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DENNIS NESTER

MR. NESTER: The human impact of radiation, environmental radiation. This is a picture from the 1990, I believe. I just want to show this to the audience. This is a picture of radiation damaged babies, Chernobyl babies caused by Chernobyl. This was presented at the World Uranium Hearing in Salzburg, Austria about nine years ago, I think it was. Got that? This is a quote from the book "Daughters of the Pacific."

MR. LAWSON: Can everybody hear back there?

AUDIENCE AT LARGE: No.

MR. LAWSON: I'm going to ask you if you could sit and use the microphone. Make it easier for people to hear you. Thank you.

1 MR. NESTER: From the Daughters of the Pacific. I saw a child. Its feet were all claws. Another child whose hands were like nothing at all. It was mentally retarded. Some of the children suffer growth retardation. Now we have this problem we call jelly fish babies. These babies are born like jelly fish. They have no heads, no arms. They do not shape like human beings at all, but they are being born on the labor table. Some of them have hair and they breathe. This ugly thing lives for a few hours. They do not allow the mother to see this kind of baby because she will go crazy.

Over 400 atom bombs were exploded in the atmosphere during the '50s and '60s as tests, contaminated the whole earth. Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" pointed out we eat manmade radioactive elements in our food everyday. We have Strontium 90 in our bones, in our teeth. Our generation, the cancer rates now are one in three -- I'm sorry. One in three. With each succeeding generation, it will get worse, and new life starts at a single cell zygote. It has one set of chromosomes. Now with manmade radioactive isotopes into its chromosomes, that's how babies are born with no heads. The whole DNA is burnt out, and each generation will get worse and worse and worse.

2... And I'm here to offer an alternative to burying known as the Roy process. This was released to Associated Press in 1979 this came out. It was a big worldwide story, and then in 1982, Congress passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act which cites that burial as the only government policy putting this in limbo. Burial of nuclear waste is not a safe solution. There is no sites, no containers and no place on earth that can safely store high-level radio waste for half a million years, twenty half-lives of plutonium 239. Russia was first to try a nuclear waste in solid medium burial in the Ural Mountains. It exploded in the 1950s. Now no one is let near the place it is so radioactive. No one -- I'm sorry. France also tried dry cask burial and found it a failed technology, then asked China to take France's nuclear waste.

4 In only fifty years of the nuclear wage, nuclear waste has leaked out of its containment at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation at the State of Washington and is leaking into the Columbia River. Strontium-90 has been found where salmon spawn, and the prevailing current will make their way down the Columbia River and down the West Coast of the US coast, high-level nuclear waste. Radioactive environmental contamination will threaten the health and gene pool of thousands of future generations, and Dr. Jay Gould's book "The Enemy Within," he cites breast cancer rates were going down prior to 1945. Then with the first atom bomb explosion, breast cancer rates went up yearly.

...2 There is a viable alternative to burying nuclear waste. In 1979, Dr. Radha R. Roy, professor of physics emeritus Arizona State University released to the press that he had invented a new process that would transform all nuclear waste into harmless, non-radioactive elements and generate electric power as a byproduct. It can be done with existing infrastructure, commercially available machinery and current

...2 supporting technology. For example, plutonium 239 has a half-life of 24,300 years. Treated with the Roy process, it becomes plutonium 237 with a half-life of forty-five days.

Repeated treatment will transmutate plutonium into non-radioactive lead. The Roy process produces heat which can be used for making steam and power existing generators at each reactor site where the waste is now stored, so there's no need to move the nuclear water or bury it. It can be used as a fuel, except with the Roy process, at the end of the cycle, there's no waste. It is totally eliminated.

MR. LAWSON: Mr. Nester, you're well over five minutes. I know that you're going to be submitting something --

MR. NESTER: Yes.

MR. LAWSON: -- for the whole record.

Could I ask you to summarize your final comments or at least wait until everyone has had a chance to speak to come back?

MR. NESTER: Two sentences.

MR. LAWSON: Thank you.

...2 MR. NESTER: In 1979, Dr. Roy estimated it would cost eighty million dollars to design and build the first pilot plan and there remains about a year's work calculating parameters for the pilot plan.

All the necessary theoretical and electrodynamical work has been completed.