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21 MR. MAHR: My name is Ed, and I gave him my
22 JAN 20 2000 name as Anonymous 31, but it really is -- I'm known as Ed
23 the Egomaniac, and I've got a solution to this transport
24 problem and if -- and I want to direct it to the
25 Department of Energy and also to the audience, but we've
1 lost a lot of the eager beavers here and just got some of
2 the old fogies still up. I'll tell you that in about two
3 minutes, but first, my qualifications. Number one, I
4 failed college chemistry. Number two, I've known Kay
5 Drey and worked with her for about 20 years and I've been
6 going to these meetings for about 20 years. And most
7 recently I was up on the St. Louis Task Force Remediation
8 meetings up there in Hazelwood where the gentleman, the
9 engineer, was also, and they spent two years, one meeting
10 a month and then -- that was the official meeting, then
11 after that lots of people work on committees.

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12 Well, about the first year they basically set
13 up some type of diagram, schematic such as we saw at the
14 beginning of this talk telling how all this was going to
15 go down, what the considerations were and so forth. And
16 then about the next half a year the Department of Energy
17 kept bringing in experts that were convincing us that
18 none of the water in the water shed was going down in the
19 Cold Water Creek and none of the waste was migrating into
20 the creek and there was no erosion along the creek. And
21 finally the last couple meetings we sort of were able to
22 convince them that all this was happening and that this
23 was a danger. The end result was that they decided to
24 clean it up and they gave the job to the Corps of

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25 Engineers, and I understand they're doing a fairly good
1 job. It's a big job and they've been finding waste that
2 the DOE did not find.

3 Lately, the Corps of Engineers -- first, they
4 had a window where to ship this place, they wanted to put
5 it on trains, which they did, in casks of some kind and
6 ship it out and it was going to Utah. But then they said
7 they had a window that was only so many months or so many
8 years long and they had to get it out fast, so the big
9 thing was to get it on trains and get it out there, but
10 after that window was closed, there's no place to put it,
11 so the reason we were against all this waste being on the
12 creek was because it was going into the creek, into the
13 water supplies, into the rivers and we were drinking it
14 here in St. Louis. But the underlying problem is they
15 probably won't be able to finish that up because they
16 have no place to ship this to once Envirodine (sic) in
17 Utah closes, they're not really sure, so -- and there
18 really are no answers.

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19 No one has come up with any answers in the
20 multinational corporations, the bankers, the engineering
21 think-tank people, scientists, physicists. There is no
22 answer as to what to do with it, and that includes Kay
23 Drey, she doesn't have an answer either. But there is
24 one solution that's lasted for 50 years safely, one that
25 no one seems to notice, no one has brought up this
1 evening and so I would like to ask if anyone thinks they
2 know where it's been stored for 50 years safely -- right

3 at the nuclear power plants in the water containment
4 thing. The fuel rods were put in these water pools.
5 Now, this entire transport problem has been brought about
6 because the nuclear plant designers were too cheap to
7 make big enough pools. This entire meeting is ridiculous
8 because you're playing on the premises of we have to move
9 it, we have to move it. No, we don't. We have to dig
10 bigger pools. If we dig bigger pools, we don't have to
11 move it. It's been safe for 50 years and that's a better
12 record than anything else.

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13 Let me go back to my talk here. Every other
14 storage system has been found to have major flaws. New
15 answer follows new answer and we're back to burying
16 atomic waste in a deep hole in the ground such as Russia
17 did in the Kyzylkum Euro Mountains that reached critical
18 mass in 1958 and exploded and contaminated hundreds of
19 square miles. Nobody brought that up. Maybe they're not
20 that old, but that's what happened in Russia and this is
21 documented.

22 MR. BROWN: If you can wrap things up in just
23 about a minute.

24 MR. MAHR: There are no solutions, so let's
25 pick the solution that's the least dangerous. According
1 to me, there are two types of nuclear waste, usable and
2 non-usable. Non-usable is what occurred at Mallinckrodt
3 and what was stored up at SLAPS and the St. Louis airport
4 proximity. Usable nuclear waste would be fuel rods which
5 can be converted to other things by other rogue weapons,
6 people or militarists or whatever, they can be converted.

7 So there is enough space in Yucca Mountain to take care
8 of the non-usable nuclear waste and without another
9 depository, they won't have any place to clean up the
10 local hot spots. So if we let them develop a cask,
11 develop the technology for burying these things with the
12 non-usable nuclear waste and we leave the fuel rods in
13 the enlarged pools, we've got the problem solved.

14 Now, there's one other thing, and I'm drawing
15 on my Cold Water Creek experience. The pools, of course,
16 have to be two or three times as big as the original
17 pools, planning that -- you know, if they can't make the
18 pool big enough when they're designing this plant, they
19 only figure for 20 years and the plant is going to last
20 for 25 or 30 years, they're not very good mathematicians.
21 In addition to these deep water pools for fuel rods,
22 there will be a miscellaneous deep storage pool for
23 unexpected waste storage problems. This pool would be
24 called the Weldon Springs Quarry Solution. That's what
25 they did with all the things they didn't know what to do,
1 they dumped it in the quarry out there. And the cost of
2 the pools at the nuclear power plants would be less than
3 shipping it all the way out, and certainly it would be
4 a lot safer, and I agree with what everyone said here as
5 far as, you know, the safety of it and completing and so
6 forth, and these power plants will have constant police
7 security. So this idea of moving this all around is just
8 follow the leader and good-old-boys jump on the
9 bandwagon. It's a new idea; let's move it without

10 adequate experience. So after Yucca Mountain is
11 developed or some other place is developed for the
12 non-usable fuel, then we start with the really dangerous
13 stuff, so it's a matter of little mistakes versus big
14 mistakes. We don't have an answer now. I don't have an
15 answer now. Nobody has an answer now. Maybe somebody
16 will come up with it later, so all we do is treat the
17 little mistakes. That way it would enable the clean-ups
18 that are going on right now to continue to be cleaned up,
19 because if we shut down Yucca Mountain, there's no place
20 to put it and that's a hard fact that somebody has to
21 face.

22 MR. BROWN: If you can --

23 MR. MAHR: Okay. That's it and it's all due
24 to the fact that they didn't make the storage pools big
25 enough.