's a class. It's not a site. 18 19 I just want to make sure that you understand that. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: 20 Okay. I saw a number of other hands go up. I'm going to go to the 21 back and I'm going to work to the front. Sir, if you 22 could introduce yourself please. 23 24 MR. KELTON: Hi. My name is Kevin Kelton, Franklin Township Environmental Commission. 25 The woman

1	from Are you from DEP, Ms.? I'm sorry. Are you
2	from the New Jersey DEP?
3	MS. GARDNER: Yes, I am. I'm sorry. I
4	didn't say my name. Sorry.
5	MR. KELTON: I just have a question for
6	you. Why after all these years is the state deciding
7	to get involved with regulation of nuclear waste?
8	MS. GARDNER: Right now, New Jersey does
9	have regulatory authority over naturally occurring and
10	accelerated produced materials. When a state becomes
11	an agreement state, not only do they continue with
12	their state obligation for our material, naturally
13	occurring. They also take on some of the regulatory
14	authority of the NRC. So what New Jersey's intent
15	would be is to continue with the regulation of
16	naturally occurring and accelerated produced materials
17	and also add to that source, special nuclear and
18	byproduct material.
19	MR. KELTON: So up until now we've never
20	regulated that.
21	MS. GARDNER: We've never regulated
22	Shieldalloy because their license right now is for
23	source specialty, I'm sorry, source material with the
24	NRC. The State of New Jersey does not hold a rad
25	materials license for SMC right now.

1	MR. KELTON: And if that transfer takes
2	place, is DEP standards more strict or less stringent
3	than NRC standards?
4	MS. GARDNER: They're different. Our
5	standards are more stringent in some cases.
6	MR. KELTON: And then other cases they're
7	not.
8	MS. GARDNER: They're probably similar.
9	MR. KELTON: Okay.
10	MS. GARDNER: The NRC has a 25 millirem
11	standard. New Jersey has a 15 millirem standard. So
12	depending on the nuclide they're closer and sometimes
13	we're more stringent. Okay.
14	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I saw some
15	other hands over here. Sir, if you could introduce
16	yourself please.
17	MR. McCULLOUGH: Tony McCullough,
18	Newfield. It's rather apparent that Shieldalloy is
19	going about the country making a pattern of polluting
20	the country. They're doing it in Ohio. They want to
21	do it here. The Federal Government went after the
22	officials of Enron and that was a white collar crime.
23	These people are putting the people's health in
24	jeopardy. There has to be something borderline
25	illegal.

1	My suggestion would be to freeze their
2	assets and start an investigation against these
3	people. Somebody has to be held accountable.
4	Somebody should go to jail. Now if we have to I would
5	suggest that the people of Newfield start a class
6	action suit against each and every one of them, the
7	Shieldalloy and the parent company. Stop them in
8	their tracks. Don't let them go any further. Don't
9	let them get out of the country. Keep them where
10	they're at. Keep them at bay and I'm sure that once
11	that lawsuit settled that lawyer will make plenty of
12	money.
13	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Other hands that I
14	saw up? Sir.
15	MR. NORDBERG: I have a question because
16	I think this site is considered, I guess, low level,
17	low level radiation.
18	MR. FLANDERS: Yes.
19	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: That was a yes. Can
20	you guys please use a mike?
21	MR. NORDBERG: It's a low level radiation.
22	MR. FLANDERS: Yes, it's considered low
23	level radioactive.
24	MR. NORDBERG: In one of your booklets
25	that I didn't have. I was trying to find a page. But

1	somewhere I read that it said low level radiation such
2	as a hospital waste and other kinds of waste that
3	become low level classified are not to be stored
4	onsite. Is that something that's in your brochures or
5	not?
6	MR. FLANDERS: Low level waste can be
7	stored onsite, but the NRC's policy is that low level
8	waste should be disposed of. But low level waste can
9	be stored onsite.
10	MR. NORDBERG: But like hospital waste and
11	all that, I think it's specific to a certain kind. I
12	think thorium if I'm not mistaken used to be a
13	radiation medium for radiology. I don't know if they
14	use it much anymore. But different things. But I was
15	just curious to know.
16	MR. FLANDERS: There are specific
17	requirements as to how the waste could be stored.
18	MR. NORDBERG: Yes. Somewhere in here it
19	says low level. That's why I questioned about the low
20	level is not to be stored onsite in a final storage
21	and they show how it's to be stored like in containers
22	and stuff.
23	MR. FLANDERS: Right. There are
24	requirements in terms of how the waste can be stored
25	and it just has our requirements to ensure that it's

1	stored in a way that's safe and protective of public
2	health and safety.
3	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Got a question over
4	here. If you could identify yourself please, sir.
5	MR. QUENE: Yes. My name is Doug Quene.
6	I just wanted to know how long have you folks been
7	monitoring Shieldalloy. How many years? You are the
8	ones that issued them the license to do what they've
9	done over there.
10	MR. KALMAN: Shieldalloy became a licensee
11	of the Atomic Energy Commission back in 1963.
12	MR. QUENE: Why were they allowed to put
13	a 35 foot high pile of crap in our yard?
14	MR. KALMAN: Well, there were several
15	things. Number one as I mentioned earlier, they were
16	allowed to possess a certain amount of this material,
17	source material.
18	MR. QUENE: But the figure that you gave
19	them that they were allowed to keep I mean over 20
20	years it had to keep climbing. I mean it can't be the
21	same amount 20 years ago.
22	MR. KALMAN: Our understanding is they
23	never exceeded the amounts of materials they were
24	licensed to possess. That was one part. The second
25	part was that the entire time they were in operation

1 they were trying to find a buyer of this material. So that kind of kept it out of the waste category. 2 3 was still like a material of some economic value that 4 they were trying to get off the site in some way. 5 MR. OUENE: But does the NRC feel that 6 they've monitored them properly and let them build up a 35 foot pile in Newfield? It doesn't make sense to 7 8 -- It's not even common sense to do something like 9 that. 10 MR. KALMAN: They operated within their license requirements. 11 Well, who makes their license 12 MR. QUENE: 13 and allows them to do that? I mean you say you've 14 been checking them and monitoring them since 1963. 15 You never had a question about what they've doing 16 I mean this stuff has been blowing in our 17 yards since `63. I mean I know that some of the discoloration of some of the houses on Rena Street and 18 19 the cars. In the night time, there used to be cloud 20 of smoke blowing over this town when nobody was 21 No, it's ridiculous what these people 22 watching it. have been able to do and I mean you guys are supposed 23 24 to be monitoring them. I don't understand it. I mean

I have grandkids and kids and when you go up and down

1 Rena Street, you're not talking just one family that's 2 been affected with cancer. I mean you can take about 3 six or seven families right down the street that all have had cancer in their homes. 4 It's not right. 5 (Applause.) 6 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. We're slowly 7 approaching 10:00 p.m. I see a hand in the back. Ιf 8 you could identify yourself, sir. 9 MR. PRICE: Robert Price. I live in One question. 10 Newfield. FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: If everyone could 11 12 give him your attention please. MR. PRICE: This radioactive pile, the so-13 14 called slag, the pile, how did they come up with the 15 upper licensing for the quantity? Is that by the 16 volume that they see on top? Because we all know that some of that stuff can be heavier than dirt and can be 17 pushing the dirt away. I'm a scientist, but in a 18 19 geology, magna flows through dirt, pushes it and this for slag 20 feet down can it be impeding the 20 groundwater. Is it larger than what they say it is? 21 I was out there working for a company that 22 was crushing the big pieces of slag, taking them out 23 24 of the earth. I wasn't told that that stuff was

radioactive. I have a right to know. Can somebody

answer that? How do we judge how much tonnage was their license allowed?

MS. TADESSE: Their license is allowed in terms of concentration per grams. So what we're assuming is what has come in is still there. In terms of volume, the slag, the estimation -- It's an estimation, right, in terms of how much they have come up with? But the concentrations, it's any time when you have material being shipped to a licensed facility we have an inventory that comes in and says this is what's been brought into the site. So with the assumption that nothing has left the site, this is the value of the concentration that we are looking at.

So in terms of if you're asking me the volume of what the licensee has said when we toured the facility, it's an estimation. They're not 100 percent sure that it's 64,000 or 30,000, the number, whatever number that Ken said, it's exact value. It's an estimation. But in terms of concentration, it's what comes into the site with the licensee is required by regulation that they have to keep a log of the materials. So that's how we're calculating the concentration.

MR. FRAZIER: Somebody raised a question earlier at the last meeting about some of the material

that was removed and taken someplace else that we aren't aware of.

MS. TADESSE: We have put that through our allegation process and we are looking into it. To make sure that that is not the case, we will do an evaluation and the region does our allegation. Any time a comment like that comes in we put it into our process for investigation to make sure that that has not happened. If it has happened, then we'll address it within that process, but we have put that into our allegation process.

MR. FRAZIER: Thank you.

FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. Behind me? Somebody snuck up on me. Okay. Identify yourself please.

My name is Sandy Lobb and I MS. LOBB: live on Hunter Drive in Newfield. I would just like to go back to Mr. Quene's comments a little bit and have it clarified to me that if Shieldalloy was given licensing from the NRC is there no type of monitoring vearly basis that you come in? Whose responsibility would this be? I mean I realize we're way after the fact and I've had devastation in my I don't know if it's because of that or not, but is there no monitoring on this plants

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1	companies that you give licenses to?
2	MR. HOLIAN: Yes, Brian Holian, Region I,
3	Division of Nuclear Material Safety. Yes, there are
4	inspections that we do onsite and I don't know if you
5	were here for the first meeting. One of the pictures
6	we put up there was an inspector just seven months ago
7	with his RAD meter on the site and verifying fence
8	boundary dose limits. So I gave a little bit of
9	information to a couple of people who had similar
10	questions and I'll do that to you also for some
11	inspection reports that cover those from year to year.
12	MS. LOBB: From the time they were
13	licensed, how often was this regulated?
14	MR. HOLIAN: Yes. We have routine
15	inspections depending on the class of material every
16	couple years.
17	MS. LOBB: Every couple years?
18	MR. HOLIAN: That's right.
19	MS. LOBB: And yet now all of a sudden
20	this is here. It doesn't make sense to us peons here.
21	MR. HOLIAN: That's right.
22	MS. LOBB: Does it, Doug?
23	MR. QUENE: Did you check the
24	MS. LOBB: I don't know.
25	MR. QUENE: Is that public knowledge?

1	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Sir, do you want
2	MR. QUENE: Is that public knowledge, the
3	reports that they Yes. Doug Quene.
4	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Can you phrase your
5	question for the media? I don't think they heard you.
6	MR. QUENE: I just said is there way that
7	the people of Newfield can get these reports to verify
8	that they've been monitored properly. How do we know
9	that this has been done properly?
10	MR. HOLIAN: Yes.
11	MR. QUENE: I mean you're the watchdogs.
12	You're the ones that are supposed to be watching them.
13	MR. HOLIAN: That's exactly right. Every
14	inspection report is a public document. We have on
15	our slides a way you can get them electronically.
16	MR. QUENE: Not me.
17	MR. HOLIAN: And the process. Well, not
18	you. We can make arrangements through our public
19	affairs to get them to you.
20	MR. QUENE: I used to use Pony Express.
21	MR. HOLIAN: That's okay. We can get you
22	there. Public documents that go in public document
23	rooms and libraries. So we can get that for you.
24	MR. QUENE: Thank you.
25	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I see it's
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1 coming a little after 10:00 p.m. and we've been told 2 that we have to end at 10:00 p.m. If there's one more 3 question, we might be able to take it. Sir, last 4 question of the evening. 5 MR. ALVINO: Yes. My name is Ernest Alvino and the question is if this Commission approves 6 7 the plan by Shieldalloy what is our recourse. 8 MR. FLANDERS: We talked about a hearing 9 which is part of the licensing process and the 10 hearing, the way it's constructed is it's a formal adjudicatory proceeding which have five 11 we administrative law judges proceeding over the hearing 12 and evaluating the contentions. They will make a 13 14 ruling on the contentions. Following their ruling on the contentions, 15 there's an opportunity for either party whether it be 16 17 Shieldalloy or the party opposing Shieldalloy to appeal, appeal to the Commission. The Commission 18 19 then make ruling and then after а Commission's ruling there's an opportunity for an 20 appeal of the Commission's ruling. That process is 21 then played and completed. 22 The Commission will make a decision 23 24 whether or not to license the facility. So in this

case, if the Commission decides to license, then it

1 would go outside into the Federal court systems for 2 the legal process. John, do you want to add to that? Yes. 3 MR. HALL: MR. ALVINO: If there is a process for 4 5 appeal if the Commission approves who appeals? MR. HALL: Let me add to what Mr. Flanders 6 7 just said. Once the Commission, the five commissioners that are appointed by the President, 8 9 once they make a decision, it's considered a final NRC 10 At that point, it's appealable to which ever party feels dissatisfied with the decision. 11 12 appealable into the United States Court of Appeal. You don't have to go through to the Federal District 13 14 Courts. You go to the Courts of Appeal. 15 MR. ALVINO: All right. Thank you. 16 FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Okay. I think we're 17 going to have to close things down for the evening. If you have any other questions, I'm sure we'll up 18 19 here to answer them. Scott, did you want to say something real quick? 20 MR. FLANDERS: Yes, if we could. 21 want to thank you all for coming out. We appreciate 22 We're going to take these comments 23 all your comments. 24 back and take them into consideration as we prepare our draft of the environmental impact statement. 25

1	we issue that draft environmental impact statement,
2	we'll be back for an opportunity for you to provide us
3	comments on that draft and we will take those into
4	consideration as well. So we thank you for your time.
5	FACILITATOR RAKOVAN: Off the record.
6	(Whereupon, at 10:06 p.m., the above-
7	entitled matter was concluded.)
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