RAS # PP-04

## **Official Transcript of Proceedings**

### **NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

Title:

Powertech USA, Inc. License Application.

DOCKETED USNRC

Docket Number:

40-9075-MLA

June 16, 2010 8:30 am

**ASLBP Number:** 

10-898-02-MLA

OFFICE OF SECRETARY RULEMAKINGS AND ADJUDICATIONS STAFF

Location:

Custer, South Dakota

Date:

Wednesday, June 9, 2010

Work Order No.:

NRC-293

Pages 274-405

NEAL R. GROSS AND CO., INC. Court Reporters and Transcribers 1323 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 234-4433

Template = SECY-032

1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
. 2	U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
3	
4	BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD
.6	
7	In the Matter of: : Docket No. 40-9075-MLA
8	POWERTECH USA, INC. : ASLBP No. 10-898-02-MLA
9	(Dewey-Burdock In Situ :
10	Uranium Recovery :
11	Facility)
12	
13	Wednesday,
14	June 9, 2010
15	Custer, South Dakota
16	
17	BEFORE:
18	WILLIAM J. FROELICH, Chairman
19	MARK BARNETT, Administrative Judge
20	RICHARD F. COLE, Administrative Judge
21	
22	
	II · · · · ·
23	
23	

# NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	APPEARANCES:
2	On Behalf of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
3.	Commission:
4	MICHAEL CLARK, ESQ.
<sup>-</sup> 5	PATRICIA A. JEHLE, ESQ.
6	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
7	Office of General Counsel
8	Mail Stop - 0-15 D21
9	Washington, DC 20555
10	(301) 415-8366
11 .	(301) 415-3725 (fax)
12	
13	On Behalf of Powertech:
14	
15	ANTHONY J. THOMPSON, ESQ.
16	CHRISTOPHER S. PUGSLEY, ESQ.
17	Thompson & Pugsley, PLLC
18	1225 19th Street, N.W.
19	Suite 300
20	Washington, DC 20036
21	(202) 469-0780
22	(202) 496-0783
23	
24	
25	

.1	On Behalf of the Petitioner, Oglala Sioux
2	Tribe:
3	JEFFREY PARSONS, ESQ.
4	Western Mining Action Project
5	P.O. Box 349
6	Lyons, CO 80540
7	(303) 823-5738
8	(303) 823-5732
9	
10	On Behalf of the Petitioner, Consolidated
11	Petitioners:
12	
13	DAVID FRANKEL, ESQ.
14	BRUCE ELLISON, ESQ.
15	THOMAS BALLANCO, ESQ.
16	P.O. Box 2508
17	Rapid City, SD 57709
18	(605) 348-9458
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

### NEAL R. GROSS

:2

3

4

5

6

7

8

-9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2.5

9:01 a.m.

CHAIR FROELICH: Let's come to order. As I recall, when we concluded yesterday's session, we were discussing the document entitled "The Commission's Strategy For Outreach," and as I recall, the staff and the applicant were going to communicate with their principals and report back on the copies of the application and its dissemination to the public. Counsel?

MR. PUGSLEY: Yes, Your Honor. We communicated with our principals and based on our discussions, there are four locations that were identified to produce copies, the two county locations and two others. That is fine with us.

What we would ask is that we be, if counsel communicate to us a list with addresses of where these documents should go, we'll be happy to make sure they get there.

CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you. Staff, I guess your role was sort of a subsidiary role. You're encouraging the type of communication to continue in the future, on future documents that are produced?

MR. CLARK: That's correct, Your Honor. W e do plan to implement the strategy.

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

	٠	
. ii.	ŀ	
V.	1	٠.
1		-
1		Ĭ
2		
. 2.		
	1	
٠.	1	. "
3		1.
4		
	.	
5		1.
.5	ď	- :
	Ш	
6	.	
. 0	·H	
6	-	; -
7.	П	
- 5	Ш	
8	Ш	٠
8	Ш	
	П	
. 9		
حر. ٠	11	•
	Ш	
10	-11	•
	Ш	
11	Ш	
	Н	
	П	
12	П	
	1	
12	11	
10	П	
13 14	$\parallel$	
14	П	
	П	
15	П	
тэ	Ш	
16 <sup>.</sup>	$\ $	
16		
	11	
1.77		
17		
18		
19		
20		
_ ~		
	Н	

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you very much, counsel. Thank you, Mr. Pugsley. Our modus operandi today will be to move through the contentions filed by the consolidated petitioners, and unless there's any procedural or leftover matter, if there's any issues to raise at this point.

MR. PARSONS: Sorry. Your Honor, I have just one matter. With respect to at the beginning of the hearing yesterday, you had asked where the Oglala Sioux Tribe lands are, which in the declaration were indicated were in the proximity, not the most specific terms.

But I wanted to clarify. I'm looking at a property ownership map of Fall River County, and the Oglala Sioux Tribe owns three parcels of land that are interspersed amongst the Institute of Range and American Mustang, which is Dayton Hyde's property. So it's -- he indicated yesterday or his counsel indicated that they're approximately 20 miles from the mine site.

The Oglala Sioux Tribe lands are just a couple of miles, and one parcel a couple of miles closer. So just approximately 20 miles, and those are lands again that are leased by Mr. Hyde and as indicated in the declaration of the Oglala Sioux Tribe

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	lands director, should Mr. Hyde's operations be
2	impacted, that his lease on those lands would be
3	affected and thereby the Tribe. So I just wanted to
4	clarify that for you.
5	CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you.
6	JUDGE BARNETT: Yes. I was wondering if
7	it's possible for the there was a question the
- 8	applicant and counsel for Mrs. Henderson had a
9	difference of opinion on how far her land was from the
10	PAA:
11	I was wondering if it was possible during
12	the break to get the applicant and counsel for Mrs.
13	Henderson to get together and stipulate how far her
14	land was, the nearest point of her land to the nearest
15	point in the PAA. Is that possible, see if you can
16	agree on that?
17	If you can't agree, then that's okay,.
18	But if you can agree, that would be easier than us
19	trying to straighten that out. Thank you.
20	MR. PUGSLEY: Certainly.
21	CHAIR FROELICH: All right.
22	MR. FRANKEL: A quick question, Your
23	Honor?
24	CHAIR FROELICH: Yes.
25	MR. FRANKEL: Just on a procedural
	NEAL P. GPOSS

1	question, per your instruction, I did take good notes
2	yesterday, and I'm going to attempt to work them into
3	our discussion, if that's okay, rather than treat them
- 4:	as leftover matters.
5	CHAIR FROELICH: Oh absolutely. I think
6	that would make more sense and it will have the
.7	arguments dealing with the individual contentions with
8	those contentions.
9	All right. In your pleading, Mr. Frankel,
10	at page five, and this again deals with distance so
11	it's a little bit of a leftover, but it would make a
12	nice transition into our discussion this morning, it
13	says the nearest resident "is .9 miles to the west-
14	southwest of the PAA." Do you see my reference at
15	about the six line of page five?
16	CHAIR FROELICH: Yes. Okay, I see it.
17	All right. Is this nearest resident any of the
18	consolidated petitioners?
19	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, I have no way of
20-	knowing that, because that information was taken just
21	directly out of the application, with a citation to
22	the application, and there's no identity information.
23	CHAIR FROELICH: Similarly, Petitioner
24	Jarding states that there are 80 drinking water wells
25	within two miles of the project. Do any of those

wells belong to any of the consolidated petitioners? 1 MR. ELLISON: Not as far as any of the 2 petitioners are concerned. 3 MR: FRANKEL: Okay. 4 CHAIR FROELICH: I'd like to ask staff, in your pleadings, at page eight of the response, the 6 7. staff indicates that the ground water in southwestern South Dakota generally flows away from the .8 petitioners' residences. Is this based solely on the ,9 application or is this based on any independent 10 11 sources? MR. CLARK: Your Honor, this is based on 12 an independent source cited in the application, and 13 that's the United States Geological Survey data, which 14 15 are cited in Powertech's application. 16 CHAIR FROELICH: Okay. There's also additional 17 MR. FRANKEL: information available on USGS' website relating to the 18 19 aquifers in that area. MR. ELLISON: Your Honor, I don't want to 20 object to counsel's latest statement. What I would 21 22 like to do is be able to suggest that as we amplify our arguments and positions today, there may be, just 23 as counsel said, look at the USGS website, and it's 24 not cited necessarily in any piece of paper that has 25

been submitted.

1

2

3.

4

5

6.

7.

.8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

have available to it all of the available known research and studies, and there's some that we're in the position because we were so, and maybe this is a little premature for me to say this, but we have 60 days' notice. We asked for more time. We really got less than 40 days' notice by the time that some of us got electronic copies.

It was impossible to find within those 40 days everything that exists, and we found more stuff. We feel that it would be best for the Board to just as counsel for the NRC staff said, "Well, it's on the USGS website."

That's great. It should be. We want you to consider everything.

CHAIR FROELICH: Just so we're clear.

MR. ELLISON: Yes sir.

CHAIR FROELICH: Okay. We are not in a position at this point, at the contention admissibility stage, to take new evidence. Just like the maps that were on the wall, that's not part of the record in this case. We have to rely on the pleadings and the materials that have heretofore been filed in this docket.

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

So as I understood the answer from staff counsel was that the citation to where I can find the basis for his statement was in the USGS, which has been cited to us and does appear in the applicant's application: Do you understand. MR. CLARK: That's correct, Your Honor, and my reference to the USGS website was simply to state that if the petitioners wish to challenge the information presented in the application, they could have gone to the source cited by Powertech, which is USGS data, and looked for information that might suggest that the directional flows are other than southwestward. CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, thank you counsel. Going back now to the petition at page six, and that's, I believe, at the first -- I'm sorry. It's in the petitioner's reply at six. Okay. In this portion of your pleading, you make reference to the HRI case, and you cite that case for "The petitioners the proposition that demonstrated that to rely on water supplies adjacent to an ISL mining project have the right to a hearing." You cite to HRI at 269. I wanted to point out that at page 269,

there is no reference to that. I think you meant to

1

2

3

4

5

6

7.

:8

9

10

11

12.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

have

page 275 of that case. But how is it -- can you .1 :2 explain to me the facts in that case, and the . 3 proximity of the petitioner in that case, vis-a-vis 4 proximity of your clients in this proceeding? 5 MR. FRANKEL: In both cases, petitioners 6 were separated by some number of miles. That number ...7 of miles on the surface did not reflect the interconnection of water or the reliance on water 8 9. resources. 10 In the Crow Butte case, the Board decided, based on HRI, citing HRI, that are, as counsel for the 11 12 company said yesterday, he quoted the language adjacent, I said. Reasonably contiguous, he said. 13 What do those terms mean, and the Board properly in 14 interpreted those terms to mean that 15 our view,

> And the purpose of citing HRI was to bring the court's attention back to that in our rebuttal.

> reasonably contiguous includes when both affected

water source and the water source being relied on are

CHAIR FROELICH: As I re-read that case, that dealt with a Mrs. Yazzi, as I recall, in the HRI decision, and if I read correctly, she lived one half mile away from the source, and that was why in that case the Board held that she had standing

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

connected.

1.6

17

. 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Commission. Did I read that properly?

1

2.

3.

4

5

6

8.

9

-10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23.

24

25

MR. FRANKEL: In HRI, yes, and in applying that principle and looking at the case, I think we have very different facts because we have knowledge that water travels in this particular area of the country in a different way than in with HRI was. There's fracturing and faulting. It's different here. We have different geology in this site-specific area.

Number two, it's known and it's not something the judges can ignore that water travels greater distances underground, and in unpredictable and unknown ways. So looking at it from the perspective of standing, which while strict is not designed to be an impossible standard to meet, the petitioner has to show that they would be harmed.

If they can express a harm associated with their water supply into a believed or probable interconnection of water supply with the affected water supply, then they have shown harm.

CHAIR FROELICH: So I think, I'm agreeing with your argument that a petitioner must show that they will suffer a harm, okay. Not as I think your reply seemed to imply to me at least, that the applicant has to show that there won't be any harm. Are we in agreement on the burden here?

**NEAL R. GROSS** 

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 MR. FRANKEL: I'm guessing not really,
Your Honor. Burdens are very subtle things. Burdens
of proof, burdens of persuasion. Fundamentally, they
go down to the due process dynamics of the proceeding.
If you could help me, Your Honor, are we focusing on
the standards and issues related to standing again, or
are we going back and are we going forward on -(Simultaneous discussion.)

CHAIR FROELICH: We're going forward now
on contention admissibility, and what triggered it was
a statement in your reply, that the applicant hasn't

shown that the rate on, the amount of impact on Susan Henderson or Dayton Hyde, okay.

That seemed to imply to me that you had a

different theory on the burden at the contention admissibility stage than maybe you just articulated.

MR. FRANKEL: Okay. So in this section of the reply, we're speaking about standing. So this is all about standing in my reply, and if you're asking me to amplify or extrapolate these arguments to admissible contentions, I suppose I could, but these are all focused on standing.

So either you're looking at the reliance on water supplies, and then in addition, I've stated that exposure to radon is an injury in fact sufficient

# NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

:6

. 9

to establish standing.

4.

CHAIR FROELICH: And you would go one step further and say it's the applicant's burden at this stage to show that they will not impact your clients?

MR. FRANKEL: Well, Your Honor, we -- I think we're in general agreement that there are different standards for standing than for admissible contentions.

For purposes of standing, we know that once we have demonstrated our showing beyond the mere speculative level, and we have expressed the plausible connection to the injury in fact, I believe the standing inquiry ends.

Standing is intended to make sure that this is not a waste of time, and that bald assertions and speculation do not become the subject of litigation. While there are many technical ways of trying to analyze and balance those factors, once we have shown that this is not a bare assertion, this is not a bold assertion, and once we have brought forward some showing, then in light of the principle that you must look at our pleadings in a light most favorable to the petitioners for the purpose of standing -- no, that doesn't apply to admissible contentions, but this is standing -- then that dynamic shifts a burden of

1	persuasion, y
. 2	assertions ar
3	show that.
4	I
5	tribunal's ti
6	actual injury
7	imaginary peo
8	counties, and
9	quote "not mi.
LO	really concer
L1	they feel tha
L2	C
L3	contention.
L4	right. I wan
L5	burden and Co
-6	page 34 of yo
7	i i
8	labeled Conte
.9	contention?
0	MI
1	contention.
2	you would inc
1	

persuasion, yes, to the applicant, to show that our assertions are bald-faced or perhaps lies, if they can show that.

In other words, we're not wasting this tribunal's time. So there is standing. There is actual injury. We have real people in the room, not imaginary people. They have real homes in the right counties, and you know, they're not the person who's quote "not miles away," but they're close enough to be really concerned. Their presence here indicates that they feel that they have potential harm.

CHAIR FROELICH: Let's move then to their contention. We'll begin with Contention A. All right. I want to focus now, Mr. Frankel, on your burden and Contention A, which I believe appears at page 34 of your petition.

Is Contention A that first paragraph labeled Contention A? Is that the entirety of the contention?

MR. FRANKEL: Contention A states the contention. Of course, not to be read in a vacuum, you would include the knowledge of the first 33-1/2 pages when you read Contention A. But yeah, that's Contention A.

CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, and the burden at

# NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

23

24

this point of the contention, with a contention, any 2 contention, is that it meet the six criteria, six 3 subparts of 10 C.F.R. 2.309(f)(1). Are we in 4 agreement? 5 MR: FRANKEL: Yes sir. 6 CHAIR FROELICH: Please tell me then where 7: in the contention I can find the little V and little 8 VI which is the concise statement of the facts and . 9 opinions which support, along with the references and 10 the information which references to the application and the information that is missing from it, if that's 11 12 part of that contention. 13 MR. FRANKEL: Sure. 14 CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you. MR. FRANKEL: Just those subsections. 15 16 CHAIR FROELICH: Well, I note that in the replies from the applicant and the staff, they pointed 17 the Board that, verbally that little V and 18 19 are absent, and therefore 20 inadmissible. So I'd like you to point out for the record where those materials exist. 21 22 MR. FRANKEL: Well number five, provide a 23 concise statement of the alleged facts which support our position on the issue, and on which we intend to 24 25 rely at the hearing.

Then because it's phrased in the alternative, especially for the members of the public,

I'll say four, provide a concise statement -- I'm sorry. Provide a concise statement of the alleged facts or provide expert opinions, in either case, which support the position.

1

-2

3

4

5

6.

8

9

10

 $1^{-1}$ 

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And the position is that the application does not accurately describe the environment affected by its proposed mining operations, or the extent of its impact on the environment, as a result of its use and potential contamination of water resources through mixing of contaminated groundwater in the mine aquifer with water and surrounding aquifers and drainage of contaminated water into the Cheyenne River.

The alleged facts and expert opinions are found in the petition, starting on page two, Background. The alleged facts go on to talk about the existing mining and detailed citations to the application.

The expert opinions referenced and incorporated are beginning on page 27, and the reference to the Torrell study on the market value of water. Those expert opinions and alleged facts support the petitioners' position on the issue, and we intend to rely on those at the hearing.

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

As regards V little I, this is not a proceeding under 10 C.F.R. 52.103. So that doesn't apply. So we provide sufficient information to show a genuine dispute exists with the applicant on a material issue of fact.

Then the information must include references to a specific portions, which it does, and the petitioner disputes — that the petitioner disputes, and is supporting the reasons for the dispute, or unless the petitioner believes the application fails to contain the information, and we identify that contention of admission.

So the information regarding a genuine dispute, to me it's clear that the company would take the position that the application does accurately describe the environment affected by the proposed mining operations; that it does accurately describe the extent of its impact on the environment as a result of the use and the potential contamination of the water resources.

I believe the company also disputes that our position that there's a mixing of groundwater, such that if the groundwater became contaminated in the mine aquifer, there will be a mixing of surrounding aquifers and drainage of contaminated

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

water into the Chevenne River:

2

3

4

5

6

7.

8

9-

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

1.7

1.8

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

In order for this proceeding, in order for this Board to issue this license, you have to find, that it's not inimical to public health and safety, Section 40.32. So it's a material issue of law or fact.

The material issue of fact has to do with whether there could be a mixing of contaminated ground water in the mine aquifer with water in surrounding aquifers and drainage of contaminated water into the Cheyenne River, and the disputed issue of law that's material is whether the application is required to describe more.

We make the citation to the applicable law section, to all the regulations that we think are applicable, and frankly if we had restated all those dates for each paragraph of contention, our 57 page pleading would be 570 pages long. So we've employed standard, modern litigation techniques of pleading, none of which are prohibited by NRC regulations.

CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you. I'd might only react in this manner. I guess there have been criticisms of the organization and the referencing and the cross-jumping between the application and the TR and the EA.

1	It is somewhat difficult for this Board to
2:	jump back and forth through the 57 page and the
3	exhibits and the declarations that go with it, to try
4	to ferret out the elements which we're charged with
5	using as the benchmark to determine admissibility.
6	In pleading this, I might make a
7	suggestion as attorney to attorney, that there be some
8	sort of cross reference or some kind of designation
9	for each individual contention, where each of the
10	required elements can be found.
11	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor. When
12	I first came to a hearing like this, it was my first
13	experience, it was about 2-1/2 years ago. I had been
14	schooled by a couple of judges to improve my
15	pleadings, and I feel I'm getting better at it.
16	But maybe not everybody shares that
17	opinion. I will offer, if the judges find it
18	convenient and if it's ordered or there are no
19	objections, that if after the hearing, you're having
20	trouble finding those cross-references, if you want me
21	to submit a graph, so to speak, a table simply cross-
22	referencing existing pleading to existing pleading, I
2.3	would do so if it would serve the court.
24	CHAIR FROELICH: That's likely to cause
25	objection, and I think at this point we'll try to work

1	through it with your guidance today.
2	MR. FRANKEL: In that case, next time, who
3	knows when that will be, I'll be sure to cross-
4	reference and I apologize for
5	CHAIR FROELICH: No apology necessary. I
6	might only suggest better than cross-referencing is
7	that for each contention, state the contention and
.8	then 2.309(f)(1), one, specific statement. Next
9	paragraph, next page, 2.309(f)(1), double little I.
10	That would make it easier if I were on that Board
11	reviewing those contentions.
12.	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay.
14	JUDGE BARNETT: I have a question of the
15	staff. That may not be optimal to be cross-
16	referencing, but is that acceptable to cross-
17	reference?
18	MR. CLARK: It is acceptable, Your Honor.
19	Of course, there's no particular format for
20	contentions. They have to meet all criteria, but that
21	Your Honor, the Board is ultimately the judge of
22	what's acceptable for a contention. So I hesitate.
23	For the staff, it would be kind of helpful for that
24	sort of organization to be presented to us. Of
25	govern water another litigant in the proceeding

Τ.	JUDGE BARNETT: Well, we'd like to have
-2-	the staff's advice.
3	MR. CLARK: Well, the staff's view is that
4	that is an approach followed in a lot of other
5	proceedings, reactor licensing proceedings and others
6	materials cases. So we're familiar with that I
	believe that applicants and licensees are also
8	familiar, and I'd suggest that the Board and the
9	Commission is likewise familiar with that approach.
10	JUDGE BARNETT: When you were looking at
11	these contentions, did you take into account the
12	cross-referencing, or did you just look at the
13	sentence in the contention itself?
14	MR. CLARK: Where there is cross-
15	referencing, we look at the references.
16	JUDGE BARNETT: Well, it's implicit
17	cross-referencing and not explicit cross-referencing?
18	MR. CLARK: We find it very difficult to
19	engage in some kind of to follow implicit cross-
20.	referencing, simply because it's unclear to us what
21	for example, Mr. Franklin mentioned that the facts are
22	set forth in the introduction.
23	However, the introduction is 32 or 33
24	pages long, and cites numerous sections. I don't know
25	how any footnotes. I think there are approximately 40

	Toocholes Numerous Sections of the applicant sy
2	technical and environmental reports.
3	So we simply don't have the time or the
4	ability to guess at what sections might be referenced.
5	So implicit cross-referencing is just guesswork for
6	the staff, and we expect, because of the Commission's
7	contention and pleading rules, we expect to see
8	specific cross-referencing, if that's what's planned
9	to be done.
10	CHAIR FROELICH: Do you think it violates
11	regulations to do the implicit cross-referencing?
12	MR. CLARK: I do, Your Honor. I think it
13	violates specifically 2.309(f)(1)(vi).
14	CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you. Okay. Mr.
15	Frankel, still on Contention A. Isn't this either the
16	exact or a very similar contention to the one that was
17	denominated Environmental Contention A in the Crow
18	Butte case?
19	MR. FRANKEL: Yes.
20	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay.
21	MR. FRANKEL: It's our lucky contention,
.22	Your Honor. I had to go with one like that. Lucky
23	contention.
24	CHAIR FROELICH: The Board, as I recall,
25	in LBP-08-24, denied the admission of this contention,
	NEAL B. GBGGG

am I correct?
MR. FRANKEL: I believe, Your Honor, that
it was sorry, Your Honor. I thought that that
contention ran into problems on a pleading level, and
not I thought that that was the contention that the
Board reformulated and that was rejected by the NRC
Commission itself. I could be wrong. I apologize.
I'll refresh my recollection at the break if you'd
like.
CHAIR FROELICH: One moment. Yeah. You
can do that on the break. It appears that, I believe
that page 731 of huh? Of the LBP-08-24 decision.
MR. FRANKEL: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I'm
confused, because I believe that was the contention
that was allowed and made up from our contentions.
But I'm happy to be corrected.
JUDGE COLE: It was a long time ago.
CHAIR FROELICH: Give us a moment. Judge
Cole has some familiarity with the Crow Butte cases.
(Pause.)
JUDGE COLE: I think it was one that the
Board did not admit.
CHAIR FROELICH: To what extent, if any,

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

there any part of Contention A where the consolidated

is your Contention A a contention of omission?

24

1	petitioners say that there are items missing from the
2	application that are required to be there?
3	MR. FRANKEL: Well, any part? It includes
4	-a contention of omission, but it is not solely a
5	contention of omission, okay. We've alleged failure
6	to adequately describe the environment as required by
7.	Section 51.5 of Appendix A in Part 40.
8	CHAIR FROELICH: All right, and going back
9	now then to 2.309(f)(1)(vi), if a petitioner believes
LO	that the application fails to contain information on
L1	a relevant matter as required by law, the
L2	identification of such failure and the supporting
L3.	reasons for the petitioner's belief have to be shown.
4	Can you direct me to that, to that
_5	response or that portion of little I or six, VI, in
-6	your petition or reply? You see, what I'm asking you
.7	to do is what this Board has to do in analyzing your
.8	contention.
.9	MR. FRANKEL: I understand, Your Honor.
20	As I said, Contention A includes failure for the
21	application to comply with the sections on here noted,
22	and that, okay it's in addition to contention of
23	omission.
24	The problem that the public, my
25	petitioners have with the contention of omission is we

spend all this time litigating it; get through that 2 procedural morass and then the company can amend its 3 application, add one line and moot it out. JUDGE COLE: But doesn't that mean that 4 ; 5 you won, that what you said, it was missing? 6 MR. FRANKEL: It means that we did the 7 company's work for them, and it cost us a lot of time 8 and money to do it, because they should have been 9 complete to begin with, and the public had to bear To me, that's what it means. 10 that cost. 11 JUDGE COLE: I understand your position. MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, sir. 12 13 pertains to the contention of omission, application omits an accurate description of the environment 14 15 affected, because it fails to properly -- because it 16 fails to disclose any information concerning the 17 mixing of aquifers in the event that the groundwater 18 and the mine aguifer is contaminated. 19 It omits any description of the risk, the 20 probabilities of harm, contamination, etcetera as are 21 specifically required by 5145 and by Appendix A, those 22 criterion that apply. So there's -- if the omission 23 were to be cured, it could be cured with data, 2.4 research and analysis that's current, site-specific

and applicable.

1	CHAIR FROELICH: Mr. Pugsley, are there
2	sections of the application which address the
3	omissions alleged by petitioners?
4	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes, there are, Your Honor.
5	CHAIR FROELICH: Where would I find them?
6	MR. PUGSLEY: I will if you'll give me
7	one moment, I'll be able to tell you.
8	CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you.
9	(Pause.)
10.	MR. PUGSLEY: Okay. Your Honor, I would
11	refer you to there were some contentions in the
12	Tribe's pleading that go directly to this issue. I
13	would refer you to our brief in response to the
14	Tribe's Contention 3, starting on page 42.
15	There are sections referenced in Sections
16	I mean on page 43, the top of that page, there's
17	Sections 3.3.1.1 and there's a list. There's a number
18	of them. But as you can tell from the responses by
19	both the staff and the applicant, it was impossible to
20	tell from the language of the contention what exactly,
21	whether it was a contention of omission or what.
22	So we pleaded the way we did in response
23	to that. But if you do want, would like references to
24	that, our response to the Tribe's pleading has several
25	references. That one page I just cited to you was one

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

of them.

-2

3

4 ·

5.

6

7

8

9.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR FROELICH: Does staff have anything to add on this point?

MR: CLARK: Your Honor, the staff believes this issue is squarely addressed in LBP-08-24, the Crow Butte renewal decision that the Board was referring to, and that the staff's position is that Contention A merely provides notice of the issue that the petitioners are raised, and under Commission rules, notice pleading is not sufficient.

CHAIR FROELICH: Your response.

MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor. Obviously this is not mere notice pleading. It's replete with hundreds of footnotes and citations to the applicant's application. But I would draw the Board's attention to page 13 of the petition, footnotes 96, 97, 98 and then continuing to the next page.

This is a reference to specific sections of the technical report, okay. TR 2.7.2.1.7; TR 2.7.2.1.7. This is a discussion that is a very gloss over kind of discussion. We're put -- the public is put on notice that the company knows that it is difficult to ascertain hydraulic connection between aguifers, that the interconnection between aguifers

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

: ;‡

: 2

.3

4 5

6:

7

9

10.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

results from a thinning or absence of confining units between the aquifers, and they have a citation.

That analysis of the regional aquifer tests provide evidence of aquifer interconnection. Well, they make those statements, but they don't say how that would apply in our situation if we are a mine aquifer with solutions in it that are mobilizing uranium, arsenic, thorium, selenium, all that stuff, how.

If you say well, we know that there's a connection of some kind, interconnection results from thinning or absence. Analyses show that there's interconnection, and then if you get into the breccia pipes and the discussions of those, and what it never says is if we, quote "the company," go ahead and do this, there will be chemicals that are injected and mobilized, and those chemicals aren't just going to sit there. The interconnections will play dynamics on those.

Now if they don't know what's going to happen, they should just say "We really don't know what's going to happen," and then the public can say "Okay, the company knows some things; it doesn't know other things."

But what's not okay is to tell us a bunch

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1 of facts that if you take those facts and you add them 2 to our factual situation on the ground, lead to a 3 conclusion that should have been disclosed. That's the omission. They could have said "Public of Fall-4 River County and Custer County. We know about some 5 6 interconnections. We really don't know where they go. 7 We're going to -- if we get the license, we're going .8 to do a bunch of stuff in the mine aquifer. 9 going to release a bunch of chemicals, and we really don't know if it will be adequately confined.' 10 11 Then you all can say "Well, that might be 12 inimical to public health and safety, " and I have a 13 note from yesterday, a good time to go back to, where 1.4

inimical to public health and safety," and I have a note from yesterday, a good time to go back to, where I heard counsel for the other side, company counsel, I believe it was Mr. Pugsley, said something to the effect that there's no NRC regulation that requires — there's no issue related to lack of confinement, that that's —

There's no regulation that requires them to show that. But I believe the whole Atomic Energy Act and the inimicality standard, public health and safety, requires that no license be issued if confinement can't be shown, and adequate confinement is a technical term that goes to the merits.

So I feel that's where we're at, and so we

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

.1	have obviously dispute that you can we believe you
2	can't issue a license under 40.32 or under the AEA if
3.	you do not find adequate confinement. We believe the
4	application talks about problems to finding adequate
5	confinement, but it draws no conclusions and makes no
6	statements following that.
7.	So what I did was go through the
8	application and pull out their own words and cite to
. 9	them, and they ought to be able to match their words
10	from their application with my footnotes and
11	references to the law and to the contention.
12	JUDGE COLE: I remember those statements,
13	the statement that Mr. Pugsley made yesterday. I
14	guess I was surprised too, because I thought
15	confinement was an issue. I'd like to ask the staff
16	what it thinks of that statements.
17	MR. CLARK: Your Honor, I do not have the
18	statement fresh in my memory, so I'm going off what
19	JUDGE COLE: He said that confinement is
20	not a requirement for an ISL license, confinement of
21	the aquifer you're mining.
22	MR. CLARK: There need not be complete
23	confinement in the sense of geological confinement.
2,4	The NRC staff does not require that there be
25	absolutely geological confinement of the mine aquifer.

. ⊥ .	The NRC reflessor ground water monitoring
2	and other measures under Appendix A, to ensure that
.3	there's no there aren't excursions of leach
4	solution. But there need not be absolute geological
5	confinement of the mine operation.
6	JUDGE COLE: Is there any requirement
7	that they keep the water they re using to get the
8	uranium out of the mine, keep that from other aquifers
9	that are used for drinking water?
10	MR. CLARK: There is. Under criterion
11	seven establishes monitoring programs, and thus the
12	monitoring wells that will ring or surround the
13	production levels. I should mention also that Section
14	5145 does require an adequate description of the
15	affected environment.
16	So I want to make sure what I'm saying.
17	We do require issues such as confinement to be
18	addressed. But that's a separate point from the issue
19	of whether there needs to be perfect confinement.
20	JUDGE COLE: Mr. Pugsley, would you like
21	to comment on that?
22	MR. PUGSLEY: All I can say, Your Honor,
23	is that what the staff has articulated is what I said
24	yesterday, which is there is no regulation that say it
25	has to you have to have complete confinement or you

11.	The points is it is continement to all a second themen
2	but I did not say confinement is not an issue that's
.3	not evaluated.
- 4	Of course it is. It's part of the
.5	application, part of our application and it's looked
- 6	at. But as staff counsel stated, there are other
7	regulatory controls employed, and I would like to add
8	on your statement, Your Honor, about the are there
9	requirements to prevent recovery solutions from
10	migrating to other adjacent non-exempt underground
11	sources of drinking water.
12	They're not just NRC requirements.
13	They're EPA requirements under the Safe Drinking Water
14	Act as well.
15	JUDGE COLE: So that accomplishes the
16	same purposes of isolation of the aquifer?
17	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes sir
18	MR. THOMPSON: Confinement is fairly
19	typical at these ISL deposits, because the water flows
20	between the less permeable aquifers through sandstone,
21	where the reducing conditions exist, and confinement
22	is more or less perfect, depending on where you are at
23	any given ISL site.
24	In some cases, confinement is, you know,
25	goes all the way across the site and you can say it's

*	
2	and not vertical controls because of the confinement
3	above and below, and the application contains a great
4	deal of information regarding the confinement at this
5	site.
6	So yes. Confinement is an issue that the
7	staff evaluates, and if confinement is imperfect, then
8	the licensee has to say how through a combination of
9	monitor wells around monitor wells above and below,
10	and well field balance and the bleed, they can prevent
11	these fluids from moving out of the recovery.
12	JUDGE COLE: Hopefully to minimize or
13	eliminate excursions.
14	MR. THOMPSON: To minimize or eliminate
15	excursion, and excursions, by the way, is something I
16	think that isn't always well understood. Excursions,
L7.	you pick UCLs. You pick parameters and constituents
18	that move the fastest, and not the radioactive ones.
19	Things like chlorides and things that are part of the
20	process, because they get to the monitor well ring
21	faster.
22	JUDGE COLE: Yes, thorium excursion.
23	MR. THOMPSON: Thorium excursion, and
24	excursion tells you that maybe a pump is down. So you
25	have specific license conditions about what you have

if we're really worried about horizontal controls

to do to correct that excursion within certain time 1. ..2 frames, and if you can't control it, you've got to 3 shut --. 4 CHAIR FROELICH: Mr. Thompson, just for 5 the benefit of the court reporter and the record, would you define UCLs? 6 MR. THOMPSON: Upper control limits. 38 CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you. 9 MR. THOMPSON: Sorry. CHAIR FROELICH: Mr. Frankel, I'm sorry. 10 MR. FRANKEL: The reason why the NRC can 11 12 reach possibly, with regard to some ISL projects, a conclusion that it can be licensed in accordance with 13 the ADA under the 4032 and the inimicality, is because 14 if there's a scientific conclusion that there is, and 15 16 it's a technical term on the merits, adequate confinement, adequate meaning 17 the geology 18 sufficient, in light of fractures, faulting, breccia 19 pipes, etcetera, usually the absence of those things, 20 the geology would theoretically be sufficient to 21 contain that migration of excursions, such that in .22 combination with an understanding, a 23 understanding of that geology, as to that level of . 24 confinement, there is a tolerance of risk associated

with that.

2.5

It's adequate but not complete, and suppose there's a ten percent chance of migration. The thought is those monitoring rings will find the problem, because there's been a scientific geologic-based determination that there's fairly good containment. It's adequate. It might not be 100 percent, but it's way more than 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 percent.

That is to the part that's not full, but yet is found sufficient to be adequate. There are other procedures, prophylactic procedures, monitoring procedures and cleanup procedures that try to truncate that risk, so that the ultimate risk to the public has been narrowed down and minimized, so that a finding of inimicality can be reached.

You cannot reach that finding, even with the monitoring wells and all that, if you're only at 30 percent confidence of confinement, 40 percent, 50 percent. At some point, the scientists and judges will say it's enough. But it is an issue. If you go back and look at the record. I'm glad we got to talk about it again.

It's an issue in material dispute. It's a genuine dispute, and obviously to the people who live around the proposed project area, it's the

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

:4

-8

2.3

1	
2	•
3	
.4	
3 .4 .5	
6 7	
7	
8	
9	j.
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

22

23

24

25

biggest issue we have. Lack of confinement means contamination and destruction of our way of life.

MR. ELLISON: If I may add, for example in Dr. LaGarry's affidavit in his opinion, he points to the fact that at 3.3.2.1 of the application, the applicant states that there's no known faults within the project area, and what Dr. LaGarry says in his opinion is between faults, fractures, artesian pressure, thinning of the confining layers, that there's all kinds of movement that's going on.

We would submit that if the applicant's taking the position that there's no known faults, that part of the problem is a lack of information in this particular area. There's faults and fracturing everywhere else in the Black Hills except for this particular location, according to the company.

Dr. LaGarry cites some studies. We also have some other studies that were cited with Dr. Jarding's report, and such as -- that are stated in her geological summary. There's also, a part of the application, 13.1 of their April 2009, they talk about six contamination pathways. That's on page 13.1, dash 1. None of them involve faults or fractures.

So it just -- it seems to me that we need this contention. I mean if we're talking about

# NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

-	•	١
1	П	
-1-	ľ	ŀ
	-	١,
. 2		ı
-	П	l
	П	1
. 2	П	ı
. ~	Ħ	ı
	ı	ŀ
	Н	l
	Ш	ı
	H	ı
2	Н	l
<u> </u>	ı	
		ı
3	П	-
	П	l
4	П	ŀ
4	П	
4	П	1
	П	ı
	Ш	1
	П	l
·	Ш	ı
	ı	ı
5	ı	1
· J	ı	
	1	ı
	ı	ı
	П	ı,
	П	l
6	П	
0 -	Ш	ı
	Ш	ı
٠.	Н	ı
	lí	ŀ
	H	ı
-7	П	ı
. / .	H	١.
	П	ı
* (*	П	ı
	П	
20 1	П	ŀ
1	H	١.
. 8	ı	
	Ц	
/	H	
7.	П	
7	П	1
W100 1	ıJ	

-1.0

that are out there that suggest there are fractures and faults in this area, and that the way the water flows creates problems of potential intermixing, especially when, because this process ejects under pressure water into the ground, and Therefore, as Dr. LaGarry points out, you have horizontal as well as vertical pathways that may open up as a result of this additional pressure.

omissions, if we're talking about available studies

Dr. LaGarry also points out, and so does our other expert, that you know, you have all of these unexplored exploration holes, and there's so many unknowns that aren't really dealt with. As a matter of fact, the company says well, there's 4,000 or so unexplored exploration holes right at the site.

Okay, we mentioned it. No, I'm sorry. There's too many unknowns, and that's really what this first contention goes to. So we would submit there's a lot of literature, and there is additional literature.

I will try my best at some point to make a formal motion, because one of the things that's part of 10 C.F.R. 2.309(c) is that if the untimely filing would be reasonably expected to assist in developing in sound record, broaden the issues, make available

## NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	information that would help in your decision-making,
2	it seems to me that's exactly what some of the
3	additional information
. 4	Well, we do that properly. We have cited
5	stuff in our pleadings and the attachments, that go
6	right to these issues, including specific regulations
7	for parts of the application.
8	MR. CLARK: Your Honor, I'm a little
9	confused, in part because what Mr. Frankel said seemed
10	to refer to Contention B. What Mr. Ellison said seems
11	to be jumping ahead to Contention D. I just don't
12	know if we're addressing Contention A or if we're
13	moving forward here.
14	CHAIR FROELICH: It's my intention to move
15	through the contentions one by one.
16	MR. CLARK: The staff would say just none
17	of what was just stated, although I'd agree that some
18	of that is repeated in Contentions D and E, none of
19	that is stated in Contention A. So I suggest that it
20	not be used as support for Contention A.
21	CHAIR FROELICH: Staff counsel, I'd like
22	to leave Contention A at this point. But could you
23	take a look at the citation to the Crow Butte case on
24	page 20 of your response?
25	Just because there was some confusion on

	whether it was the new license or the extension, and
2	at the break, if you could report back if that's
3,	accurate or not, the citation that appears on the
4	first full paragraph on page 20? Thank you. Let's
5.	
6	MR. CLARK: I can address that now, if
7	you'd prefer. I mean we apologize for any we did
8	not cite to the LBP number. That would be LBP-08-24
9	that we were referring to.
10	Maybe I should clarify, because it was not
11	LBP. It was the other lower decision. It was on the
12.	let me clarify.
13.	CHAIR FROELICH: Would you take a look at
14	that and just thank you. Could we take, please, a
15	five minute break, and then we'll pick up with
16	Contention B. Thank you.
17	(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)
18	CHAIR FROELICH: All right. Let's address
19	Contention B at this point. This contention also
20	looks familiar to me. Is this the contention that was
21	denominated Environmental Contention B in the Crow
22	Butte case?
23	MR. FRANKEL: Yes, Your Honor.
24	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, and just to make
25	sure I'm on the right track, does this contention, as

1	reviewed by that Board in LBP-08-24, this contention
2	- was not admitted?
3	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, refresh my
4	recollection on that, and these were contentions that
5	were admitted in the expansion, and they were not
6	admitted in the renewal, I suspect as they weren't
7.	properly pled in the renewal.
.8	But I do not believe that 08-24 has stare
9	decisis effect concerning this Contention B.
10	CHAIR FROELICH: No. It's not done. I
11	was only looking to see the differences in the
12	applicability from that case and this.
13.	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	CHAIR FROELICH: I'm fine.
15	MR. FRANKEL: And as a comment, this one
16	focuses on use and contamination, not the
17.	application's compliance with the regulations required
18	to describe those things. This goes straight to use
19	of contamination and inimicality under 40.32.
20	CHAIR FROELICH: And I don't want to put
21	words in your mouth, but am I correct that in order to
22	find the six elements required by 2.309(f)(1), I need
23	to go back through the declarations and the
24	introductory material, the first 32 pages of the
25	petition?

1	MR. FRANKEL: Yes. Would you like me to
. 2	sort of focus you? I mean I couldn't go through 6,000
3	pages and pull out non-relevant material. Everything
4	in here is relevant to our contentions. That's why
5	it's there.
6	CHAIR FROELICH: Let's move to Contention
7	C please. Now Contention C presents a little bit of
8	an issue for us. This is a contention that was
9	similar to the one that was denominated Environmental
10	Contention E in the Crow Butte case?
11	MR. FRANKEL: Yes, Your Honor.
12	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, and in that case,
L3	if I recall correctly, the Board admitted it, but the
L4	Commission, which is binding precedent on this Board
L5	in CLI-09-09, rejected it?
Ĺ6	MR. FRANKEL: Yes, Your Honor, due to
L7	failure to provide the adequate supporting
L8	information, which I believe is cured in this
L9	expression of a similar contention.
20	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, all right. In
21	Contention C, would you provide for me a specific
22	statement would you provide for me, for the record,
23	the 10 C.F.R. 2.309(f)(1), provide a specific
24	statement of the issue of law or fact to be raised or
25	controverted, for Contention C?

1.	MR. FRANKEL: Yes, Your Honor. The
2-	specific issue of law reads, uncontroverted, is that
3	Section 5145(c) requires, to the extent that there are
4	important qualitative considerations or factors that
5	cannot be quantified, those considerations or factors
6	shall be discussed in qualitative terms.
7	Yet the application doesn't contain any
8	qualitative or quantitative analysis of the negative
. 9	impacts predicted and estimated by the applicant and
10	include it, such as the value of the millions of
11	gallons of water.
12	So the specific statement, issue of law or
13	fact raised is the application does not fulfill
14	5145(c), because it fails to include either
15	qualitative or quantitative considerations having to
16	do with the value of the water that is going to be
17	taken from the Inyan and the Madison and the loss of
18	the property values.
19	JUDGE COLE: In your contention, you
20.	refer to th drawdown of aquifers and the problems
21	associated with it. What's the basis for your saying
22;	that there are problems associated with the drawdown
23:	of the aquifer?
24	MR. FRANKEL: The Torrell study, for one,
25	expressly describes the loss of real property value

The state of the s
aquifer, some of the formations involved in the PAA
are part of the Oglala aquifer.
So while there are many common sense
aspects that go with a drawdown, the negative effect
of a drawdown. For example, my client Susan Henderson
told me that when her water table went down, correct
me if I'm wrong, you had to lower your well lower
your pump 250 feet in a 1,300 foot well?
MS. HENDERSON: No. It's 1,700 foot well,
1,710 feet, and I lowered it about 210 feet.
MR. FRANKEL: 1,700 foot well that she had
to lower 210 feet. Just the sheer going out there and
putting it down 210 feet is a negative impact. It
costs money. So when there's a drawdown, it affects
people.
MS. HENDERSON: Well, you get less
production.
JUDGE COLE: The applicant apparently
made estimates of the drawdown from an aquifer that's
in Section 4.6 under Potential Water Resource Impacts.
I don't know how they calculated that, but it would be
going too much to the merits to ask them to do that.
But what sort of numbers are involved in
the estimated drawdown of the aquifer during

1	operation?
2	MR. PUGSLEY: You have an adequate one
3	moment, please sir.
4	MR. THOMPSON: Twelve feet in the Inyan
5	Kara at the site boundary. That doesn't and then
. 6	you're dealing with somebody 18 miles away.
7.	MR. PUGSLEY: Plus there is another thing
8,	to know for the record, Your Honor, is the reference
9	we made yesterday to the issue of water rights, to
10	conduct this project, and that we have to satisfy
11	criteria regarding drawdown for that as well.
12	JUDGE COLE: What criteria is that sir?
13	MR. PÜĞSLEY: The state of South Dakota.
14	JUDGE COLE: Oh, South Dakota water
15	rights.
16	MR. PUGSLEY: Water rights.
17	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, would I be able
18	to comment to that? So I would draw the Board's
19	attention to page 20 of the petition, the footnoted
20	language. It says "Applicant states that the
21	consumption of groundwater and short and long-term
22	changes to groundwater are some of the groundwater
23	impacts related to the proposed project.
24	"As for consumption, applicant estimates
25	that the drawdown of the Fall River aquifer at the

· . T.	nearest domestic level be at a low or 9:9 leet, and a
2,	high of 42.8 feet during the first eight years under
3	the ten-year license." Another estimate of drawdown
4	of the Lakota Formation, between a low of 4.9 feet and
5	a high of 12.6 feet.
6	There's no statement, as far as I know,
7 .	about an estimated drawdown for the Minnelusa or the
8	Madison, which are planned to be sources of water for
9	this project. So it's clear to me that to simply say
10	it's 12 feet in one place is an incomplete answer, in
11	my view.
12	JUDGE COLE: But that's in the aquifer
13	that's mined?
14	MR. FRANKEL: The Fall River aquifer and
15	the Lakota Formation are part of the, I believe, mined
16	aquifer, but the references are to the nearest
17	domestic well, and so I use that to do
18	CHAIR FROELICH: What page are you reading
19	from?
20	MR. FRANKEL: That's page 20 of our
21	petition, Your Honor, footnotes 159 through 161 and
22	the associated text.
23	JUDGE COLE: But we do not have any
24	information about any drawdown of the other aquifers,
25	the non-mined aquifers.

1	MR. FRANKEL: As far as I know, I believe
2	that information is not stated in the application.
3	JUDGE COLE: And do we know if they're
4	going to be using any water from the aquifers?
.5	MR. FRANKEL: We do.
6	JUDGE COLE: The Madison, for example.
7	MR. FRANKEL: It's stated in the
8	application that they might draw substantial water
9	resources from the Madison, and it's also stated that
10	they might draw either from the Minnelusa.
. 11	I believe it was Dr. Jarding that said
12	that since the Minnelusa and the Madison are clearly
13	connected, a draw from the Madison would affect the
14	Minnelusa. But so there is an indication in the
15	application that those water resources are going to be
16	drawn on, and there's no indication of a drawdown
17	amount.
18	JUDGE COLE: These are considerably
19	deeper than the Lakota aquifer and the Fall River
2.0	aquifer?
21	MR. FRANKEL: Yes, Your Honor.
22	MR. ELLISON: But there are breccia pipes
23	that it connects the Minnelusa.
2,4	JUDGE COLE: Well, I think there's
25	information to indicate that the breccia pipes are
	NEAL D. CDOCC

nowhere near the area that's going to be mined; is that correct?

MR. ELLISON: Well, they're around the area, and that's what Dr. LaGarry talked about, the breccia pipes being along the faults and the fractures, and they're huge fractures into the south, and this is a recharge area.

MR. THOMPSON: Máy I just clarify that the wells that you're referring to are the wells that we pointed out that are inside the permit boundary yesterday? And we are not going to draw any water from the Madison during operations. The only thing we said was we might draw water from the Madison for restoration.

MR. FRANKEL: Excuse me. If I understand correctly, if the applicationsays they might do something, and if the license is issued based on the application, you give them the ability to do that, unless there's a new amendment or public hearing associated with that. Them saying they might do for our purposes means they are going to do it, and their failure to properly specify how much water they plan to take and our inability to find that information is indicative of their failure to comply with Section 5145 and --.

## NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

- 1

2.

7.

17.

1	MR. PUGSLEY: Which is the exact reason.
. 2	Your Honor, that we addressed consumption and drawdown
3	in our application for that option.
4	JUDGE BARNETT: Is there anywhere in the
5	application where it's stated the radius of effect of
6	the drawdowns?
7	MR. PUGSLEY: We believe so. I can
8	certainly find the section for you discussing that.
9	- But as noted earlier, the analysis, impact analysis
10	associated with drawdowns in section 4.6.2.6 and 7 of
11	the environmental report, that's cited in our
12	pleadings. "
13	MR. THOMPSON: Give me that again. Four
14	point
15	MR. PUGSLEY: 4.6.2.6 and 7.
. 16	JUDGE BARNETT: 4.6.2.6?
17	MR. PUGSLEY: No. 4.6.2.6 and .7. It's
18	a mouthful of numbers.
19	JUDGE COLE: The numbers are on page 23
20	of the NRC staff response to hearing request. Found
21	on page 23, footnote 15 and 16.
22	MR. THOMPSON: Right.
23	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes sir. Yes.
24	JUDGE COLE: Drawdown test. You had some
25	information in there about drawdown and the amount of
	NFALR GROSS

á.c.

1-	drawdown. How was that test conducted? Do you know?
2	MR. PUGSLEY: Allow me, if I may.
3	(Pause.)
4	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honors, if I might ask
5	
6	CHAIR FROELICH: Sure.
7	MR. FRANKEL: I note that these exact same
8	sections and references are also discussed in
9	Contention I, subparts 46, again to about 51. Are you
10	interested and are we going to cover later and refer
11	back to here?
12	JUDGE COLE: We have read through those
13	100 items.
14	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you.
15	CHAIR FROELICH: Every one of them.
16	MR. PUGSLEY: In response to your
17	question, Your Honor, we've been advised that we used
18	a combination of data. One was historic data, old TBA
19	data from pump tests, to stress the aquifer, as well
20	as we did our own independent, two independent pump
21	tests to in the same manner to get the data.
22	JUDGE COLE: Now the term "drawdown,"
23	that refers to the drop down of the water level in the
24	pipe after so many hours of pumping at a certain rate?
25	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes.

1	JUDGE COLE: Now that does not say that
- 2	the aquifer level over its expanse has dropped that
3.	amount?
4	MR. PUGSLEY: That's correct, sir.
5	JUDGE COLE: There could be a zone of
.6	influence that might go out a couple of hundred feet
7	or so. So you just made that's what you mean by
8	drawdown. It does not indicate the level of water and
9	the average level of water in the aquifer?
10	MR. THOMPSON: Correct.
11	(Off the record comments.)
12	MR. PUGSLEY: We've been advised we
13	modeled it to the boundary, the site boundary.
14	JUDGE COLE: Okay.
15	MR. PUGSLEY: To get a full picture of the
16	proposed permit area, which is larger obviously than
17	the recovery zone, the mining zone.
18	JUDGE COLE: Okay. So when you get a
19	drawdown figure, what number are you talking about?
20	The number at the outer edge?
21	MR. PUGSLEY: At the edge of the site
22	boundary.
23	JUDGE COLE: And that's how you impacted
24	it to people outside?
25	MR. PUGSLEY: Correct.

15	JUDGE COLE: All right, thank you. I
.2	understand.
3	MR. ELLISON: May I do a point of
4	clarification? Powertech in its application at Table
5	2.7-18 describes how Madison, Inyan Kara and Madison
6	River waters would be used, Madison aquifer waters
7	would be used during the process, not just
8	restoration.
9	So I wanted to just clarify that in the
10	application, it talks about that. I think we talked
11.	a little bit about that yesterday, that if there would
12	be a loss of about 100 gallons per minute total, and
13.	that it would be from both the Inyan Kara and the
14	Madison based upon their application.
15	CHAIR FROELICH: I think we understand
16	that.
17	MR. ELLISON: Okay, thank you.
18	JUDGE BARNETT: So let me try and
19	understand. So you only did the modeling for the
20	radius of influence out to the site boundary, or you
21	did it that was the extent of the pump test, and
22	you did the modeling out further than that?
23	(Pause.)
24	MR. PUGSLEY: I'm going to answer, and my
25	colleague will hit me in the back of the head if I say

T	something wrong. We modeled it to the site boundary,
2:	proposed site boundary, to ensure that it would not
3	have adverse impacts on the potential to achieve the
4	water rights which we referenced previously, because
5	those requirements are they can't have adverse impacts
6	on, to nearby wells at a certain distance.
7 8	So that's what when we determined that at the intended site boundary there wouldn't be
9	adverse impacts, that's why we modeled it there. Is
10 11	that correct?  VOICE: Yes, I believe so.
12	MR. PUGSLEY: Okay.
13	JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you.
14	JUDGE COLE: And the amount of water that
15	you do the test was the amount that you estimated you
16	would be drawing at the maximum?
17	MR. PUGSLEY: The amount of water we use
18	in the pump test is modeled on what we would use
19	during operations.
20	(Off record comments.)
21	CHAIR FROELICH: I think we might be
22	getting a little too much into the merits of the case
23.	here.
24	JUDGE BARNETT: Do you think we're
25	getting into the merits of the case here?
- 1	

PUGSLEY: Do I think we're getting 1 2 cinto the merits? 3 JUDGE BARNETT: 4 MR. PUGSLEY: Well, we're trying to answer your questions, because we thought you were trying to 5 6 find out where in the application we had the data. So 7. I don't see that as a merits issue, because we're just 8 trying to find out where the data is. 9 JUDGE BARNETT: Right: You said, and again I just want to make sure I understand. You said 10 that, if I understand, you went to the site boundary 11 because you determined or someone determined that 12 13 there was no effect, no adverse effect at the site boundary. So then you didn't worry about anything 14 15 outside of the site boundary; is that correct? MR. ELLISON: That's correct. 16 17 JUDGE BARNETT: Who made the determination that there was no effect at the site 18 19 boundary, you or the state of South Dakota or who made 20 that determination? 21 MR. ELLISON: We made that determination, 22 but we have to submit information to the state of 23 South Dakota for the water rights, and they looked at the data and say okay --24 25 Did they agree with you JUDGE BARNETT:

at this point? 2 MR. ELLISON: We haven't 3 JUDGE BARNETT: So does the petitioner say they disagree with you, that this would -- do they 4 5 disagree with you at this point? Would that be a 6 valid contention? 7 MR. ELLISON: Well, if they could show .8 some basis for disagreeing with us. `9 MR. FRANKEL: Well again, I would renew my 10 request for a late filing of the April 19th, 2010 11 opinion of the Department of Environment and Natural 12 Resources of South Dakota, that says 13 application lacks sufficient detail to address the 14 fundamental questions related to whether Powertech can 15 conduct the project in a controlled manner to protect groundwater resources. 16 17 Now we're --MR. THOMPSON: Okay. 18 would strenuously object to that for two 19 One, we're again falling into the trap of reasons. 20 confusing drawdown impacts with contamination impacts, 21 and the language that is being cited here is dealing 22 with control, which means contamination. That's not 23 what we're talking about here when we talk about drawdown. 24 25 The second thing is, I would point the

.

. 1	Board to when the transcript is issued, to my
2	statement yesterday regarding why this letter is,
3	while submitted as an exhibit by the Tribe, is not
4	relevant.
5	CHAIR FROELICH: This won t help us at
6	this point. Should Mr. Ellison file his motion, we
7	will answer.
8	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes sir.
9	JUDGE BARNETT: I know I keep saying
10	this, but can I ask one more question?
11	CHAIR FROELICH: Yes.
12	JUDGE BARNETT: So is drawdown a
13	legitimate impact to consider?
14	MR. THOMPSON: Not if it doesn't affect
15	anybody outside the site boundary.
16	JUDGE BARNETT: Well, that's the
17	contention.
18	MR. THOMPSON: Now but where do they show
19	evidence contesting the pump test, that they were
20.	invalid and that they didn't show that? Don't they
21	have to show that?
22	JUDGE BARNETT: Well, that's the
23	contention, okay. That's what we have to decide. But
24	is drawdown a legitimate basis for a contention to
25	assume adequate assuming adequate showing?

444	
1	
2	Atomi
3-	publi
4	know
5	 and s
6	ambit
7	
8	 the a
9	issue
10	the ma
11	the wa
1,2	 say.
13	
14	
15	Thomps
16	forwar
17	evider
18.	concis
19 20	and ev
20	

22

23

24

25

MR. PUGSLEY: Well, considering that the Atomic Energy Act's mandate for NRC is to protect public health and safety in the environment, I don't know -- unless they can show some particular health and safety impact, I don't think that falls under the ambit of an NRC review.

It may fall, it certainly would fall under the ambit of a state of South Dakota water rights issue without question, I would think, because that is the main criteria, the threshold criteria for getting the water rights in question. So that's what I would say.

JUDGE BARNETT: Okay, thank you.

MR. FRANKEL: One clarifying comment. Mr. Thompson, I believe, criticized us for not bringing forward evidence. I just want to remind everyone evidence is not required. Five little V says a concise statement of alleged facts or expert opinions, and evidence is not required at this stage.

CHAIR FROELICH: Let's move then to Contention D, and this is reminiscent of, I guess, I had yesterday with Mr. Parsons. Is the crux of this contention that because the application is somewhat disorganized, it's therefore technically deficient? Is that the -- would that be a fair characterization

of Contention D?

1

2

3

4

5

6.

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

2.4

25

MR. FRANKEL: Not for me, Your Honor. But I feel like we're pretty close, but I want to express that the focus, the very first line, 5145(e) says "Applicant must disclose adverse information." Even though it doesn't make them look good, if they disclose it, it gives the public more confidence that they're disclosing everything they need to.

Section 40.9 deals with all materials facts being required in an application. The application need to be complete, and so -- and 5145(c) requires analytical content. Now you know, there's a lot of -- we're throwing these words around, how much data, how much detail.

So I just, you know, wanted to focus us on 5145(c) which is called analysis, and the definition of analysis is a statement giving details of all the constituent elements of something, the data, and how they relate to each other. That's not in the application the way we want it.

Or another definition of analysis, the examination of something in detail, in order to understand it better or draw conclusions from it.

When I compare the definition of the word "analysis" with Dr. Moran's opinion, I find it impossible to not

-- I mean when he says he finds it's not possible to provide a meaningful expert review on the adequacy, because they're disorganized. Then when he says the information's are presented in a technically interpretations inadequate manner, and then later when he makes criticisms, what that shows me is that 5145(c) has been violated due to lack of analysis, lack of description of how things that are disclosed in the application relate to each other and to the people on the ground and the water that they rely on.

CHAIR FROELICH: Dr. Moran cites to the NUREG 1569. What is it in 1569 that he, I guess, wants us to focus on, on what the staff requires as it deals with water quality?

MR. FRANKEL: That there be statistically sound data sets for all the baseline water quality. I know he cites to page 2-14 and 2-15 of the technical report, which says that at the project site, baseline groundwater sampling was conducted in general, in accordance with NRC Reg Guide 4.14 from 1980. That is Summary of the Results and Methods for Groundwater Quality Monitoring and TBA Data is presented.

But when the reader goes on, there are no tables to summarize those statistically. There are

> **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

 $\cdot 12$ 

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

2.4

the appendix, that Powertech failed to include 1 2 qualified values, and I'm not a statistician. That's why we have an expert here, but I 4 rely on his opinion to say that by deleting the less 5 than values, Powertech has severely biased the data 6 set, and therefore the data set doesn't comply with 5145 and as far as the NUREG goes, it just shows us 7 that the company didn't -- chose not to use one of the . 8 alternatives they could have, but nonetheless failed

10 to comply with the regulation.

.3

9

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIR FROELICH: And Dr. Moran goes say that "The application fails further to adequately describe the confinement in the host aquifer, and fails to analyze properly secondary porosity in the form of faults and joints, artesian flows and the horizontal flow of water in the uranium. bearing strata" in this petition, in the petition at 37-38.

MR. FRANKEL: I believe that Your Honor is referring to Dr. LaGarry or to Dr. Moran? The porosity issues were opined on by Dr. LaGarry. 38 of the petition.

CHAIR FROELICH: On page 36 it says, in the middle of the page, "Dr. Moran continues in his opinion that, " and I don't see a transition to Dr.

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

Estimate Problems

19

20

21

22

23

2.4

25

LaGarry.

MR. FRANKEL: On the next page, Dr. LaGarry echoes that same opinion.

CHAIR FROELICH: I'm sorry. Counsel, where is that Dr. LaGarry?

MR. FRANKEL: On page 38.

CHAIR FROELICH: On 38.

MR. FRANKEL: Again, it's Dr. LaGarry opinion that this creates a violation of 5145 and criterion 5(b), by failure to adequately describe the confinement of the host aquifer and porosity.

CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, here. Thank you, counsel. You're correct. Okay. Now these issues that Dr. LaGarry addresses, applicant aren't these issues that an application should contain and must contain for this type of license?

Well, I mean I think the MR. PUGSLEY: applicant's position is clear from its pleadings, that you know, we can reiterate the arguments on 5145 from yesterday. I think the Board is pretty clear on where the applicant stands on that. I mean for to make a bald-faced assertion application is that an disorganized, it's no different from the contention raised by the Tribe yesterday, and you obviously have heard our arguments on that.

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	And 5145 is just, again we stated before,
2 -	it's not an adequacy requirement. It just says this
3 .	is what an environmental report should contain. As we
4	state in our pleadings, you know, for example, on the
5	issue of adverse information, it's adverse information
6.	known to the applicant, and indeed, what we know was
7	in the application.
8	To say otherwise I think is incorrect. I
9	guess other than that, we'll just rest on our
10	pleadings, and we provide information that deals with
.11	impacts, you know, potential impacts on Section 4 of
12	the environmental report.
13	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay. But to the extent
14	that Dr. LaGarry or an expert that the petitioner
15	would bring forth, comes to an alternative conclusion
16	looking at the data or looking at the filing, doesn't
17	that give rise to an admissible contention?
18	MR. PUGSLEY: Only in the event that they
19	can demonstrate that the regulation requires it.
20	CHAIR FROELICH: Staff, do you care to
21	MR. THOMPSON: And there's a difference,
22	it seems to me, between saying that he disagrees with
23	it and saying that it isn't there. I mean there is
24	information in the application with respect to
25	confining layers, etcetera.

CHAIR FROELICH: Staff, do you care to be heard?

MR. CLARK: Your Honor, in our answer, we tried to break down this Contention D into three parts, because we thought it had three distinct claims, the first being the organizational claim. I'd agree with Mr. Pugsley that this issue was addressed yesterday, and the staff's position stated what we believe clearly on that issue.

The other two sections of Contention D address baseline water quality and then hydrogeological connectivity, I guess, is the way to put it. As stated in our answer, although Dr. Moran makes claims in his affidavit, even an expert, even the claims of an expert must be supported by some reference to the facts.

Merely a bald assertion even by an expert is not enough support to admit a contention, and in many cases, that's what Dr. Moran offers. He doesn't offer anything more than just a bare assertion of his view. In other cases, as we go through, there's numerous instances and we, staff addressed each of Dr. Moran's claims individually, because that's how they were presented, or because, and also because we do not see that they formed a cohesive hole.

## NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

6:

1.0

. 1	We thought they were just claims raised
2	in Contention D. So we addressed them individually,
3	not to try to breakdown a contention, but simply
4	because again, that's how it was presented to us.
5	CHAIR FROELICH: And counsel, that would
6	be pages 26 to 32 of your pleading?
7	MR. CLARK: Correct, Your Honor. I'd be
8	happy to discuss any particular claims Dr. Moran
9	raises. I don't know if the Board wants me to simply
10	go through our answer. The Board has it, and we'd be
11	happy to answer any questions.
12	CHAIR FROELICH: I have it, I think, for
13	now. I'm good. Mr. Frankel.
14	MR. FRANKEL: Two quick points. One is
15	apparently the NRC staff thinks our experts need to
16	have an expert opinion to support their expert
17	opinion. The point of an expert is they have a
18	resume, and the resume shows their experience. At the
19	merits, if the NRC wants to challenge the competence
20	of an expert, they can do that.
21	But it's beyond any standard I've ever
22	seen to not accept an expert's expert opinion as it's
23	being relied on by the plaintiff or petitioner. You
24	can attack the expert's credibility, the expert's
25	competence. But to say that you don't believe the

	Experie (is independent)
2	CHAIR FROELICH: Well let me ask then, Mr.
3	Frankel, where is it or what issue does Dr. LaGarry,
4	in his declaration, challenge the accuracy of
5	statements in the application?
6	MR. FRANKEL: Dr. LaGarry describes issues
7	associated with the natural flow of water through the
8	geologic region, including secondary porosity, false
9	fractures, artesian flow, etcetera.
10	CHAIR FROELICH: And he relies on what in
11	rendering that opinion, that expert opinion?
12	MR. FRANKEL: In rendering his expert
13	opinion, he relies on his knowledge, experience and
14	research that he's aware of as an expert, concerning
15	artesian flows and underground water flows, and the
16	stratigraphy of the area. There's a list of
17	references he attaches to his opinion letter.
18	CHAIR FROELICH: He makes reference also
19	to some more recent scientific literature that he says
20	should have been considered. What scientific
21	literature is he referring to in that part of his
22	declaration?
23	MR. FRANKEL: Dr. LaGarry makes an overall
24	statement that in the that in his concluding
25	remarks of his opinion letter, on page four of his

	1	
	3	
	4	
	5	
•	7	
	9	
	1	
	2	
1	3	
1	4	
	5	
	6	
1		
	8	
	9	
	0	
	2	
	3	

2.4

25

opinion letter, just before the references, Dr. LaGarry states that much of the Great Plains region was studied prior to the 1980's, and there was a general acceptance of both plate tectonics theory, and therefore misrepresents the geological setting of the region.

He goes on to say that "It is incumbent upon the potential ISL operators, as with any natural resource consumer, to seek out the most recent research and expert opinions on the geologic setting."

He cites these more recent studies, the 2007 Swinehart study; his own studies, his lithographic and redescription of the Brule; his 1997 study; the nineteen --

Well, he does cite old material too. It's not clear that this is cited in the application. I don't recognize these references from the application. But 1948 "Structures in Fall River County" from the South Dakota Geological Survey before its investigations; the Swinehart 1985 Cenozoic paleogeography of the Western Central U.S. --

CHAIR FROELICH: These are the more recent documents that should have been consulted?

MR. FRANKEL: With regard to Dr. LaGarry,

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	as you know, Dr. Jarding also listed studies in her
2	report, and made the assertion that there should have
3	been more local, more recent studies cited.
4	MR. THOMPSON: What is Dr. Jarding's Ph.D.
5	in?
6	CHAIR FROELICH: Counsel, you need not
7	answer. It's in the pleadings. I'm not going to go
8	there. Okay. And so the references in the petitions
9	to the newer studies, are those things that are just
10.	listed as references at the conclusion of Dr.
11	LaGarry's declaration?
12	MR. FRANKEL: With regard to Dr. LaGarry's
13	and at the conclusion of Dr. Jarding's summary with
14	regard to Dr. Jarding's comments.
15	CHAIR FROELICH: Maybe referring to Dr.
16	Jarding's declaration, which are the most recent
1.7	studies or expert opinions that should have been
18	considered that weren't?
1 9	MR. ELLISON: One of them that she cites -
20	- she cites a number that are not only older studies
21	that were omitted by Powertech, but one that a more
22	recent one would be U.S. Department of Interior Carter
23	Driscoll and Williamson 2007, The Atlas of Water
24	Resources in the Black Hills Area was one of the
25	documents that she cited.

1. 1	
.2	Quality Impacts from Mining in the Black Hills,
3	Environmental Geology.
4	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay. You need more than
5	to cite to a study. You need to point to the study on
6	what it contradicts, how it differs from, what facts
7	or what statements within those studies support the
8	position. You can't just cite to a study and say hey,
9	there's a study out there that wasn't looked at.
10	You know, what is it that should have been
11	contained from these additional studies that has not
12	been addressed by the applicant? You know, that's
13	relevant to the issues that you contest?
14	MR. ELLISON: As Dr. Jarding points out in
15	her affidavit, for example, the geology of the Birdat
16	Quadrangle, Fall River and Custer Counties, USGS
1.7	Bulletin 106 D3-F had to do with faults, fractures and
18	structural zones. Also there's Probst, P-R-O-B-S-T
19	Geology of the Dewey Quadrangle, Wyoming-South Dakota
20	Border, USGS Bulletin 1063-B, again on the same
21	subject, having to do with breccia pipes and pathways.
22	Well, first of all, breccia pipes and
23	interconnections and the structural collapse of the
24	Minnelusa and the Madison Formation, and the
25	interconnection due to some of these breccia pipes

MR. FRANKEL: And also in 1986, The Water

between the Minnelusa and the Inyan Kara. 2 She cites Gott, Walcott and Bowles (ph), 3 which is a study that. the applicant cited, 4 Stratigraphy of the Inyan Kara Group and Localization of Uranium Deposits in the Southern Black Hills of .5 South Dakota and Wyoming. 6 And then, in addition to the atlas study 7. that I just referenced, there is a 2002 study by 28 9 Bardos, Halbert and Mueller, Potentiometric Surfaces, etcetera. That's in the pleadings. 10 11 CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, in the pleadings. 12 Now where in the pleadings or in this contention does 13 Dr. Jarding's affidavit cite these? You see, not only do I have to cross-reference between the contention 14 and the citations within it; I have to go to all of 15 the other declarations as well to find the supports? 16 17 MR. FRANKEL: Absolutely, Your Honor. 18 There's hundreds of exhibits we have to cross-19 reference in the company's application. It wasn't 20 done to be spiteful in any way. It wasn't done to frustrate anybody. But we submitted a whole package. 21 22 Whatever got filed, yeah. 23 CHAIR FROELICH: Because in this contention, it refers me to the declaration and 24 25 attachments to Dr. LaGarry's declaration, in support

of this contention. I think what I'm hearing you say -1 - - 2 now, I must go beyond that and look at Dr. Jarding's 3 elsewhere for the support for Contention D? MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, I would not 5 personally be endorsing that characterization. So respect, I don't concur with that 6 with due .. : 7 characterization. But what I do know is okay, in this contention, we raise the issue with a specific focus 8 9 on Dr. LaGarry's opinion. CHAIR FROELICH: Right. 10 MR. FRANKEL: Later, similar identical 11 12 issues come up in Contention J, and those parts, and 1.3 I relied on Dr. Jarding's materials for the contention. So while -- it's a little bit shocking to 14 15 me that, you know, we submitted you know, not that many affidavits, and that they wouldn't all apply to 16 17 all the contentions. 18 I don't believe that there's a legal basis 19 for refusing that. So even if it's a slight burden on 2.0 anybody, all the information that was submitted is to be read as a whole. 2.1 22 Ouickly for JUDGE BARNETT: the 23 applicant. On page 36 of the petition, it says "Dr. Moran opines that the applicant, application presents 24 25 information and interpretations in a technically

inadequate manner."

.1

3

:4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11.

12

13

1.4

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

25

On here, your response, the bottom of 51 and top of 52, you state "Part 5145(b) to (d) provides the parameters for information that should be submitted in an environmental report, but do not prescribe any sort of quote 'technical adequacy' unquote requirements. Parameters in this subsection only describe the categories of potential impacts that a licensed applicant should address in an environmental report."

So I want to know is it your position that as long as the parameters and categories of potential impacts prescribed by 5145(b) to (d), which includes the impacts of proposed action on the environment and any adverse environmental impacts, as long as those things are addressed, the categories or parameters are addressed, they don't have to be technically adequate?

MR. PUGSLEY: Well, it depends on what -the reference is vague in that it says that it's
presented in a technically inadequate manner, which
seems to go to the front end of the contention that
it's a disorganized application.

Well again, we made our position clear, that even in *HRI* in 1998, that wasn't allowed as germane, let alone an admissible contention. But it

### NEAL R. GROSS

1.	is our position that 5145 presents categories of
2	information that is to be provided by a licensed
3	applicant, and that if you're going to use that
4	regulation as a basis for a claim, then yes, that's
.5	our position, and
6	JUDGE BARNETT:can't say that it's
. 7	technical inadequate? That's not an adequate basis
8	for a contention?
9	MR. PUGSLEY: Well, you would have to
10	substantiate that statement by showing
11	JUDGE BARNETT: Well even, as I
12	understood it, you said even if he substantiates it,
13	that's not an adequate basis
14	MR. PUGSLEY: Based on 5145, yes. That is
15	not a regulation that you can use in our opinion as a
16	basis for that claim. In addition, if you're saying
17	it's presented in a technically inadequate manner,
18	then you're going back to the staffs' comment
19	yesterday about the acceptance review, and saying that
20	they didn't deem it "incomprehensible" and it was
21	docketed for detailed technical review.
22	We have a citation in our brief from NRC's
23	enforcement policy on that very page, Your Honor,
24	footnote 11, that quotes a federal case, saying that
25	the completeness of an application is not a matter

which the Board will or can decide.

2

:3

4

.5

6

7

8

1.0

11

12

1.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. THOMPSON: Well, and I was just going to say, we would say that we have presented it in a technically adequate manner, and if we don't, the staff is going to tell us why it isn't. There's guidance that says how they want you to sample and what QA/QC procedures.

There's guidance addressing various aspects of a license application and how the staff wants you to go about it, and we follow that guidance.

If we don't follow it, when they look at it for detailed technical review, they'll say "Great, that's not clear:"

JUDGE BARNETT: I understand that. But from what I understood your response to say, is that this doesn't -- that 5145(b) and (d) doesn't require it to be technically adequate.

MR. THOMPSON: What he's saying is you can't base a contention on 5145 for technical adequacy. It just says the type of data that you have to have. If you want to raise a contention that says that the information on groundwater was not technically sound for these reasons, it wouldn't be based on 5145.

JUDGE BARNETT: But 5145, one of the

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	categories is the impact of the proposed action on the
2	environment, or any adverse environmental effects?
3	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes sir, and we address that
4	in our impact analysis. This is again the sin of
5	omission argument here, is that we did that. It's not
.6	an adequacy requirement. It is "is it there?" I can
7	tell the God's honest truth. If it wasn't there, we
.8.	would never have been docketed, and we wouldn't be
9	sitting here.
10	JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you.
11	CHAIR FROELICH: I think I might have
12	asked th is yesterday, but I'd maybe like to hear it
13	again.
14	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes sir.
15	CHAIR FROELICH: If we take out the
16	reference to 5145 and we just have a contention where
17	we have an expert who says that in his expert opinion,
18	or her expert opinion, that the application or the
19	discussion of a particular topic is inadequate,
20.	doesn't meet the standard that this expert, based on
21	his or her background, believes is necessary.
22	Can we not have an admissible contention
23	based on an expert reaching a contrary conclusion, as
24	to adequacy?
25	MR. THOMPSON: You could have an expert

	348
1	and say I'm an expert on this. I don't know whether
2	LaGarry is a statistician or not, right. I
3	understand. So what I would say is I'm not aware of
4	any situation that I've seen, and certainly not in the
5.	HRI case, where an expert could just say I think it's
6	technically inadequate, without saying why.
7	That the sampling methodology doesn't meet
8	with EPA sampling this, or that the statistical
9	methodology is not consistent with standard
10	statistical analytical requirements in this or that.
11	You just don't make a blanket statement.

CHAIR FROELICH: And if he said I don't think it's valid because it didn't consider A, B or C, or it didn't go into sufficient detail on A, B or C, would that be an admissible contention, if raised by an expert in the field?

MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honor, there are the six admissibility requirements, as well as case law interpreting those requirements, and they're cited not only in our pleadings but also in NRC staff's pleadings. Basically, I'll give you an example.

We did not just simply rest on our interpretation of 5145 in our pleadings, you know. For example, we basically stated that if you have them point to a specified impact that's going to happen,

# NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

2,5

22

23

24

25

you haven't -- and again, this is an extension of a plausible pathway theory, that you haven't pointed to how an event, as a result of a licensed operation, will create some source of harm, and it will reach an allegedly affected person.

You have to do that too, and I think that's what Mr. Thompson is getting at, that you can't just say it's technically inadequate, and even if you say it's technically inadequate because it didn't account for this, you have to show how not accounting for that is going to result in a specified harm.

That also goes to the 5145 argument, because if you want to take it to where you have taken it, Your Honor, fine, and we've addressed that in our pleadings and so has the staff. But if you're simply talking about 5145 as a legal basis for this contention, we would say no, you can't do that.

MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor. I believe that counsel for the company was just talking about standing standards, the harms issues. We're in admissible contention, so I don't think any of that is relevant to what we're talking about.

I want to note that Mr. Thompson, just a minute ago said something along the lines of we followed the guidance. If you have an expert that

# NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

says that we didn't -- well, we did. Dr. Moran says

they didn't follow the guidance.

Now NRC staff may say well they didn't

have to follow the guidance, but it's got to be one or

the other. In other words, if they say they followed

the guidance and our expert says they didn't, then we

have a dispute over that.

On page 37, Dr. Moran says, "No sound data set for all water, baseline water quality, both surface and groundwater, is presented in these documents, as is required in NUREG 1569." So if Mr. Thompson can point out where in the application the full data set is presented in accordance with NUREG 1569, maybe the staff knows.

But our expert says that TR 2.2.3.2.2 is not, doesn't say that. He goes through his entire analysis. So I'll let Dr. Moran's expert opinion speak for itself. But I think that based on his discussion, we've demonstrated the dispute.

MR. THOMPSON: Very quickly. This goes back to the point that I made yesterday several times in an opening argument. 1569 addresses in Chapter 2 the general site characterization data that is required, which includes data from within the well field, data from outside the well field, outside the

## NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

11.

proposed aquifer exemption.

- 2

.3

4

5

6

7

-8

9

10

1:1

 $\cdot 12$ 

13

. 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

It does not include all of the detailed water quality data that is developed. We were not allowed to get that. We gave NRC what they asked for and they've accepted it, and they're reviewing it.

MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, I believe that Mr. Thompson's characterization of 40.32(e), I'm not sure if he has a citation for this proposition that they're not allowed to take this kind of data, because the last sentence of Section 40.32(e) is very clear and on point.

The penultimate sentence of that section says "As used in this paragraph, the term 'commencement of construction' means any clearing of land, excavation or other substantial action, that would adversely affect the environment of the site."

Well, the monitoring, testing and those kind of holes, because they were already done on a pre-operational level, is clearly not one that would - I mean according to these regulations, would adversely affect the environment of a site.

But then the last sentence further clarifies. "The term, meaning commencement of construction, this barrier that counsel for the company is worried about, "that term does not mean

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1	site exploration, roads necessary for site
2	exploration, borings to determine foundation
3	conditions, pre-construction monitoring, pre-
4	construction testing to establish background
. 5	information related to the suitability of the site, or
6	pre-construction monitoring or testing to establish
7.	background information related to protection of
8	environmental values."
.9	There's no way you can read this section,
10	in my view, for the proposition that the company is
11	somehow barred from acquiring this basic data and
12	reporting it at this stage of the proceeding.
13	MR. THOMPSON: We rest on the point we
14	made, that we followed Chapter 2, site
15	characterization requirements. The staff has accepted
16	the application. If the Board would like materials
17	from the NRC staff that relate to what you can and
18	can't do pre-licensing, it is available.
19	CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you. Let's move to
20	Contention F please. This deals with
21	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, did we do
22	Contention E?
23	CHAIR FROELICH: I had no questions on E.
24	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
25	CHAIR FROELICH: Moving to F, in

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1	Contention F, could you concisely state for me the
- 2	harm that's being alleged to your clients?
3	MR. FRANKEL: Are we back to a standing
4	inquiry, Your Honor?
5	CHAIR FROELICH: Well, we may have to a
6	little bit.
. 7	MR. FRANKEL: Is there a particular
8	petitioner, s to who the standing analysis is being
9	directed?
10	CHAIR FROELICH: Let me go right to it.
11	How will the use of these quantities of water harm the
12	petitioners? I guess I'm looking at the quantities?
13	MR. FRANKEL: It doesn't matter, Your
14	Honor, because the regulation speaks for itself.
15	Section 5145 is clear. It says in (e)(5), have to
16	disclose any irreversible or irretrievable commitment
17	of resources which would be involved in the proposed
18	action should it be implemented.
19	Well, according to the application itself,
20	a certain amount of water is going to be permanently
21	removed from the hydrological cycle in a deep disposal
22	well. Now whatever that amount is, even if it's only
23	five gallons, it should be reported under it's an
24	irreversible and irretrievable commitment of water
	· · · ·

resources, because it can't be taken back.

. <u> </u>	The company has not described it as such.
2	It's described it as a temporary commitment of
3.	resources, and our issue is that it's a permanent and
4	irretrievable commitment of resources in the form of
5	the bleed that goes out of the hydrological cycle.
6	JUDGE COLE: You're not really serious
7	that it goes out of the hydrological cycle?
8	MR. FRANKEL: What happens when you put it
9	5,000 feet down in the ground? How does it get back?
10	JUDGE COLE: It gets back much slower.
11	It moves very slowly.
12	MR. FRANKEL: But if that time period is,
13	you know, more than human lifetimes, how can it I'm
14	sorry. Perhaps I just don't understand the issue well
15	enough. But to me it seems a removal from the
16	hydrological cycle, we can't access it within our
17	generation.
18"	CHAIR FROELICH: This contention is based
1.9	on the allegation that the applicant didn't describe
20	the use, the amount or the disposition of certain
21	water quantities? Is that the contention?
22	MR. FRANKEL: Yes. This boils down to a
2.3	contention of omission, the failure to describe a
24	piece of information. 320 gallons per minute and
25	whatever number of gallons per minute from the Madison

- 1	
2,	fact their bleed goes between one and three percent.
3	So that's a factor of 3X.
4	So it could be as much as three percent of
5	a bleed, and we're talking that's, you know.
. 6	CHAIR FROELICH: Quantified.
7	MR. FRANKEL: That can be quantified.
8	CHAIR FROELICH: As I understand the
9	pleadings, the applicant and the staff say that this
10	information is indeed contained within the
11	application.
12	MR. FRANKEL: It is not in the application
13	as a correct description of what it is, an
14	irreversible and irretrievable commitment of
15	resources. When you put water that could have been
16	drinking water into a well that's five or six thousand
17	feet deep, and it's called a disposal well because
18	it's not supposed to reach the surface, that is an
19	irretrievable commitment of resources.
20	So if it's not a contention of omission,
2.1	then it's a contention on whether their interpretation
22	is correct, that it's a temporary commitment of
23	resources and whether our interpretation is correct,
24	that it's a irretrievable commitment of resources.
25	MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honor, a question and

is able to be calculated into a total volume, and in

1	a response. I'll give you the response first.
2	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay.
3	MR. PUGSLEY: Whether you want whether
4	petitioners would like to call this an irretrievable
5	and irreversible commitment of resources, or as they
6	alleged, Powertech calls it a temporary, it's in the
7	application. So and we've cited to it, the staff has
.8	cited to it.
9	So that the sin of omission issue is
10	put to bed. The question I'd like to ask is I have
11	heard counsel say that this is water that could have
12	been drinking water. Are you saying that the water in
13	the mining zone where the uranium is is drinking
14	water?
15	MR. FRANKEL: No. I'm referring to parts
16	of the Inyan Kara that people use for drinking, that
17	you're not planning to bring off site. I'm also
18	talking about application ER 7.4.3, says "The use of
19	groundwater supplies for operation will be a temporary
20	commitment of water resources." That's not an
21	allegation. That's a quote from your application.
22,	MR. PUGSLEY: Okay, we don't quarrel.
23	Okay, we're not disputing. But pulled from the
24	application
25	MR. FRANKEL: I'm a member of the public.

	The state of the s
2	temporary commitment of water resources, I'm going to
3	react differently as a member of the public, than if
4	I read that it's a permanent and irretrievable
5	commitment of resources.
6	Now if they want to go ahead and say but
7	it's only blank gallons, and there's this many gallons
8	in the aquifer. Well then I can say "Well, maybe it's
9	not such a big deal." But don't call it temporary
10	when it is not temporary.
11	MR. PUGSLEY: And Your Honor, I apologize.
12	I did not mean to drag us off on a tangent. The only
13	question I asked was whether consolidated petitioners
14	thought the water in the mining zone is drinking
15	water. They gave me an answer. I appreciate your
16	answer and
17	MR. FRANKEL: I did not give you an
18	answer.
19	MR. PUGSLEY: Well someone gave me an
20	answer.
21	CHAIR FROELICH: Let Dr. Stouts give you
22	an answer.
23	MR. ELLISON: DENR asked Powertech about
24	the limits of their aquifer exemption, how much did
25	they want. The reason why they did that is because

1	they said there are portions of the Inyan Kara that
2-	will not be mined, and may be suitable as sources of
3	drinking water within the PPA, PAA.
4	MR. PUGSLEY: Okay, that's fine.
5.	MR. THOMPSON: So that means that at least
6	the DENR thinks that there's some drinkable water in
7.	the Inyan Kara within that. So I was just responding
8	to counsel's questions.
9	JUDGE BARNETT: But there are wells that
10	might be tracked within the PAA.
11	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes, there are. Yes sir.
12	But I again, I don't want to belabor this point.
-13"	My question was, is it being said that the water in
14	the mining zone is drinking water? That's all I
15	asked. I was given an answer. I appreciate your
16	answer and let's move on.
17	MR. THOMPSON: We're talking about the
18	aquifer exemption area. There is no drinking water in
19	the aquifer exemption area, or it wouldn't be an
20	aquifer exemption.
21	JUDGE BARNETT: Yes, aquifer exemption,
22	and I realize that this is somewhat of a tangent. But
23	again, this goes back I've asked several questions
24	about the site, and it's helpful to me to try to
25	understand the site. I think the aquifer exemption

1	area must be pretty small, right, because there are
2	wells within it, what a quarter of a mile or three-
3	quarters of a mile, something like that?
4	MR. PUGSLEY: Okay. That's a fair
5	question, Your Honor, and you want to take this or me?
6	All right. The PAA or, as the proposed site boundary;
7	we've got tons of terms for this, is not the same as
8	the aquifer exemption boundary, for obvious reasons.
9	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay.
10	MR. PUGSLEY: So yes, yes sir. You are
11	right, and as we showed yesterday in the references we
12	provided to you yesterday, there are wells within the
13	proposed permit boundary.
14	But EPA regulation, and that is who's
L5	dealing with the aquifer exemption, because whether
L6	you're in a primacy state or not, EPA has to sign off
L7 .	on any aquifer exemption per the Safe Drinking Water
L8-	Act.
L9	It says one of the requirements is it
20	cannot now, nor can it ever in the future, serve as a
21	public source of drinking water. I hope that answers
22	your question.
23	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay, and so the idea is
24	that South Dakota or EPA would not grant a well permit
25	in this area?

1	MR. PUGSLEY: They would not grant the
2	aquifer exemption, because it would fail the criteria.
3	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. But it would
4	operationally keep somebody from putting a well there
5	until they get permit; is that
6	MR. THOMPSON: Right, yes. Within the
.7	PAA, you have an aquifer exemption boundary. Inside
8	of that, you have monitor well ring boundaries around
.9	the well fields. So there are
10	MR. PUGSLEY: I hope that answers your
11	question
12	MR. ELLISON: According to Powertech,
13	they're going to the aquifer exemption is 7,055
14	acres of the 10,580 acres within their boundary. In
15	terms of monitoring wells doing much of anything, it
16	depends on where you put them, because it's dependent
17	on how they're spaced
18	(Simultaneous discussion.)
19	MR. ELLISON: Yes sir, I understand. All
20	right.
21	CHAIR FROELICH: Move to Contention G.
22	What I think we're I think this contention arises
23	on a controversy as to the scope of this proceeding.
24	Maybe you could start with the applicant giving us a
25	definition or defining the scope of this proceeding.

.1	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes sir. The scope of the
.÷ .·2 .	proceeding is, as Powertech defined it in its reports
3	on the proposed action, and as well as the case law
4	says it's defined by the Federal Register notice that
5	is issued.
6	What we would simply say is we think that
7	this is a contention of misunderstanding of language,
8	that we basically said it is in the future plan that
9	perhaps this site would serve as a to receive
10	resins from other satellite well field facilities that
11	Powertech owns or others maybe. But that is not part
-12	of this proposed action.
13	CHAIR FROELICH: The applicant in this
14	case is not requesting authorization to receive or
15	process uranium from other projects?
16	MR. PUGSLEY: No sir.
17	MR. THOMPSON: No sir. It is merely
18	forward-looking
19	MR. PUGSLEY: A forward-looking statement.
20	I would also like to note for the record that we
21	firmly understand that NRC's policy is if we were to
2,2	seek that authorization, it would be a license
23	amendment subject to another opportunity for a public
24	hearing.
25	CHAIR FROELICH: Is that a fair comment?

1	MR. CLARK: That's correct; Your Honor
2	They would need to seek a license and the only license
3	request we're considering at this time is for Dewey-
4	Burdock.
5	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
6	Okay, so in the real world, it seems to me that what
7	happens is a little line like this, through some
8	misunderstanding, makes its way into the application.
9	Let's say there's some the application license is
1.0	issued, and let's say that operations start, and even
11	though another mill comes up.
12	Let's say it's over in Johnson County,
13	there's some other project that comes up. It's not
14	owned by Powertech but maybe some other people through
15	a corporation. What if they want to mill that in
16	their CBP?
17	So they may go to the project manager and
18	they said, you know, what's it going to take? He says
19	well, it was in your application and you got a license
2.0	on your application.
21	If we hadn't mentioned this and this
22	hadn't come to be described as a misunderstanding,
23	would it require an amendment? Because it was in
.24	there.
25	CHAIR FROELICH: What's wrong with the

1 | statement?

. 8

.9

MR. CLARK: Well, there will be license conditions in Powertech's application. If they were to receive material from other sites, they'd be in violation of those license conditions and subject to enforcement action, which could include revoking the license.

MR. FRANKEL: But why would it be a license condition? If I hadn't raised this issue, what would make it a licensed condition?

MR. PUGSLEY: As was stated yesterday in our opening statement, the licensee has the primary responsibility of Atomic Energy Act materials. NRC reviews the proposal, grants, grants with conditions or denies.

The point is if we didn't ask for it, NRC is not going to unilaterally say "Oh, by the way, go ahead and do that." That's not what we asked for. So I agree with Your Honor. It's not within the scope of this proceeding. So that's where we rest on extension.

CHAIR FROELICH: So the license permit would contain conditions that will permit them to receive uranium in a certain amount, in a certain place?

# NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

. 1.	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes sir. There are several
2	aspects to a license that address your question.
3	First is there is a production capacity limit, you
4	know, a million pounds a year, 500,000 pounds a year.
5	There is basically I go back again to the point
6	that if we didn't ask for it, we're not going to be
7	allowed to do it.
8	MR. FRANKEL: I mean isn't this an active
9	issue with one of the mines in Wyoming that started
10	processing
11	CHAIR FROELICH: I disposed of it.
12	MR. FRANKEL: Okay. Sorry, Your Honor.
13	So the license condition would, if this issue hadn't
14	been raised by us, what would have led to a license
15	condition by the NRC staff that deals with this issue?
16	Would it, as a matter of course, have been automatic
17	that you can only process uranium from your site?
1,8	Or, in the absence of any condition, would
19	the lack of a condition plus the issuance of the
20	license, plus this sentence in the application give
21	them legal authority to do that activity, and then
22	someone would have to complain about it and then maybe
23	bring an enforcement action, which is not an easy way
24	to go at the NRC level.

So what I'm trying to figure out is was

this a back door way of expanding the breadth of the
license so the CBP could work on other people's
uranium as much as they wanted until it became an
issue, and then they could go seek an amendment?
CHAIR FROELICH: Mr. Clark?
MR. CLARK: Your Honor, I believe first
I'd like to clarify that although the environmental
report refers to potential receipt of resins from
other locations, the technical report does not make
the same statement. It says that Burdock could
possibly process resins from other locations.
possibly process resins from other rocations.
Thus, we would issue the license based on
the statements in the technical report, and those do
not cover the receipt of resins from other locations.
MR. PUGSLEY: And then plus it is oh,
go ahead. I'm sorry.
MR. CLARK: Could I just add, from Mr.
Franklin's comment, it is a standard license condition
for ISRs.
CHAIR FROELICH: Could you put it in
there, whether or not it was raised as Contention G,
a condition would have shown up?
MR. CLARK: We would typically. It's
consistent with standard practice and, as Judge Cole
The second secon

1	or the dicense itself will describe, the license
2	facility, which would exclude any other sites.
3	MR. PUGSLEY: And the licenses I am
4	familiar with, Your Honor, have basically they're like
5	almost stage-setting license conditions that say the
6	licensee is authorized to receive, dah dah dah. But
7	that's not where it stops in our opinion.
8	There is also the safety, the SER from the
9	technical review, and the supplemental environmental
10	impact statement from the environmental review, that
11	will also define the scope of what we're allowed to
12	do.
13.	MR. THOMPSON: Now let me just say that
14.	there are ISL operations that begin with well fields
15	that are right and close. If they plan to have
16	satellite operations, they have to ask for that in the
17	license application, or to have a satellite operation
18	in the future removed from the fundamental. They will
19	have to get a licensing.
20	In order to take resins from another
21	producer, they will have to get a license and then
22	they'll have to be an EA done on it.
23	MR. PUGSLEY: Or from any of their own
24	operations.
25	MR. THOMPSON: Or from their satellite

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	operations, if they don't request it in the
2	application.
3	CHAIR FROELICH: Mr. Frankel, do you have
4	anything else you'd like to raise or state having to
. 5	do with the scope of the project and the scope of the
6	license that's being applied for here today?
7~	MR. ELLISON: I guess I'm really confused,
8	because counsel for the company just said if it's in
9	the application, that's what has to be considered.
10	Well, it's in the application.
11	MR. THOMPSON: It's not in the
12	application.
13	MR. PUGSLEY: That's not what we said.
14	MR. ELLISON: They're building a main
15	processing they want to build a main processing
16	mill and a satellite mill.
17	CHAIR FROELICH: They're seeking a
18	license.
19	MR. ELLISON: Yes.
20	CHAIR FROELICH: To establish a facility,
21	with certain to handle a certain capacity from a
22	certain area. Staff will review this and the license
23	will be limited to what was applied for here. As I
24	understand the applicant, they are not seeking an
25	application permit to receive or process the uranium

-	From Other projects.
2	MR. ELLISON: So if the license
3	application specifically said or not the
4	application, the license would specifically say you
5	cannot process any source material from any other
6	facility other than your satellite or within the PAA.
7.	. Is that what it's going to say?
8	CHAIR FROELICH: Mr. Clark
9	MR. CLARK: I don't know if it will use
10	exactly those words, but that will be in essence. I
11	can point you to other license conditions for other
12	facilities.
13	JUDGE COLE: I think it's usually more
14	active in what you can do, not what you can't do.
15	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes.
16	MR. FRANKEL: And we have heard in other
17	proceedings from other uranium companies, if it's not
18	prohibited, you can do it. So where does that leave
19	us?
20	MR. PUGSLEY: Those are other uranium
21	companies. That's not in the scope of this proceeding.
22	MR. CLARK: Well, I mean I don't mind
23	stating the staff's position that if Powertech were to
24	go ahead, if we license them on the basis of
25	information we have and they were to go ahead. we

would find that to be in violation of the license. 1 MR. PUGSLEY: And also we've cited in our 2 3 that interested stakeholders have a pleadings regulatory mechanism called a 2206 petition, that they 4 can file if that happens. That would be a basis for 6 that. 7 CHAIR FROELICH: All right. Let's move to Contention H please. Okay. Perhaps I heard this 8 9 answer to this earlier, Mr. Frankel. The local studies that the applicant should have used in their 10 application are which studies? 11 12 MR. FRANKEL: The ones that Mr. Ellison 13 read into the record earlier. MR. ELLISON: Well, they were attached. 14 There were additional ones, but they're attached to 15 16 Dr. Jarding's geological summary of published studies, 17 and we will be attempting to submit additional ones that we have found that are very localized as an 18 19 untimely filing, which we didn't have time to file in the period of time that we had for the application was 20 21 filed. 2.2 CHAIR FROELICH: Staff, is there any 23 specific regulation or any requirement as to the local 24 studies, the type of studies that are required to be 25 contained or made a part of an application?

1	MS. JEHLE: Not that the staff is aware
2	of, and the petitioners did not cite to any particular
3	regulatory requirement.
4	CHAIR FROELICH: From the petition, I
5	guess I would ask, are there any specific regulation
6	or cases that describe the scope of the studies, where
7	the focus has to be somewhat finer than the studies
8	that were attached to the application?
9	MR. FRANKEL: Just give me one minute,
10	Your Honor.
11	CHAIR FROELICH: Sure.
12	(Pause.)
13	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, I believe that
14	this comes, in our view, from the analysis requirement
15	in 5145(c), and from the adverse information
16	requirement, 5145(e), and from the completeness
17	requirement, 40.9(a) and also 40.9(b).
18	CHAIR FROELICH: All right. Let's move to
19	I. From the perspective of the petitioners, is this
20	a single contention, or are these 100 separate
21	contentions the Board must address?
2,2	MR. FRANKEL: From our perspective, these
23	are broken down into three contentions. I gave you
24	these headings, the ones that are more focused on say
25	misrepresentation, you know. So it's not 100 separate

2	CHAIR FROELICH: Now from the three
3	contentions I would find and the three specific
4	statements, whatever, of the three contentions I would
5	find where?
6	MR. FRANKEL: Overall, the beginning of
7	Contention I with the reference to 5145(c), analysis
8	5145(e), material adverse information, and Part 40.
9	And then that's so that's the first one that
10	includes some
11	CHAIR FROELICH: And what does that one
12	contain?
13	MR. FRANKEL: It contains Subparts 1
14	through 68. The second part of this contention,
15	misrepresentation, a violation of 40.9(a) and 40.9(b).
16	That is Subpart 69 through 90. The third is
17	unacceptable environmental impacts, which make issue
18	of the license inimical under Section 40.32(d), and
19	that includes Subparts 91 through 100.
20	(Pause.)
21	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, could I ask for
22	a bathroom break?
23	CHAIR FROELICH: Yes. Why don't we take -
24	- at this point, why don't we take a ten minute break?
25	We'll come back and finish up with I, J and a summary
- 1	

contentions.

of contentions. Okay. Ten minutes please.

-2

∴3

4

5

6

7

8

:9

1:0

11

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2.5

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

CHAIR FROELICH: Okay. Let's go back on the record. We're at Contention I. Contention I is a unique form of contention, at least in my experience, and the Board will have to decide on whether this is a single contention with 100 bases to support it, whether it's three contentions contained as they're broken down, as Mr. Frankel articulated for us and as contained in the pleading, or whether these points or items are merely repetitions of things that had been contained in earlier contentions, are somehow amplified or are intended to support those conditions that we've discussed prior.

The closest guidance I've been able to find for approaching Contention I is in the Progress Energy case, Levy County, where there's a Commission CLI opinion 10-2 recently issued, where they upheld a licensing Board that went through and looked at each of the individual contentions, individual bases and treated it as a single contention.

I wondered if the parties would each give the Board their recommendation, not on the merits of the individual bases, but the approach to take with a contention, Contention I. Let's start with the

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

- 1	
1.	petitioners.
2	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, frankly we would
3	be okay with it as one contention. That would be our
4	recommendation.
5	CHAIR FROELICH: That would be to follow
6	the Commission's guidance and they're addressing this
7	in the most recent opinion, that CLI 10-2.
8	MR. FRANKEL: Yes. I haven't read that
9:	opinion regrettably yet, but it sounds like it would
10	be consistent for us.
11	CHAIR FROELICH: Staff?
12	MR. CLARK: Your Honor, the staff would
13	suggest that the Board is bound to look at each
14	subpart offered in the contention, to decide whether
15	that subpart meets the contention admissibility
16	requirements. Although subparts I point the Board
17	to unfortunately, I only have the slip opinion in
18	Levy County.
19	But pages four and ten of the slip
20	opinion, where the Commission said the Board in
21	Levy County, I believe, there were 16 bases or
22	subparts to the contention. There were 16 subparts to
23	the contention of Levy County.
24	As reflected in the Commission decision,

what the Board did was, and I'm quoting from the

 	ng grandrang nganggalan ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang a
-	374
	Commission decision on page four, "The Board then
	turned its analysis to each subpart, finding that some
	were adequately supported while others were not."
	Then on page ten of the slip opinion, the
	Commission says, at the end of the paragraph that
	carries over, "Thus, it is clear that the Board
	considered the admissibility factors with respect to
	each subpart of Contention 4."
	My understanding is what the Board did in
	Levy County is it looked at each subpart by the
	contention admissibility factors, found in fact that
	several subparts were admissible, and that as a result

affirmed that finding.

What we discussed yesterday in the context of the Tribe's Contention 3 is that when we're presented with a contention broken up into separate subparts, 'it's appropriate for us to respond to those

subparts as they were presented to us.

the contention could be admitted, and the Commission

It's also appropriate, and consistent with the Board in Levy County to look at each subpart. That does not mean that every subpart has to meet the contention admissibility criteria. But at least one subpart has to. In other words, aggregate admissible subparts.

> **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

.8

10

1.1

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

. 1 But if no subpart is admissible, I see .2 nothing in Levy County to suggest that the Board can 3. combine inadmissible subparts to form the whole admissible contention. .4 5 CHAIR FROELICH: As to your reference to :6 page ten, I guess the operative line is that in :7. addition where a single contention has many subparts, 8 the arguments for each of the 2.309(f) factors 9 logically may apply to more than one subpart. The Board was not required to read each 10 11 section of the contention in a vacuum, nor was it required to discuss each subpart as if it is own 12 13 proceeding or finding had not been set forth. MR. CLARK: Your Honor, I understand that 14 15 to mean that a subpart can refer to say supporting 16 documentation. Not every subpart has to state forth 1.7 the support in detail. If multiple subparts rely on 18 the same supporting documentation, expert opinion or 19 facts, they can refer to it generally. 2.0 But each subpart must in fact at least 2.1 refer to some support. So you don't need to restate 22 the contention in each subpart. However, each subpart 23 has to meet certain requirements, chiefly those stated 24 in 2.309(f)(1). 25 CHAIR FROELICH: Each subpart. The last

part I'd just like to explore a little bit on. 2 subpart, each point; each numbered item must meet one; 3 some or all of the six elements of 2.309? To be admitted as a. 4 CLARK: 5 contention, each subpart has to meet all requirements. But that does not mean that -- the Board can of course 6 7 read the subpart with reference to other information 8 in the contention. 9 For example, if at the beginning of the 10 contention, the petitioner identifies a material 1.1 issue, then they don't need to restate the material 12 issue in each subpart. If they're relying in say six subparts, if 13 14 they're relying on the same expert report, they don't 15 need to set forth in each subpart the expert report in 16 detail, or possibly even make clear that they're 17 relying on the report. As long as -- if there's some overarching 18 19 analysis at the beginning of the contention that makes 20 clear how the contention admissibility criteria are 21 met in each subpart, that may be sufficient. But 22 still, each subpart has to -- when the Board looks at 23 it, my understanding is the Board has to look at the 24 subpart and see how in the contention each of the 25 factors in 2.309(1) are met.

1	Maybe those factors aren't met in the
2	subpart itself, but it has to be somewhere in the
3	contention, where the Board can find the necessary
4	support.
5	CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you. Just so I'm
6	clear on the staff view on this, if within the 100
7	subparts, each of the six 2.309(f)(1) elements are
8	there, we would then have an admissible contention; is
9	that correct?
10	MR. CLARK: No, Your Honor. I'm trying to
11	state the opposite. If in any subpart somewhere in
12	Contention I all of the 2.309(f)(1) factors are met,
13	then it could be an admissible contention. In other
14	words, if you look at any of the 100 bases and we
15	have.
16	The staff and Powertech largely went
17	through and looked at each one. If you look at one,
18	and maybe a subpart doesn't provide a description of
19	the issue and support, but it doesn't identify
20	portions of the application.
21	Well, if it's sufficiently clear elsewhere
22	in the contention what that subpart is referring to,
23	what portions of the application, then although the
24	staff of course opposed all those contentions, of the
25	Board were to disagree, we would understand why you're

admitting the contention.

1

.2

.3

4

6

7

`8<sup>°</sup>

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

- 20

21

22

2.3

24

But it has to be sufficiently clear in a subpart what portions of the application it's disputing, what facts or expert opinion the subpart is relying on, and what issue is raised in that. So I'm trying to focus on it. Again, I'd say in Levy County what the Board did in fact, it did apply the criteria to each of those subparts.

I do not know whether each of the subparts stated, as you suggested earlier, one possible approach for petitioners is to go through the six admissibility criteria in the contention. think that's necessary for each subpart of the 16 subpart contention. My sense is that was not done in Levy County.

However, that does not mean that the Board looked to see whether somewhere in each basis, those contention for contention admissibility requirements were met. And note that in Levy County the Board actually rejected a number of bases and they admitted some.

That's all I think the staff is asking the Board to do here, both for the Tribe's Contention 3, for Contention I, for Contention D and E of the consolidated petitioners, to look at each individual

### **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

1	Claim and see, make sure that that Claim meets the
. 2	requirements.
3	Maybe you have to look beyond the subpart
4	to find those requirements. We'd suggest that you
5	shouldn't look far. You shouldn't have to look far.
6	But at the very least, we believe that consistent with
7	Commission precedent, the Board needs to make sure
8	that each requirement is met.
9	CHAIR FROELICH: Is the staff aware of any
10	other Commission precedent that the Board should be
11	aware of, that deals with single contention with
12	multiple subparts beyond the <i>Levy</i> case?
13	MR. CLARK: Your Honor, other than the
14	general Commission precedent concerning contention
15	admissibility, I don't have anything off the top of my
16	head
17.	CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you, counsel.
18	Applicant?
19.	MR. PUGSLEY: We agree with the staff.
20	Make it easy.
21	CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you.
22	MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, I just want to
23	say not having read the case, and Mr. Clark is an
24	excellent lawyer, because I feel like I'm convinced.
25	So I would and you know, I hesitate to say on the

1	record I agree with the staff, but maybe to a certain
2	extent I might. Is it possible? You know, I haven't
3	read the case. I'm not sure when it came out, 2010 ir
- 4	the second decision.
5	CHAIR FROELICH: I believe I can cite it
6.	for the record, so that well, I have the slip
7.	opinion as well. It's CLI-10-02, and it was issued or
8	the 7th of January of this year.
9	MR. FRANKEL: I have to admit, Your Honor,
10	not having read the case, and in light of the
11	extremely technical discussion that came from the NRC
12	staff, I feel unprepared to commit my client to a
13	position on this:
14	I realize it came out January 7th. I feel
15	like I may not be the only person in the room who is
16	unaware of the case prior to this proceeding. So
17	perhaps might it be possible to have a short form of
18	post-hearing brief on this case, not to exceed say ten
19	pages or something, just so that I could read it and
20	reply intelligently.
21	CHAIR FROELICH: That's not necessary
22	counsel, only because this contention is going to be
23	treated like any other filed contention. The
24	Commission's regulations at 2.309 will be applied to

This case merely speaks to -- speaks in brief

it.

ii. Tri	pares, in only two or three passages, on now to handle
- 2	one that has multiple contentions. We'll read the
3	case and take our guidance from the Commission order.
4	MR. FRANKEL: Well thank you, Your Honor.
5	In that case, might I withdraw my initial
6.	recommendation as to what the Board should do, not
7	really understanding the case? I don't want to be
· 8	bound to a position.
9	CHAIR FROELICH: What we're going to do,
10	and in fact if you'd like, you may avail yourself.
11	We're going to go through the last two contentions,
12	and then I'm going to give each of the parties ten
13	minutes to do a closing, closing statement, and I'll
14	take a short break before those closing statements.
15	I'd like to give you my copy of it, and if
16	you care to incorporate in your closing statements any
17	comment on the Commission's order, you can do so at
18	that time.
19	MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
20	CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you, all right.
21	Moving to Contention J, counsel my sole question on
22	Contention J was how does this contention differ from
23	Contentions A and E?
24	MR. FRANKEL: Other than the expressed
25	reference to the thorium radium 2 through 6 grade,
l	

1	arsenic and the heavy metal, substantially the same.
- 2	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, thank you. All
3	right. We have one last contention to review and
4	only a handful of questions on that. Just
5.	procedurally counsel, in the record of this case, we
6	have the initial contention. I have the answers of
7	the staff and the applicant. Was there a final reply
8	filed?
9	MR. FRANKEL: No, Your Honor: I thought
10,	you might have enough papers to look at.
11	CHAIR FROELICH: You're entitled to the
12	last word, and I wanted to make sure I had it if you
13	indeed filed it. All right. Also so I have
14	everything. There were a number of attachments
15	attached to this contention, and only one of them was
16	a new attachment or a new piece of pleading, is that
17	right? The other three were contained in the original
18	petition?
19	MR. FRANKEL: I need to check. I believe
20	we submitted Dr. Redmond's we have two opinions
21	from Dr. Redmond on his CV. That's all that there is.
22	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, and I'm sorry, was
23	there any previously filed from Dr. Redmond?
24.	MR. FRANKEL: When we earlier in the case
25	sought access to the SUNSI documents, in support of

that and prior, I believe it's prior to the formation 1 2 of the Board but I'm not sure about that, we submitted .3 Dr. Redmond's January letter in support. Because we were rejected on that, we didn't file an appeal on 4 5 that, it was unclear to me whether that was considered 6 part of the record. So I resubmitted. .,7 CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, all right, and then the April 21st letter was the one missing that I had -8 9 10 MR. FRANKEL: Yes sir. 11 CHAIR FROELICH: Okay, great. I have it right here. Okay, and I quess the concerns that were 1.2 raised in the Tribe's contention having to do with 13 cultural and historic resources, this contention, how 14 is this one different from or different than the 15 16 Tribe's contention on historic and cultural -- I'm 17 sorry. I have my notes confused. 18 (Pause.) 19 CHAIR FROELICH: Well, that was 20 How is this contention different, or is it 21 basically the same as the contention raised by the 22 Tribe, having to do with the archaeological sites 23 within the PAA? Your Honor, it can't be the 24 MR. FRANKEL: same, because we don't have any similarity of the 25

rights of the Tribe.

-:2

CHAIR FROELICH: Right.

3

4

5

6

-7:

. 8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

1.8

19

20

21

23

24

25

MR FRANKEL: What we have to go on are what the regulations require. So that's the focus of this contention. But the Tribe's contention, I hesitate to comment on because it's based on all of that that goes with the Tribe as a sovereign.

We focused this contention specifically on the inadequacy of the Augustanna report, due to it being inventoried, lacking the analytical content and without results of what we understand are the standard subsurface testing protocols. In light of the regulations cited, we feel that we have a potential contention.

CHAIR FROELICH: All right. What I would propose at this point is for us to take perhaps a ten minute break, give the parties that time to prepare a closing statement as to those points that we should keep foremost in our minds. Ultimately, what arguments came forth in this oral argument that should quide our decision in this case.

I'll point out that the time line for this case will be, that we'll have a transcript of this proceeding in about a week. We'll notice that and get it out, and we'll provide a period of perhaps ten days

for transcript corrections. Then within 45 days of that date, this Board will issue a decision on the admissibility of the 21 contentions that were proposed and the standing of each of the petitioners.

Anyone who disagrees with that opinion of

Anyone who disagrees with that opinion of ours has the right to appeal that to the Commission, in accordance with the Commission's regulations. Are there any other procedural matters that we had?

MR. FRANKEL: Your Honor, I just have one point, and I'm happy to do the supplemental filing. It just came to my attention yesterday, when we were discussing the USGS report attached to the Jarding summary I believe, that mentioned the migration in the Inyan Kara that, contrary to the normal expected southwestern flow of water, there was evidence of the flow from the Edgemont area to Cascade Springs, which is boiled hot springs. I mentioned that it was a few miles, about three miles from the edge of Dayton Hyde's property.

Mr. Hyde was in the audience while I was discussing that, and told me after the hearing that in addition to the property, where the wild horse sanctuary is, he maintains several acres where he grows hay for the horses and some of his cattle that has water rights from 1885 on Cascade Springs, or the

# NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

.2

5.

8.

1.8

1	stream that flows out of Cascade Springs.
2	That's new information to me. I think
3	it's speaks to expanding, and I'm happy to submit
4	that. I don't know if there's any objection from the
5	applicants
6	CHAIR FROELICH: It's likely to be
7	objected to, and it does not fall within the
8	Commission's definition of new evidence. You're
9	certainly free to take such a filing, but I wouldn't
10	count on agreement by the applicant or the staff to
11	such a motion.
12	But the question and the concern reminds
13	me that Judge Barnett has asked if the parties were
14	able to stipulate as to distances. I wonder if you've
15	had a chance to talk about that, or is that something
16	we should expect later?
17	MR. FRANKEL: To be honest, we didn't our
18	homework, Your Honor.
19	MR. ELLISON: We've had some discussion.
20	We need a geometry-capable person to do a crow flies.
21	MS. HENDERSON: No, no. We do not. What
22	we need is a ruler on a map, and we're going to do
23	this in a couple of minutes.
24	CHAIR FROELICH: Then may I suggest a ten
25	minute break. I will have the good people of Custer

1	provide you with a ruler and a paper, and perhaps as
2	part of the closing statements, we can enter a
3	stipulation into the record as to the distances
. 4	between the project and the individual petitioners.
5	Okay. So we'll take ten minutes. Ten minutes after,
6	we'll begin.
7	(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)
. 8	CHAIR FROELICH: Were the parties able to
9	stipulate as to distances?
10	MR. PUGSLEY: I believe so.
1,1	MR. ELLISON: For Susan Henderson's well,
12	between 20 and 21 miles.
13	CHAIR FROELICH: Okay.
14	MR. ELLISON: As the crow flies, south-
15	southeast.
16	JUDGE BARNETT: You said wells?
17	MR. ELLISON: That would include wells.
18	JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. It's the property
19	
20	MR. ELLISON: For Susan Henderson.
21	JUDGE BARNETT: Henderson's property?
22	MR. ELLISON: Property and wells.
23	JUDGE BARNETT: Property and wells, okay.
24	MR. BALLANCO: And Your Honor, I need to
25	discuss this with you guys, but applying the same
	NEAL R. GROSS

1	ruler and map technique, it appears Dayton Hyde's
2	property picked up a few miles. So he's 16 miles from
3	the project site.
. 4	JUDGE BARNETT: Southeast or where?
5	MR. BALLANCO: East.
6	MR. THOMPSON: We agree.
7	(Simultaneous discussion.)
8	CHAIR FROELICH: All right. Ms. Wright,
9	do you have your two minute warning? All right. Each
-10	party will have ten minutes. We'll start with the
11	applicant, followed by the staff, followed by the
12	Tribe, and concluding with the consolidated
13	petitioners.
14	MR. PUGSLEY: Your Honors, I'd first like
15	to, on behalf of Powertech, extend our thanks to the
16	Board and counsel for all parties for attending. We
17	believe that it's very meaningful to have this
18	hearing, and that all parties have the right to be
19	heard on their pleadings.
20	Powertech is, in our opinion, has gone out
21	of its way to try and present the most comprehensive
22	application it can for the Dewey Burdock site,
23	including consulting with entities such as the USGS
24	and the South Dakota School of Mines in the process of
25	preparing it, in an effort to comply with the

Commission's regulations for proposed ISL facilities at this stage of the game.

On that note, it's important -- we'd like to reiterate a few points. First, with respect to the comments made yesterday regarding reading contentions in light of the Commission's and 10th Circuit's endorsed phase approach of ISL operations, and the Commission's current and staff's current viewpoint of 10 C.F.R. 40.32(e), we believe it's critical that the Board read the contentions in light of those requirements, because the failure to do so in our opinion would require holding any proposed ISL operator, Powertech or otherwise, to a standard that none of them can satisfy at this stage of the game, based on the Commission's current view of its regulations.

The second point we'd like to reiterate is regarding consolidated petitioners' Contention 7, I believe, regarding receipt of loaded resins from other sites not identified in the application.

We just would -- we understand the concerns of the consolidated petitioners, and we would like to once again note for the record receipt of loaded resins from sites other than the Dewey and Burdock's proposed sites has not been requested by

## **NEAL R. GROSS**

6.

1	Powertech, and because it has not been requested, it
2	will not be granted, cannot be granted by NRC staff,
3	because NRC has to react under the Atomic Energy Act,
4	to a proposal.
5	That is not part of our proposal. So we
6	just would like the Board to take notice of that:
7	The other point, specific point before I
8	conclude is we would like the Board to be aware of the
- 9	fact that when Powertech resubmitted its application
10	in August of 2009, that there was a supplement
11	associated with it, and we have provided you citations
12	to aspects of that during the response to questions.
13	The reason that we note that is because as
14	we have gone through the contentions of both parties,
15	there have been issues, what we've called sins of
16	omission here in terms of contents of an application.
17	We just would like the Board to be aware of that
18.	supplement when reviewing the contentions, and that it
19	is indeed part of the application.
20	CHAIR FROELICH: That supplement was
21	provided in the disk that you provided?
22	(Simultaneous discussion.)
23	MR. PUGSLEY: Yes sir, yes sir, yes sir.
24	If I remember correctly sir, it was the technical
25	report, the environmental report and the supplement.
l	

***		
1 2 3		
•		
1.		
2		
	II .	
3	H	
. 05.		
4 5 7 8 9		
5	`.	
	:"	
3. 2	]]	
6		
	į .	
7		
	'	
.0		
4.		
9		
•		
10 ·	-  -	
	-	
1.1		
11		
12	.	
12 13		
13	]] .	
14		
⊥4		
:		
15		
15 16		
16		
17		
17		
18		
	.	
19	•	
20		
20		
21		

23

24

25

But to sum up here in a general way, we would like everyone, including the Board, to take notice of the fact that we -- our license application did not simply provide data and analyses regarding generalities or simply regional analyses.

To say that our application did not contain site-specific data and analyses would be incorrect, that we have performed extensive site-specific analysis under the Commission's current interpretation of its regulations, and in accordance with NRC requirements for those.

so we believe that there may be a misunderstanding as to when we characterize the phased approach of this project, that we're simply saying we're doing regional studies, and that is not the case.

Our application does have site-specific data analyses in accordance with the Commission's requirements, as well as historic data as we noted earlier with respect to the pump test we performed. So we did take into account historic data.

But we also took into account current data, because the most current data on the site is performed by us, because we've done the work. So we would just like the Board to take notice of that, and

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005;3701

also just as a word to all counsel here, we stand 1 2 if there are things that need to be available 3 addressed procedurally or substantively in this 4 proceeding. 5 We encourage, we keep the lines of .6 communication open, and if there are things that need to be addressed outside of directing it to the Board, 7 8 please do not hesitate to consult us. Thank you. 9 CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you. Staff? MS. JEHLE: The staff thanks the Board for 1.0 providing us the opportunity to further explain our 11: views regarding the hearing requests, and as the Board 12 13 has heard, the staff's position is that both hearing requests should be denied. 14 The Board should deny the hearing request 15 because neither petitioner has offered a contention 16 that meets the deliberately strict requirements in the 17 NRC contention pleading rules. Further, in the case 18 .19 the consolidated petitioners, petitioners has described a flawed pathway by which 20 operations at Dewey Burdock might injure him or her. 21 22 The staff would like to emphasize that 23 even if the hearing requests, the requests are denied, 24 Powertech's application will be reviewed carefully

and thoroughly, regardless of whether or not a hearing

	393.
1	request is granted. The staff will continue its
2	safety and technical or environmental reviews of the
3.	Powertech application.
4	The staff will document its safety and
.5	environmental findings in written reports, and these
. 6	reports will be made publicly available. Further,
7	before releasing the final environmental document, a
8	supplemental environmental impact statement, the SEIS
9	for the Dewey Burdock site, the staff will circulate
10	a draft SEIS for public comment.
11	The staff will also seek input from tribal
12	and other governmental entities as it prepares the
1,3	final EIS. The staff will keep up the public with the
14	progress on the safety and environmental reviews.
15	There would be publicly available
16	documents relating to Powertech's application, and
17	these will be placed in NRC's agency-wide documents
18	access management system, also known as ADAMS, and the
19	public may reach ADAMS through the NRC's website, and
20	it can locate documents relating to Powertech's
21	application by searching ADAMS under the docket number
22.	04-00-9075. Thank you very much.
23	CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you. Mr. Parsons?

Parsons? MR. PARSONS: Thank you. Jeff Parsons on behalf of the Oglala Sioux Tribe. We would reiterate

24

25

	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
· · .	6
:	7
	8
	9
1	0.
1	
	2
1	
1	
1	
1	6
1	7
1	8
1	9
2	0
2	1
2.	2
2	3
2	

the thanks for the Board's patience and obvious interest and desire to fully understand these issues. It's very clear to us that you're very engaged and willing to give every benefit to the parties to make their case, and that's very much appreciated.

I'll start with my closing statement, pretty much where we started with reference to the standard of review. NRC staff during the discussion just now, but also in the discussion yesterday, speaks of a deliberately strict and a strict standard, and I think it's important to keep those -- and that language does appear in NRC decisions.

But again, we think it's very important to keep that in context, that prior to the changes in the rules in 1989, there were very few standards with respect to bases for raising contentions.

So although the standard post-1989 and as incorporated in the 2004 changes is stricter than it was in pre-1989, it is still, as demonstrated by the Federal Register notices, drafted at the time when they raised that bar, to only require a minimal showing.

NRC staff disputed that, but what they can't dispute is that in the Federal Register notices, it uses that precise language, and in the Duke Energy

	i .
	; —
	٠ ص
	3
<b>.</b>	٠,
	7
	. =
•	5
: •	 
٠.	· 6
	5
1	7
	Ω
	5
	a
1	Λ
· 1	
1	, 1
.1	Τ.
1	Э
.±	<b>Z</b>
1	3
1	ک
1	4
_	7
1	5
1	6
_	
1	7.
-	٠, .
1	8
_	
1	9
	_
2	n
_	•
2	1
_	_
2	2
_	_
2	3
_	
2	4

case, it uses that language. Literally after 1989, they required some basis for contentions.

So as far as keeping things in the forefront of your mind, I think that that's an important aspect. With respect to the contentions, we understand the issues in the Crow Butte case with respect to ripeness, and frankly we raised each claim that we thought was important and relevant and meaningful.

We understand, and in part out of an abundance of caution, to make sure that those issues were on the table, and make sure that in this proceeding, we weren't going to get caught in a position of failing to raise things early.

So we understand that this Board, you know, may find with respect to the NHPA claims that some ripeness issues exist, and you know, our arguments on the record yesterday, I think, speak to that. I won't reiterate those.

I will single out the NHPA contention. As was debated yesterday, we would really encourage the Board to carefully consider the arguments we laid out that distinguish the arguments made here in this case from those made in *Crow Butte*.

With respect to the argument we're making

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

that the legal duty, the legal violation, as we see

it, is ongoing, that the NHPA does require

consultation at the earliest possible time, and I

think that there can be little dispute that that has

not occurred as this application was initially

submitted in February of 2009.

So we would hope that the Board would

So we would hope that the Board would carefully consider that claim and the unique aspects that we raised here that were not present in *Crow Butte*. Otherwise, the issues that we raised in our contentions we feel are truly significant with respect to the protection of the public health, welfare, the environment, particularly with respect to water quality.

As you know, in South Dakota and elsewhere in the west, in a semi-arid environment, there is no more precious resource than water. Whether it be uranium or gold otherwise, water is the top resource in the region, on par with the human resources out here, which equally impressive.

Overall, as discussed in the *Duke Energy* case, and again 49 NRC 328, 335, the court, excuse me, the Commission set the standard, and we believe the Tribe has set forth, in accordance with that standard, contentions that are material and supported by

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

-18

reasonably specific factual and legal allegations. 1 2 The Board, we would hope, would resist, as the NRC admonished, resist turning the contention 3 standard into a fortress to deny intervention. Thank 4 5 you very much. 6 CHAIR FROELICH: Thank you, Mr. Parsons. 7 Mr. Franklin? MR. FRANKEL: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll 8 take about, if it's okay with the Board, I'll take 9 10 about three or four minutes. My co-counsel will take 11 a couple of minutes, and my other co-counsel, Mr. 12 Hyde, will use the remainder. 13 Starting -- I have very few points . It 14 might not even take all my time. Yes, this is an NRC regulatory proceeding, and yet the due process clause 15 still applies. The due process clause requires, among 16 other things, fundamental fairness and substantive 17 fairness and procedural fairness. 18 19 Procedural fairness includes opportunity to be heard after proper notice, 20 21 general fairness in the participation 22 proceedings. So when we hear about certain things 23 only being available online, and we've now made formal notification to the NRC that several of our people 24 25 that online, have no access to due process

implicated.

.1

3

4

5

7

8. .

9

10.

11

12

13

14

15.

16

17.

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

When the staff and/or the company take positions that push the boundaries to the point where we find ourselves using phrases like Catch-22, again due process, the limits of due process are strained. So that's my first point. I would ask the Board to be guided in these proceedings by the fundamental due process that y'all are duty-bound to enforce.

Second, citizen participation is a core NRC value, according to its website. I do have Internet access, so I did find that, and yet that citizen participation requires citizens. We haven't come up with here with fictional people who live in a fictional place.

These are real people with real issues who really drink the water, who live nearby. We read the application. That's what we're supposed to do. We cited to specific portions of it what we were supposed to do. We stated our issue. We stated how it was genuine and material. We've done our part.

These real people, they've been here a while. They're not going anywhere. They're not the newcomers in this room. It's y'alls obligation to satisfy them, because they're here and they're -- they have a will of their own, as do all Americans, and we

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

are not going to allow, and the will of the people are not going to allow anything to happen here unless they're satisfied. I mean they'll be protests, they'll be marches, whatever. So it's really in the best interest of those people who want to get the project going to satisfy the people, to remove those frictions. These are common sense people. We are common sense. You know, the legalities have to match the common sense, or it doesn't hold water with the people. So that's your challenge, and I ask that you let it guide you in your discussions and decisionmaking. We've had a lot of discussion, my third point, on technical inadequacy, disorganized application. Our expert says that it was incomprehensible, couldn't really do a good job because of the application. And yet we've also heard a lot of argument about how well -- that might not be a violation. We have to say, though, it doesn't instill

a great degree of confidence around here if the application had to be resubmitted in the form of this supplement. By the way, that supplement, it was the

### **NEAL R. GROSS**

1

-2

3

4

15

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

1.4

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

choice after the rejection of the application, it was 1. <sup>2</sup> the choice of the company to either resubmit a whole 3 new one or do a supplement. - 4 Then I'm just going to wrap up there and thank everyone for coming and for giving us an 5 6 opportunity to argue these issues. 7 MR. ELLISON: I just want to briefly urge 8 the Board to understand that our major concern <u>`</u>ĝ throughout these contentions is secondary porosity. 1.0 As Dr. Malone and Dr. LaGarry have set out, there's a lot of inadequacies in the application that don't 11 address likely real world conditions within the PAA. 12 13 And the secondary porosity issues are 14 15 16

real, in terms of potential contamination not only by horizontal flow but also a vertical flow through false and fractures and other means. There is the Cascade Anticline, which is the Cascade, goes to the Cascade Springs area. There is a direct hydrological connection.

We urge the Board to look at the three sources that were cited in Dr. Jarding's geological summary regarding the flow, some of the flow to the south and then to the east, which would cover Susan Henderson's ranch area, which would cover Dayton Hyde's area.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1		
1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16		
3		
4		
5		
6		1.10
7		
8		
9 1 N		
11		
12		
13		
14		-
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20 21	,	
22 22		:
1	1	

24

25

Susan Henderson is very concerned about water quality, drawdown and overall contamination of the aquifer. This is her life, her livelihood and it has been for some time. There is a plausible connection. There is potential harm, and this Board is in a position to take an action by denying the license to protect Ms. Henderson's and other -- Mr. Hyde's and other petitions, or people who live in that area and work in that area, protect their water.

We're very concerned about the phased approach that the company wants to urge upon this Board. It's as though they say "Give us a license for the whole area." But as we do a little piece, we'll just keep giving more information.

Well, the Dewey area and the Burdock area really needs to be looked at, because is that geology really the same specifically in those areas? Is the hydrology really the same in those areas? Are the fracturing and the faults really the same in those particular areas?

Doing a phased approach means give us a license and we'll tell you about it sort of, but there will be no ability for us to realistically challenge anything that might come on.

Anyway, just one final point. I

#### **NEAL R. GROSS**

•		
	I	
1		
٠, '		
-2-		i ji
3		
4		
5	j	10
6		7.
,		
7-		-
		? <u>.</u> .
Ω	l	
. a ·		. i
٠.		
 1:0::		٠.
L U .	1	
1 2 4 5 7 8 9		:
	I	
LZ.		
L3 L4 L5		
LO		,*
. ,	ĺ	
L4	ł	
_		
LO		
. 6	l	
_	١	
Ŀ /		
-8		
9		
20		
	-	

22

23

24

25

appreciate the fact that the DEIS and SEIS will be on the ADAMS. I live in a deep canyon. I sometimes don't have Internet for a week. With a very limited period of time, I don't understand why, if we are made part -- if any of our petitioners are made parties, we respectfully ask that anything like this not just be put on ADAMS, but be sent to counsel for the parties at least. Thank you.

MR. BALLANCO: I want to echo what everyone said, and thank the Board for coming out here and hearing what to us are very important issues, and I know the applicant are important issues. As far as my client, Dayton Hyde goes, he lives, uses, works, drinks from the Inyan Kara, the very aquifer proposed to be the subject of this mining activity.

We've shown that from a neutral source, the USGS, there's migration that goes under his property and surfaces east of his property from the proposed mine area. This is dramatically concerning to him. He left work to come to this hearing yesterday. He's 84 or 85 years old. He's a busy man.

He's not here to raise frivolous concerns.

He is concerned about his life's work. He spent more time researching the west to find a place to put this wild horse sanctuary than the company has been here in

the Black Hills. He found the wild horse sanctuary with the help of the governor of South Dakota, and he needs the water that he uses to maintain the horses that he maintains there.

If something happens to that water, that's going to be gone, and that's his life's work. It can't be replaced with money. I know we talked about reclamation and things like that, but you can't buy what he built there. If that guy doesn't have standing, then there's something wrong with these regulations, because he stands to be affected. It's the water he drinks, it's the water he needs and he was using it first.

He's got a lot of neighbors like that, and let's not forget, even though this is routine for most people in the room, this is an inherently dangerous activity that we're talking about here, not to mention that the surface flows like the Cheyenne River that flows through his property and the properties around here.

So, I know the Board understands the gravity of the decisions you make, and I appreciate that. I urge you to consider Dayton and the other people who live here, who maybe aren't as aware or with enough time to come and participate.

# NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

2.

3:

8.

-	but people are concerned, and at this
2	point we're relying on you to look after their
3	interests. Again, thank you for being here and thank
4	you for the effort you're going to continue putting on
5	in this case.
6	CHAIR FROELICH: At this point, I would
7.	like to express my thanks and appreciation to a number
: 8*	of folks. To Mr. Crane, our reporter; to Mayor
9	Stickney, the Council and the city staff of Custer,
10	for making their council chambers available to us.
11	So it's important to the ASLBP to have
12	these proceedings in the area that's most affected,
13	and closest to the parties who are affected by the
14	actions taken by the agency. So we're grateful to the
15	city for making this available.
16	I'd also like to at this point express the
17	appreciation of the Board to the Council and to the
18	parties in this case for their argument, and their
19	assistance in explaining the issues and clarifying the
20	pleadings that have been filed in this case.
21	I'd like to echo just at the conclusion,
22	that I'd like to thank Mr. Pugsley in his closing for
23	his recommendation that we keep lines of
24	communications open. I think that's very important.
25	I hope that the staff and the applicant

1.	will make every effort to make sure that there's
2	wideness and dissemination of the pleadings and the
3	papers that are prepared in this case, taking into
4	consideration the geography and the availability of
5.	the Internet
6	I hope the agency would be committed to
7	the strategy which they put in place, and post it on
, 8,	the Internet. With that, we will stand in
-9	adjournment, and I thank you all for your
10	participation.
11	(Whereupon, at 12:41 p.m., the hearing was
12	concluded.)
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

#### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of:

Powertech USA, Inc.

Name of Proceeding: License Application

Docket Number: 40-9075-MLA

ASLBP Number: 10-898-02-MLA

Location: Custer, South Dakota

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Benjamin Crane
Official Reporter

Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc.