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Wyoming Federal Judge Orders DOE to Release Documents Sought by Environmental Groups to the Court for Review

In July 2005, Keep Yellowstone Nuclear Free (KYNF), Environmental Defense Institute (EDI) and David McCoy filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming against the Department of Energy (DOE) for denial of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document requests.¹ These FOIA documents are related to the forty-year old Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) safety reports.

Finally, Wyoming Judge Downes issued an Order 9/24/07 that states in part: "According to Plaintiffs [KYNF, EDI and McCoy], the ATR is 'well beyond its design life expectancy and has suffered badly from many years of what the DOE itself describes as 'budget austerity.' Plaintiffs claim that '[w]ith seismic vulnerabilities both known and unknown, aging and suspect safety systems, and not containment dome, the ATR poses a threat to the residents of southeastern Idaho and western Wyoming and two of the nation's most cherished national parks, Yellowstone National Park and Grand Teton National Park.' Plaintiffs contend that the withheld documents 'describe safety shortcomings and the consequences of an accident at the [ATR]' of which the public has a right to know.

"The three FOIA requests at issue in this case were made between July 7, 2005 and October 20, 2005. As a result of the requests, the DOE released some responsive documents in full, some with portions redacted, and others were withheld in their entirety. Plaintiffs appealed the decisions to withhold these materials with DOE's Office of Hearings and Appeals ('OHA'). Currently, only the following documents remain in dispute. [page 2]:

"1.) Chapter 15 of the Current Upgraded Final Safety Analysis Report (UFFSAR): This chapter of the UFSAR provides detailed descriptions of accident scenarios and the

effects on the reactor. It includes addenda to the SAR developed to resolve un-reviewed safety questions. [Pge 3]

"2.) Chapter 15 of the 1998 UFSAR: This chapter of the 1998 UFSAR provides detailed descriptions of accident scenarios and the effect on the reactor.

"3.) The HAD-3 Emergency Management Hazards Assessment Document: This document contains numerous accident scenarios along with their respective dose consequences.

"4.) Engineering Design File 4394 Update of ATR Break Spectrum and Direct Damage LOCA Frequency Analysis's: This document is an engineering design study to determine if any additional ATR piping is susceptible to direct damage Loss of Coolant Accidents ('LOCAs')." [page 3]

"To be sure, in this case, the Court is faced with the burden of balancing weighty considerations. The Court is mindful that disclosure of highly specific information regarding the ATR has the potential to circumvent the security and safety measures designed to protect the ATR from attack. On the other hand, blocking public access to information necessary to critically assess the ATR's safety runs the risk that government decisions to extend the life of the ATR will go unchecked, with the possibility of devastating nuclear accident 100-miles from Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, crown jewels of the county's national parks. For obvious reasons, both possibilities, whether real or remote are unsettling to the court.

"While the Court's assessment is that a broad interpretation of [DOE] Exemption 7 cannot stand as a basis for withholding the accident scenario documents currently at issue, in light of the weighty considerations before the Court, the Court believes it prudent to err on the side of caution. Accordantly, the Court orders that the withheld documents be made available to the Court for 'in camera' production. Obviously, the Court is mindful that the documents at issue contain highly specialized technical

¹ United States District Court for the District of Wyoming, Case No. 06-CV-205-D. This ruling is available on EDI's website; <http://environmental-defense-institute.org>

information outside the substantive knowledge of the Court. Accordingly, Defendants will be required to provide an expert who can assist the Court in determining if the withheld documents fail within a more narrow construction of Exemption 7(F) and whether there are details (for example, the exact locations of certain systems or equipment and the identifies) that can be redacted before the documents are produced.”²

At this point, it is uncertain how Judge Downes will rule after he conducts his “in-camera” review to determine if the DOE documents in our FOIA request are releasable to the public. Troubling is the Judge’s order that DOE “provide an expert who can assist the court...” This is normally excluded as “ex parte” influence on the court that otherwise would require **both** parties involvement. Since these documents are classified as “exempt” from FOIA, we firmly believe that these Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) documents are being denied, not because of terrorists’ threats but because they will expose major accident hazards that the DOE does not want made public. It is hoped that Judge Downes will come to the reasonable conclusion that the public interest is best served after reviewing the documents and issue an order to release the documents to the public.

If Judge Downes rules against DOE, the government intends to appeal the decision. This means these crucial ATR Safety documents sought under this FOIA suit could remain in legal limbo for many years. Moreover, these documents are crucial in a parallel lawsuit in Idaho related to the ATR.³ DOE denial of these crucial documents under appeal will limit this lawsuit.

In January, 2007, Keep Yellowstone Nuclear Free (KYNF), Environmental Defense Institute (EDI), Mary Woollen, John Peavey and Debra Stansell (“plaintiffs”) sued the Department of Energy (DOE) in Idaho Federal District Court, charging that DOE has violated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by failing to perform an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for their plan to extend the operating life of the Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) by 35 years.⁴ Plaintiffs are represented by lead

attorney Mark Sullivan of Jackson, WY, and local attorney Barton Thomas of Boise, ID.

The ATR is a nuclear reactor designed in the 1950s which has operated at DOE’s Idaho National Laboratory (INL) since 1967. The ATR is seismically sub-standard, and suffers from failing safety systems and a maintenance backlog of thousands of man-hours. The ATR has exceeded its original designed lifespan, yet DOE is seeking to extend its operating life by 35 years through a \$200 million/yr “Life Extension Program” (LEP). NEPA requires that DOE conduct an EIS to determine what the environmental consequences would be of extending the life of the ATR through the Life Extension Program, as well as a thorough discussion of possible alternatives to the LEP.⁵

The ATR Poses Grave Risks to Eastern Idaho and Western Wyoming

Extending the operating life of the ATR for decades into the future, rather than building a new reactor, poses a major threat to public safety. The ATR has no containment structure that would help protect the public and the environment in the event of a severe accident. It is housed in a thin metal-walled building. As a result, according to the DOE, a severe loss of coolant accident (“LOCA”) would release a “source term” of 175,000,000 curies of radiation.⁶ Such an accident, according to the DOE, would result in a lethal dose of radiation for anyone within 19.4 kilometers of the facility and would require the evacuation of areas within 105 kilometers of the facility. This is an evacuation radius that would include all of Idaho Falls, Rexburg, and Pocatello as well, an area with a population well in excess of 100,000. This potential accident at the ATR would be second only to Chernobyl in severity.

Furthermore, this supposed worst-case scenario assumes that the critical safety-related system relied upon in the event of a Loss-of-Coolant-Accident the Emergency Firewater Injection System or “EFIS,” will be fully operational and available, and will pump water into the

² United States District Court for the District of Wyoming, Order on Cross-Motions for Summary Judgment, 9/24/07, Case No. 06-CV-205-D

³ United States District Court District of Idaho, Civ. No. 07-36-E-BLW.

⁴ KYNF v DOE, U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho, CIV. No. 07-36-E-BLW

⁵ For more details see EDI July 2007 Newsletter; <http://environmental-defense-institute.org/>

⁶ Administrative Record 006517. “Source Term” is defined by DOE as “The quantity of radioactive material released by an accident or operation that causes exposure after transmission or deposition. Specifically, it is that fraction of respirable material at risk that is released to the atmosphere from a specific location. The source term defines the initial condition for subsequent dispersion and consequence evaluations.” DOE/EIS-0287D, pg D-33

reactor confinement area to mitigate the effects of a LOCA.⁷ However, as recent safety assessments have shown, the EFIS is badly flawed and may not operate properly. It has suffered from design defects that hamper its operation, and moreover, is seismically suspect, and may not operate at all in the event of a severe seismic event at the facility. It could result in a lethal dose of radiation for nearby INL workers and members of the public, and would require the evacuation of a large area, disrupting the lives of tens of thousands of people. *Id.*

Second, continuing to operate the ATR without NEPA analysis will generate significant quantities of spent nuclear fuel and irradiated beryllium waste, for which there is no identified path for disposal. These wastes pose a substantial risk of irreparable harm to human health and the environment and should not be generated by the DOE without an approved plan for their safe disposal. Creating more such waste, as the DOE does with each day of ATR operation, creates a substantial risk of irreparable harm to the environment warranting an injunction. The risk of irreparable harm is therefore sufficiently likely that an injunction is warranted.

DOE's own previous EISs state the ATR released 1,802 curies in 2000 and 1,180 curies in 2003 to the atmosphere.⁸ On average that is about 1,491 curies/year; so over a seven year period 2000 through 2007 about 10,437 curies are released to the air. These high emissions from RTC/TRC suggest liquid waste is first sent to the ATR cooling towers w/o treatment and the precipitates are then pumped to INTEC evaporators or the percolation ponds. This represents a significant hazard to INL workers and the downwind public.

In a four decade history of operating the ATR and the TRA/TRC DOE has dumped huge quantities (more than 85 billion gallons) of radioactive waste water into illegal, unlined percolation ponds that resulted in massive groundwater contamination.⁹

Thus, the DOE should be enjoined from continuing to operate the ATR until such time as it has (1) DOE completed an Environmental Impact Statement and issued a record of decision on the ATR Life Extension Plan (LEP); (2) DOE completed any and all "modernization" projects necessary to ensure the safety of the facility for its

extended lifetime; and (3) DOE determined a path for safe disposal of the wastes operation of the ATR will generate.¹⁰

New Agency Cleanup Plan for Mixed Hazardous and Radioactive Buried Waste at INL

The Department of Energy (DOE), Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are proposing a plan dated July 2007 for public comment on the final disposition of buried waste at the Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Radioactive Waste Management Complex (RWMC) Sub-surface Disposal Area (SDA) buried mixed hazardous and radioactive waste. Independent documentation shows this waste contains 640,000 curies of radioactive material in about 57,000 cubic meters of waste in the SDA. DOE's own numbers are 634,000 curies in 36,800 cubic meters.¹¹

The Environmental Defense Institute (EDI) believes that DOE's Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for the RWMC/SDA is grossly inadequate in waste characterization; therefore, the proposed plan for cleanup of the buried waste is subsequently deficient.¹²

Because of inadequate waste characterization, the Environmental Defense Institute supports the Agencies Plan Alternative No. 5; Full Retrieval, Treatment, and Disposal in a fully permitted non-Idaho geologic repository.

The Department of Energy (DOE) issued 7/18/07 a "Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the disposal of Greater-Than-Class C (GTCC) low-level radioactive waste (LLW). The NOI is the first of a series of steps to prepare the EIS, which will be a primary component in the determination of how and where to dispose of GTCC LLW."

This EIS is significant because of the huge volumes of GTCC waste in the Idaho National Laboratory Radioactive Waste Management Complex Subsurface Disposal Area Soil Vaults discussed in detail below.

DOE/ID, IDEQ and EPA must suspend the INL/RWMC/SDA Buried Waste Cleanup Plan until the above GTCC EIS final is published in the Federal Register.

⁷ Administrative Record No. 006517.

⁸ DOE/EIS-0287 pg. 4-30; DOE/DEIS-0373D, pg 3-26.

⁹ See EDI ATR Risk Report Attachment D, RTC groundwater sample data table

¹⁰ See EDI website <http://environmental-defense-institute.org>

¹¹ Buried TRU Contaminated Waste Information for USDOE Facilities; June 2000. <http://idahocleanupproject.com>]

¹² Citizens Guide to INL; <http://environmental-defense-institute.org>

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulations prohibit GTCC waste disposal in near-surface landfills and require that GTCC waste be disposed in a geologic repository.¹³ The RWMC near surface waste landfill violates NRC disposal regulations for high-level spent nuclear fuel, GTCC, Transuranic (TRU) waste all of which are in the RWMC/SDA in significant quantities as documented below.

Recommendation

EDI supports the Agencies Plan "Buried Waste Environmental Investigation Feasibility Study Alternative No. 5; Full Retrieval, Treatment, and Disposal in a fully permitted non-Idaho geologic repository. This position is supported by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulatory standards stated above.¹⁴

Cleanup Plan for INL High-Level Waste Tanks

Department of Energy's (DOE) recent mailings to the public describing Idaho National Laboratory (INL) Idaho Nuclear Technology and Environmental Center (INTEC) cleanup plans are attractive from a public relations perspective, however, they lack crucial basic information the public needs in order to make an informed decision about the adequacy of the program's various cleanup alternatives. This persistent and deliberate trivialization of waste characterization leads the public to believe that there is no major problem - nothing to worry about.

DOE's deficiencies of full disclosure are rampant in DOE and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) public mailing describing the cleanup plan for the INL high-level waste tank farm soils and groundwater located at the INTEC. DOE, Environmental Protection Agency and IDEQ, are involved in this misinformation because they approved of this action. For instance, the public mailing only states that "strontium-90 contamination exceeds the Idaho groundwater quality standard" but fails to say how much it exceeds that standard, or when DOE claims CPP-15 only "released kerosene and condensate" but failed to state that the estimated 120 gallon release contained contaminated soils at 778,000 pico-curies per gram.

Environmental Defense Institute (EDI) review of DOE's Administrative Record documentation shows the

¹³ Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subsections 72.3 and 61.55

¹⁴ EDI's website offers the details on issue; <http://environmental-defense-institute.org>

total source term release of mixed hazardous and radioactive contaminants from major leaks in the INTEC tank farm states: 37,324.56 curies from more than 22,990 gallons of leaks. This is an enormous amount of contamination that eventually will end up in the Idaho's sole source Snake River Aquifer under INL. Additionally, DOE public mailings fails to disclose the maximum soil contaminate levels and the crucial depth listed below.

Environmental Defense Institute Cleanup Recommendations

EDI recommends implementing a **MODIFICATION** of what DOE calls "Alternative 3a hot spot removal, capping, and monitoring that would be completed before interfering infrastructures are removed or while they are still in use." EDI believes that **ALL** INTEC contaminated soils must be removed (at minimum to the depth of the bottom of the high-level waste tanks) along with all the high-level waste tank service lines in conjunction with full cleanout of **ALL** of the tank sediments and vaults prior to grouting. Cleanup alternatives absolutely must be considered within the context of other INTEC and RTC contaminate sources that threaten the underlying aquifer and ultimately the public. DOE refuses to commit to these cleanup criteria so the public must demand that DOE implement a **NEW** credible cleanup of the INTEC that will minimize the ongoing contaminate migration into the Snake River Aquifer.

On September 27, 2007 IDEQ Hazardous Waste Program Manager Brian Monson approved a INTEC high-level waste tank (CPP-640 Head-end Storage Tank System).

Moreover, this cleanup plan must be suspended until DOE publishes its final Environmental Impact Statement for the disposal of Greater-Than-Class C (GTCC) low-level radioactive waste.¹⁵ This is the first of a series of steps in the determination of how and where to dispose of GTCC waste that the INTEC tanks contain huge quantities.¹⁶

DEMS DO IT AGAIN - THIS TIME ON "MISSILE DEFENSE"

By Bruce K. Gagnon

The people in the Czech Republic are overwhelmingly opposed to the coming U.S. deployment of a Star Wars

¹⁵ DOE 7/18/07 letter announcement of DOE's Notice of Intent, [<http://www.gtccis.anl.gov>]

¹⁶ For more information on this issue see EDI's detailed comments on this plan and also "Aquifer at Risk" report on our website. <http://environmental-defense-institute.org>

radar in their country. Similarly the people of Poland oppose the U.S. plan to put ten "missile defense" interceptors in their country. Both countries now have right-wing governments who have crawled into the U.S. "orbit" and are ignoring their own people's demands.

On September 13 Central European Social Democrat parties (Germany, Austria, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia) met and rejected the U.S. deployment plan saying it threatened to bring about a new arms race.

But of course there was a fly in the ointment. A visiting senior U.S. Democrat said her party was behind the project. "We wanted to come today to make very clear that we are very supportive... of missile defense," Ellen Tauscher, chairwoman of the House Armed Services Strategic Forces Subcommittee, said after meeting Czech Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Vondra in Prague. She added that she hoped negotiations [that would seal the deployment deal] with the Czechs and the Poles would be concluded soon.

Rep. Tauscher (from Walnut Creek, California) is a tool of the military industrial complex. Just a few months ago she led an effort to reject the recommendations of a House of Representatives sub-committee that had suggested serious cuts in the "Missile Defense Agency" research and development budget for fiscal year 2008.

She, and Rep. Rick Larsen (D-WA), restored \$150 million to Pentagon boost-phase missile defense programs, \$48 million for future missile defense systems - including space sensors, \$12 million more for sea-based sensors, and language to allow \$160 million for the highly controversial European missile defense plan. Her job in attending the meeting of Central European Social Democrats last week was a preemptive strike. The Democrats, who are likely to take the White House back in 2008, are letting the world know that they are committed partners to the Bush program of expanded U.S. global military empire and development of U.S. preemptive first-strike technology. The Democratic Party, under the control of the military industrial complex, is out trying to damper down any opposition to "missile defense". They have essentially become the agents, or sales people, for the weapons industry.

Russia knows that the U.S. is out to militarily surround them with these deployments in Poland and the Czech Republic in addition to the present campaign of NATO expansion into Central and Eastern Europe. Vladimir Putin's recent comments should be heard by everyone paying attention to this new powder keg issue: "Once the

missile defense system is put in place it will work automatically with the entire nuclear capability of the U.S. It will be an integral part of the U.S. nuclear capability....An arms race is unfolding. Was it we who withdrew from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty? We already told [Bush] two years ago, don't do this; you don't need to do this. What are you doing? You are destroying the system of international security....Of course we have to respond to it."

I can tell you what the U.S. is doing. It is creating a new arms race that will benefit the aerospace industry. The goal is to bring on-line new high-tech space weapons technology that will ultimately give the Pentagon the ability to "control and dominate" space and the Earth below. And the Democrats? Their job is to help keep the program funded and alive. They continue to show who their real masters are. They do not work for you and I.

The Democrats are working for the interests of corporate globalization. The New World Order has fully taken control of both political parties in the U.S. If we want to stop a new and deadly arms race the peace movement in the U.S. must abandon any illusion that the Democrats will save us in 2008.

Bruce K. Gagnon, Coordinator Global Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space PO Box 652 Brunswick, ME 04011

INTEC Tank Farm Soil and Groundwater Cleanup Plan

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exceeds the Idaho groundwater quality standard" but fails to say how much it exceeds that standard, or when DOE claims CPP-15 only "released kerosene and condensate" but failed to state that the estimated 120 gallon release contained contaminated soils at 778,000 pico-curies per gram.

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INTEC Soil Sampling Summary (pico-curies per gram) ¹⁷

Maximum	Contaminate	Level pCi/g
Cesium-137	8,990,000	
Strontium-90	700,000	
Plutonium- 238	41,800	
Plutonium-239/240	23,600	
Europium-154	9,620	
Americium-241	8,970	

[Sampling depth in feet 18-20 22-24 18-20 34-36 18-20 18-20 pico-curies, a unit of radiation measurement (one-trillionth of one curie) is used in EPA regulations because radiation exposure is so biologically hazardous to humans] [Also see Nuclear Regulatory Commission 10 CFR 20.101]

INTEC High-level Waste Tank Contribution to Soil Contamination Hazard

At INL, the primary facility for reprocessing irradiated nuclear reactor fuel is the INTEC formerly known as the Idaho Chemical Processing Plant (ICPP), although some reprocessing is ongoing at the formerly called Argonne National Laboratory-West that now is merged with INL.

The INTEC underground high-level Tank Farm, consisting of eleven 300,000-gallon tanks with a current volume of about 1.4 million gallons, 3 is only part of a large complex of an additional 127 high-level waste tanks that are part of the INTEC high-level waste operations. EDI has listed these 127 tanks, their location and what process they are attached too, however the waste volume of their sediment contents is uncertain. ⁴ Some of these tanks are a significant criticality hazard due to the high concentration of fissile (uranium and plutonium) material

¹⁷ (1.) Cahn, L. S. et. al. 2006 , Operable Unit 3-14 Tank Farm Soil and Groundwater Remedial Investigation -Baseline Risk Assessment, DOE/NE-ID-11227, USDOE, Table 5-2, page 5-4, hereinafter referred to DOE/NE-ID-11227.

(2.) DOE/NE-ID-11227, Table 5-7, page 5-12.

content of the tanks.

If DOE's new attempt to obfuscate the legal requirements and allow **permanent** disposal in these already leaking waste tank units is not stopped, more pollution will migrate to the aquifer, further putting the general public at risk. ⁶ DOE's own reports show radioactive groundwater contamination under INTEC greater than 60,000 times, and at nearby Reactor Technology Center (RTC) formerly called the Test Reactor Area 176,000 times, the EPA-regulated maximum radionuclide concentration level for drinking water. ⁷ Citing the RTC contamination are germane because of their close proximity and the fact that these contaminate sources must be considered collectively in making cleanup decisions that will impact the aquifer.

The hazard is intensified by the fact that the U.S. Geological Survey report shows that the top ground level of the INTEC high-level Tank Farm is within the Big Lost River 100-year flood plain, which means the bottom of the tanks are some 50 feet **below** the flood levels. ¹⁸ Flooding of these tanks and the related high-level waste processing buildings will flush pollutants into the aquifer and endanger the general public, since these radionuclides are toxic for tens of thousands of years. ¹⁹

¹⁸ (A) Idaho High-Level Waste and Facilities Disposition Draft Environmental Impact Statement, December 1999, DOE/EIS-0287D, page C.9-10, herein after called HLW/EIS. Environmental Defense Institute Amicus Curiae Brief filed in federal court 8/2/02, Natural Resources Defense Council et al. vs. Department of Energy, Case No. 01-CV-413 (BLW). HLW/EIS, page 5-206.

(B) IEER, October 2001, page 54, citing Environmental Science Foundation, July 1997.

(C) INEEL Test Reactor Area Record of Decision, Perched Water Systems, December 1992, OU-2-12, page 14 - 16.

(D) Preliminary Water-Surface Elevations and Boundary of the 100 Year Peak Flow in the Big Lost River at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Idaho, US Geological Survey, Water-Resources Investigations Report 98-4065, DOE/ID-22148

(E) Idaho High-Level Waste and Facilities Disposition Draft Environmental Impact Statement, December 1999, DOE/EIS-0287D, page C.9-10, herein after called HLW/EIS.

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(G) preliminary Water-Surface Elevations and Boundary of the 100 Year Peak Flow in the Big Lost River at

Recent INL contractor reports show significant groundwater intrusion into INTEC below grade operations. This data includes “sumps” that collect either leaks or other groundwater contributions to the waste accumulation outside of the “original” containment unit. These “sumps” are accumulating some 36,633 gallons per year. 9 This data (not disclosed by DOE or IDEQ) clearly indicates either serious leaks or an equally serious surface/ groundwater contributor to INTEC contaminate dispersion into the underlying Snake River Aquifer.

US Use of Depleted Uranium is a Significant Threat

The book “Metal of Dishonor” and video documentaries “Beyond Treason” and “Poison Dust” document how the US military use of depleted uranium (DU) munitions continues to cause significant health hazards to US and NATO soldiers, civilians and the environment. This major health problem extends from the war in Yugoslavia, Persian Gulf War I and the current Afghanistan, Iraq wars. Between 1990 and 2002 about 221,000 US military have been added to the Veterans Affairs (VA) disabled list. Some 10,000 are now dead. The VA claims most of these veterans have post traumatic syndrome (PTSD), however many veterans claim “we are not stressed, we are sick from our exposure.”

What happens when a US DU shell strikes a target, significant amounts of highly toxic uranium dust is blown into the air that soldiers and civilians breathe this contamination?

The US military issue protective gear was defective and could not filter out the DU and other chemical contaminants that set off in-field military preset alarms. The company IsoTeck that manufactured these masks went bankrupt after it shipped some 800,000 masks that were found defective. Despite these defects, DOD issued these masks to the US troops claiming they were effective.

This DU dust (0.1 microns) causes the multi-synergistic health “Gulf War Syndrome” that US soldiers are suffering, as well as the terrible birth defects currently experienced by US soldiers and Iraqis. The photos in “Beyond Treason” of Iraq birth deformities are even more shocking than the Agent Orange birth defects of Vietnam infants.

Despite the United Nations ban on the use of DU munitions, the US military continues its use these weapons and categorically denies that the health effects suffered by US/NATO soldiers and civilians are caused by US use of DU munitions.

Basically, these are war crimes against humanity, punishable under the International Court of Justice. President Bush, Vice-president Cheney and former Department of Defense Secretary Rumsfeld must be held accountable.

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What you don't know about your government could kill you...

Department of Defense documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act expose the horrific underworld of the disposable army mentality and the government funded experimentation upon US citizens conducted without their knowledge or consent.

UNMASKING SECRET MILITARY PROJECTS:

- Chemical & Biological Exposures
- Radioactive Poisoning
- Mind Control Projects
- Experimental Vaccines
- Gulf War Illness
- Depleted Uranium (DU)

Is the United States knowingly using a dangerous battlefield weapon banned by the United Nations in 1996 because of its long-term effects on the local inhabitants and the environment? Explore the illegal worldwide sale and use of one of the deadliest weapons ever invented.

Beyond the disclosure of black-ops projects spanning the past 6 decades, Beyond Treason also addresses the complex subject of Gulf War Illness. It includes interviews with experts, both civilian and military, who say that the government is hiding the truth from the public and they can prove it. DU has a half-life of 4.5 billion years, so it is a permanent contaminate in the bodies of American soldiers, Iraq/Afghanistan civilians and the environment.

The US dropped the following DU;

Yugoslavia.....	1,000 tons
Afghanistan.....	1,000 tons
Iraq.....	2,400 tons

For more information go to; <http://beyondtreason.com>