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SUSI SNYDER: My name is Susi Snyder, S-u-s-i, S-n-y-d-e-r. I work for the Shundahai Network in Pahrump, S-h-u-n-d-a-h-a-i. That's also our website, .org for anybody that wants to check it out. Sorry, I had to do a little pitch there.

1 Shundahai will be submitting formal comments before the deadline, which we ask for it to be extended, because as it's been mentioned a number of times here, there's no reason to have a 45-day comment period on an evolving design. Why not have an evolving comment period.

2 Anyway I wanted to thank all of the people who have worked on this Supplement so far. You guys have done a very, you know, done a lot of work, and I really applaud your courage. It takes a lot of courage to admit that you don't know, and I applaud that. I applaud that you admit you don't know what design to use, don't know what the effects of those designs, the true effects of those designs will be. And, you know, I really applaud that admission because that's not an easy thing to do for somebody to say they don't know. And so I thank you for admitting that.

3 I know I have only five minutes here so I'm going to be kind of jumpy a little bit. I wanted to ask why the cost estimate in the DEIS and the supplemental DEIS, why isn't the cost, the actual cost impact listed alongside each of these design options? I know the costs are evolving also, but really it would be good to have the cost estimates listed there so that you have a single resource for people to come and to look and to see what are the true impacts because we want to know not just the environmental impacts, we want to know the socioeconomic impact.

We want to know how this is going to hit us, and not just hit us physically but hit our wallets, because a lot of times it takes a stroke to the wallet for people to kind of wake up and see something. Maybe if people realize there's going to be billions and billions of dollars spent on this, you know, design or this project, it might get them here.

4 The other thing I wanted to mention that the health effects that were studied and the health effects mentioned in this Supplement as well as in the draft didn't really mention the impact, the nonfatal cancers. They talk about latent cancer fatalities, and yes, it's good, we do want to know how many people directly are going to die from this project, but we also want to know how many people are going to get sick and survive but because of this project are going to be ill. And it's really important to mention those nonfatal cancers.

5... The SDEIS also fails to evaluate the impacts on population from nut consumption. And I think Corbin was talking about it earlier, but traditional food, one of the traditional foods is the Nevada state tree is the Pinon, and that produces pine nuts.

5 cont. And a lot of people, you know, you could buy them at the grocery store. A lot of people eat pine nuts. They're really good. They're, you know, good food. They also tend to concentrate radiation. And there's no mention of the pine nut or the pistachio nut.

The other night in Amargosa we heard from Mrs. McCracken who has a pistachio farm in the Amargosa Valley who's going to be directly affected by this project because this project sits on top of her groundwater, and it doesn't talk about the impact of the nut consumption. Yes, there's a mention of green leafy vegetables, but we're looking at the nuts and the concentration in those nuts, and we would like to see that evaluated.

6 I recently found out a really interesting thing I thought I'd share with everybody here, and that's that it would only cost about \$100,000 per metric ton to store waste on site right now. So for what we've spent so far on the Yucca Mountain project, some \$7.9 billion, I believe, we could have stored everything on site. I think that's important for everybody to know.

7 This doesn't talk very much about the flash floods which have occurred in the vicinity of Yucca Mountain Forty Mile Wash. Every six years there's a major flood that happened there. It's important for people to be aware of this and to look at this.

8 The lower temperature scenario assumes use of an area that hasn't been studied yet and what the fault lines are in that area that we're not aware of. These are things that need to be taken a look at.

9 And on that line, you know, this is a \$56 billion project which is guaranteed to fail. All right. This is good to know. Good to know from the get-go. You know, slow controlled radiation release doesn't make friends 10,000 years in the future. It doesn't make people in the community surrounding a project like this feel safe.

And I'm actually -- I want to work with you guys. I want to provide job security for you for a long time. If you redo the DEIS, you know, that's another quite a big chunk of work, and you can redo the DEIS and continue having a job. I've got job security forever. I only work on nuclear waste issues. I mean, I'm going to be here for a long time. You can't get rid of me.

I see my time has expired. I thank you for the time. I thank everybody who came here tonight to make comments. I encourage every single person in this room to make a comment. I appreciate that this fellow is no longer booing. And I want to thank anybody for being here. And please make your voices heard. You're here. You might as well say something, and thank you.