- part of the performance model depends on dilution by g.w. in Amargosa
- there's not an elected official in Nevada that supports this project.
- DoE has gotten away from the concept of a geologic repository
- Originally, the NAS indicated that the barrier system should depend 75% on the natural system and <25 on engineered structures. However, recent analysis indicates that DoE is placing 90% on the engineered systems. creating some legal issues for DoE.
- Nevada's analyses of DoE's risk pathways shows ~6 orders of magnitude variability in the ultimate receptor's dose of 25 millirem/yr.
- movement from a release-based std. to a dose-based std.
- Sr^{90} + Cs^{137} have $\frac{1}{2}$-lives of ~30 yrs. 1000-yr containment would eliminate at least these two radioisotopes.
- apparent movement along faults in area is ~1m/1000yrs. Max credible earthquake for area is M6.5-7.0.
- there's not any data, or understanding of the g.w. flow from Amargosa valley (alluvium) underneath the Funeral Mtns; where the flow emerges as springs in the carbonate on the western side of the mountains.
- Inyo county may get a $6→7M grant to drill 5 wells into the carbonate aquifer. 3 on the east and 2 on the SW side of the Funeral mtns.
- colloid transport of radionuclides. solubility of Np
- the comment was made that if we want our comments addressed it will take CA's two Senators sitting down w/ the Sec'y of Energy and demanding they be addressed before a recommendation is made to the President.
- Nevada expects to take DoE to court
- 100 millirem total for the entire fuel cycle.
  total reliance on the waste rlcn.