CEP REGULAR MEETING

SONGS ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Via Microsoft Teams

TRANSCRIPT OF MEETING

March 7, 2024

Reported by:
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Assignment #6451341
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SAN ONOFRE DECOMMISSIONING

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PANEL MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ORANGE

Transcript of video-recorded meeting, via Microsoft Teams commencing at 2:00 p.m., Thursday, March 7, 2024.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT MEMBER ATTENDEES:
CEP CHAIRMAN - DAN STETSON, THE NICHOLAS ENDOWMENT
CEP SECRETARY - MARTHA McNICHOLAS
VICE CHAIRMAN - HON. VICTOR CABRAL - MAYOR, CITY OF SAN CLEMENTE

CAPTAIN MEL VERNON - SAN LUIS REY BAND Of MISSION INDIANS
MICHELLE ANDERSON - ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR

TED QUINN - AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

HON. JOHN TAYLOR - SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO CITY COUNCIL
GARRY BROWN - PRESIDENT/CEO - ORANGE COUNTY COASTKEEPER

SCOTT KIBBEY - CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS, SOUTH SECTOR SUPERINTENDENT
MARNI MAGDA - SIERRA CLUB
MIKE BALSAMO - SR. VP, GOVERNMENT RELATIONS RANCHO MISSION VIEJO AND SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY ECONOMIC COALITION BOARD MEMBER
CHASE O'FARRELL (Alternate FOR JIM DESMOND, SAN DIEGO COUNTY SUPERVISOR, 5th DISTRICT)

ALYSSA NAPURI (Alternate for KATRINA FOLEY, ORANGE COUNTY SUPERVISOR, 5th DISTRICT)
KRISTAL JABARA - (Alternate for JIM DESMOND) SAN DIEGO COUNTY SUPERVISOR, 5th DISTRICT

MICHAEL PARHAM - VICE PRESIDENT, CAPISTRANO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD of TRUSTEES
SAM JAMMAL (CAMP PENDLETON, COMMUNITY PLANS And LIAISON OFFICER)

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON SCE REPRESENTATIVES:
FREDERIC BAILLY - NEW CHIEF NUCLEAR OFFICER AND VICE PRESIDENT OF DECOMMISSIONING

VINCENT BILOVSKY - DIRECTOR DECOMMISSIONING PROJECT
JERRY STEPHENSON - SCE INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION (SFSI) ENGINEERING MANAGER

RON PONTES - (GENERAL MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL, WASTE, AND RADIATION PROTECTION)
GUEST SPEAKERS:
GARY HUFF - RADIATION SAFETY MANAGER, ENERGY SOLUTIONS

SCE TECHNICAL SUPPORT PRESENTERS:
MANUEL CAMARGO - Strategic Planning & Stakeholder Engagement

JULIA MARTINEZ - Presentation Slides

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GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT

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Microsoft Teams, Thursday, March 7, 2024

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Welcome everyone. Welcome to today's meeting of the SONGS Community Engagement Panel. For those of you who are new, my name is Dan Stetson, and I'm the volunteer chair of the CEP.

Let me first thank all the members of the CEP and the general public for joining us this afternoon. Please note that this meeting is being recorded.

We have two main topics lined up for today's meeting. The first topic is that SCE will provide an environmental update and discuss SONGS programs in place to protect the environment, workers, and the public.

Second, SCE will provide a dismantlement update including ongoing activities. A draft presentation was posted about a week ago. Let me thank Julia Martinez from SONGS for advancing the slides for us.

Please go onto the next slide, you can see our agenda. As mentioned, here is our agenda, which you can see has been tightened up a bit based on input from the CEP members. Sometimes, and especially for this meeting, we had a lot of topics, and we trimmed them down and tried to get

the meeting as tight as possible. For instance, the Spent Fuel Solutions Coalition update is being handled this time by e-mail rather than an agenda topic.

We do have some community updates. SONGS chief nuclear officer Fred Bailly will cover the big picture at SONGS. Ron Pontes, SCE environmental waste and radiation protection general manager -- gosh, Ron, that's a big title -- is going to make a presentation. Gary Huff from Energy Solutions radiation safety manager will cover the environmental update.

Following Ron, will be our first public comment dedicated to the focus topic. Actually, based on public input, previously we had two areas, two time periods for public input, so based on positive feedback, we're going to be having that again.

Decommissioning Director Vince Bilovsky -- pardon me, Vince, I can never pronounce your name -- will share dismantlement work activities and help us understand the high level project schedule and we appreciate that. Following the dismantlement update, we will have a general public period so that will be our number

2.

For members of the CEP, we welcome your comments during the presentations. We will have a full hour dedicated to public comment. I notice that we do have a lot of questions that have already been posted, so I really ask everyone that is going to make a public comment to please stand by for only the three minutes which have been allocated for this.

So if we could go to the next slide, please. With respect to the opening timing and format, we are starting this meeting early to accommodate participant schedules and may adjust future meetings to late afternoons, if needed. Again, this meeting has been put at this time partly due -- well, largely due to positive feedback by having it early.

Also, for I think everyone knows that this afternoon, early evening is going to be the state of the union address, so we want to make sure that we end this meeting in advance so that you can all tune in to that.

Today's meeting is a virtual-only meeting and allows guest speakers, CEP members, and the public to participate without the commute. We are

planning another SONGS tour and then in-person meeting later this year.

I attended the Coalition's quarterly webinar featuring local officials from international host communities, which I found extremely interesting. The link, which is provided here if you want to check it out. I really recommend that you go and you write down this link and you listen to it. I think it was really informative.

Fred, anything that you'd like to add?

FRED BAILLY: Good afternoon. Thank you Dan, I would like to mention that last year we had three hybrid meetings, and we were very pleased with the turnout of the onsite tour and the meeting that was held in August. So as you mentioned, we're planning to host another one this year on site.

And you mentioned environmental presentation, so the focus today is going to be on our stewardship in this area. We're going to talk about batch releases, sea level rise, environmental monitoring programs, and as well as you mentioned, end of the date on the progress that's been made so far on dismantlement.

Back to you, Dan.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Okay. Thank you very much, Fred. Fred, thank you I was just with you about two hours ago, and you participated and helped us, we had a meeting with some representatives from University of California Irvine (UCI). So another meeting that I think it was a very helpful to continue to bring folks and leaders from the community to come down there and actually tour the facility.

So now we're going to be moving onto slide number 4. Thank you very much. Recall, as I just mentioned, that we're going to be having two dedicated public comment periods. Here you will see the directions for participating in online comment. For online participation as always, members of the public have the opportunity to submit comments and questions in advance. As I mentioned, we have quite a few of them. Comments can be submitted by e-mail, as you can see the link there, and they receive priority.

For those participating in public comment during the meeting, you can submit written comments or questions or sign up for oral comment using the online CEP form. And there's a link, as

you can see, on the screen.

For CEP members, I always mess this one up so I'll try to do my best to explain it, please use your raised hand icon under Reactions at the top of your screen so we can identify you and make you a presenter.

For CEP members who joined late and may be unable to see your name to change your status from a guest or presenter and thereby allow you to open and close your microphone, in that case you'll have to use your raised hand icon in order for us to see you.

For CEP members if you're calling in audio only, to open and close your microphone, please use star 6 and keep yourself muted until you wish to speak. To raise your hand by phone, CEP members will use star 5. If you have any questions, Victor and Martha will be facilitating our public dialog as in the past.

Next slide, please. We have two brief updates. First -- if we can move on the next slide. First, again, we like to thank all of our CEP members for participating. We would like to welcome our new CEP member, Michael Parham. Michael is vice president of Capistrano Unified

School District Board of Trustees. Michael we are certainly pleased to have you join our panel.

Second, I would like to report out on our recent CEP member consultation meeting December 7th of last year. I think we can move on to the -- there we go. I want to thank all the members who were attending and offering their feedback. Members shared what they have been hearing about the SONGS in the community, hearing about the concerns related to the effects of storm serges, landslides, the railroad line, and those were topics that were really at the top of mind and really led to a lot of discussions, and a lot of those will be things that we will be talking about tonight.

Members also offered suggestions in terms of two topics, and we'll be discussing four of those this evening. Number 1, batch releases; number 2, flooding and tsunamis; number 3, the radiological environmental monitoring program at SONGS; and number 4, the Wheeler North Kelp Reef and San Dieguito Wetlands Workshops.

So once again, the members of the CEP, we're all volunteers and really bear the brunt with the general public. I recommend and suggest

that each of you stay in contact with the CEP members, and those are the ones that are first in line to bring materials and suggestions to list for our meetings.

Again, I want to thank all members of the CEP for joining us. Again, Michael Parham, thank you for joining us.

Now I'm going to turn it over to Fred who is going to give us the big picture update.

FRED BAILLY: Thank you, Dan.

Let's move to the next slide, slide number 9. I'd like to begin by highlighting the principles that guide our work. Safety is number one. It's in everything that we do every day. We put safety above and beyond any other priority. That's safety of our workers, safety to the public, and it leads also into protection of the environment, and that leads to stewardship, and that applies to everything that we do here at SONGS.

We are stewards for the safe storage of spent fuel until the Department of Energy is going to come an pick it up. We continue to bring updates on the efforts that we're making to move the fuel off site. We have Southern California

experts, our subcontractors SONGS Decommissioning Solutions experts that are dedicated to dismantlement, waste packaging transportation, protecting the environment during all the dismantle work that we do.

And the third one is engagement. We're coming to openness and public meetings like this one, as well as our website. We also have public speaking engagements. We have many public tours. So I would engage if you have not participated in some of our public tours, to go ahead and register. I hope those who have visited, enjoy the tours to see how much progress we've been making. Recently our last public tour was February 24th, and the next one is this coming Saturday on March 9th.

I'd like to move to the major work streams that we have here. Dismantling the aboveground structures. We're over 60 percent complete. This is moving well along and we're on tract for completion by late 2028.

Number 2 is safely managing spent fuel as long as it remains stranded on site, again, waiting for the Department of Energy to pick it up. We're also advocating for, and that's number

3, for offsite storage disposal and solutions that will allow us to clear the site of spent fuel.

On the next slide on resources, I'd encourage everyone to go visit our SONGScommunity.com website. We also have various social media channels. As I mentioned, join us on the walking tour. You can request a walking tour on the website.

So all these are available. If you have questions, don't hesitate to send over questions through the website.

Now, I'd like to turn it over to Ron Pontes, and then Gary Huff. Ron from Southern California Edison, and Gary from EnergySolutions, who is subcontractor to SONGS Decommissioning Solutions.

Ron, do you want to go ahead? I'm not sure we can hear you. Can anyone hear Ron or not?

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Not yet.

MANUEL CAMARGO: No. Somebody is going to shuffle over and see if we can help Ron out.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Fred, while we're waiting, while I did the tour this morning, I was impressed by the amount of progress that's been made. As you said, 60 percent of it has now been

taken care of. It's really having been there, it's been a couple months since I've been there, but in a couple months I can see a lot of progress that has been made.

FRED BAILLY: There has been a lot of progress. I think Vince will have quite a few pictures to walk us through this progress. It's remarkable. That would be more in the months to come as we go after some of the -- I guess we've taken down 40 out of the 61 structures of the buildings that we have on site. The next phases you will see more buildings and later, of course, the two, I would say, symbolic reactor containment buildings will come down.

RON PONTES: Fred, can you hear me?

FRED BAILLY: Yes. You can go ahead.

RON PONTES: Thanks, Fred, and thanks everyone for that little interruption. We'll get rolling here.

First of all, I just want to introduce Gary Huff. He's going to give a very comprehensive look at mainly the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program. Gary is responsible for the radioactive effluent, the REMP, the groundwater monitoring program here at

SONGS. He formerly worked at the Monticello Nuclear Power Plant doing the same types of things. He holds a degree in chemistry from South Dakota University, and he's a certified health physicist, which is a big deal. That is not an easy certification to obtain.

He's also on the steering committee. He's the steering committee chairperson for the Nuclear Energy Institute Radiological Effluence and Environmental Workshops, and he's been doing that since 2019.

This guy has got a wealth of experience, he's an expert in this area. He's going to provide to you a very good presentation, in my opinion, and then be available -- I'll be able to take questions that you might have for his content after we're done.

Let's go onto the next slide, please. Environmental stewardship, we really dove into this area a lot the last time I gave this presentation. I will abbreviate a bit for this presentation. I want to say here we continue a robust monitoring program. It's required by our final environmental impact report, and it includes monitoring of our emissions, implementing

environment wellness training for all of our workers here on site, how we would minimize dust emissions and monitoring for protected and endangered species. We also receive regular inspections from the California State Lands Commission, they visit the site, they make sure we're doing all the things we signed up to do, and I can report to you that we continue to do well in this area overall.

Let's move on. Next slide, please. This is interesting. We have some slides here that Gary Headrick was nice enough to allow us to use in our presentation. He was here on the site I think it was January 11th. He came out that day because that was the day of a King Tide, and he wanted to see how the King Tide was impacting the plant. Thank you, Gary, again for providing us photographs. They're really cool pictures and they're pretty dramatic.

These King Tide events can cause local tidal flooding along the coastline. I think we all know that, especially from recent events up and down the California coast. These things occur once or twice a year due to the alignment of the earth, the moon, and the sun, and they've been

occurring at SONGS long before we built this site.

And then one thing I want to do while we're on this slide, I want to take a moment to address concerns that we hear occasionally about the sea wall, especially as it relates to the protection of the ISFSI, particularly in the SONGS site generally.

The original purpose of that sea wall was to protect the site and the operating nuclear plants from erosion, large waves and Tsunamis. It also served as a physical security barrier, okay, that's what it was originally built for. Today, though, the sea wall only serves two purposes, two. One is to protect the site from erosion due to waves, coastal processes acting on the site, and the second purpose is to act as a barrier between the site and the public.

That's the only duty of the sea wall now. We do not credit the sea wall to protect the ISFSI from Tsunami or unexpected large wave events, like rogue waves, for example.

Our analysis assumes that the sea wall does not exist. For example, we assume that a postulated Tsunami hits the site, inundates the ISFSI area, floods the area around the ISFSI and

then recedes.

Now, there is a wealth of information from recent studies that we performed. Those most recent studies are coastal hazards, geologic hazards, Tsunami hazards for the site were performed in 2022 to support extending the NUHOMS ISFSI system permit. Those very detailed, comprehensive, conservative studies can be found on the Coastal Commissions website. If you're interested, I encourage you to go take a look at these studies. They're good, they're well written, they're easy to understand.

The studies conclude that even considering the most aggressive sea level rise scenario, that's the H++ scenario, that the ISFSI are safe well beyond 2050.

Coastal Commission staff performed rigorous reviews of those studies that agree with their conclusions. I've asked Lorraine Sandstrom to post the link to those studies on our website so you can find it on Coastal Commission's website. You can go there, you can find them, you can dig through those reports yourself, and you can see what they say. We're going to talk more about the sea walls and those studies and ongoing

studies as we go into the next slides.

Let's go onto the next slide. Okay. Now I'm going to talk about the annual Sea Level Rise Impact Assessment Report, sometimes called the Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Report. It's an annual report that is required by our lease with the California State Lands Commission. The requirement is a product of the environmental review that was performed by State Lands between 2015 and 2019. These was an area of interest of the State Lands Commission, it was also an area of interest later when the Coastal Commission reviewed our Coastal Development Permit (CDP) for decommissioning.

Its purpose is to assess annually the impact of sea level rise on the SONGS site. This is another detailed comprehensive report. It's dense. I want to warn you about that now. You can find this report on our website too, in fact, there's a link here on this page. Read it, go take a look at it. It's very dense. It has a tremendous amount of information in it.

We provide that report to the California State Lands commission in about April of every year. We also post it on our website, like I

said. Yes, that's where you can find it.

Now the report I'm talking about here is the report for year 2022. That report was published and put on our website in April of last year, and the 2023 report looks much the same but it's not finished yet. We expect it to be on our website by April of this year.

Let's go onto the next slide. This is kind of a deeper look at that same report about sea level rise monitoring. What you see on the right is a family of sea level rise projection starting in year 2000 and goes through 2050. Those projections are based on the 2018 Ocean Protection Council guidance, which has been adopted by the California Coastal Commission.

What do we focus on? We focus on the that most extreme sea level rise scenario, the H++ scenario, and it's the most aggressive projection. That is the red line that you see on the right-hand side. That's the highest and fastest predicted rate for sea level rise going through 2050.

The other thing we take a look at is we also measure groundwater -- actual groundwater level near the ISFSIs. This is important because

the groundwater level in that area is closely linked with ocean level. So if sea level rise is going to rise, we would expect the water table on the site to also rise pretty much one to one with sea level rise.

The conclusions are outlined here from this whole report. The revetment remains in good condition, the beaches are narrowed, and groundwater level remains below the ISFSI. We'll take a look at that a little closer in a moment.

Let's go to the next slide. Okay, about the revetment. The revetment is the rip-rap that fronts the walkway. The sea wall and the walkway are protected by the revetment, those big rocks we saw in Gary's photos. To know if the revetment will withstand rising seas and large waves, we perform detailed surveys along the each of the transects that are visible on the image on the left. See those red lines down there on that lower photograph.

Then we compare those changes to the historical data that determine the health of the revetment. Over time as the waves act on these rocks, they will sink and they will move around. Periodically every five, six, seven, eight years

or so, we'll have to go back in there and do some maintenance and restack them. The last time we did I think that was around 2016. This study also helps us decide when we need to go address that revetment periodically.

Let's go to the next slide. This is about the seasonable beach profile assessments. We take a look at what's happening with the beach width seasonally. So four times a year we go out and there measure the beach width. We also go farther, not just the beach itself, but we go out into the ocean and measure what's happening with the sea bottom in that area so we know how it's behaving over time.

Let's go to the next slide. Okay. So this is a little bit interesting I think to folks, especially if there are old surfers online watching us, back in the mid '60s, '70s, early '80s, beach north of the plant was really wide, but it was wide because we had built this offshore pad for the construction of units 2 and 3, and that really held up the sand from moving south of the plant, created those wide beaches.

After that offshore pad was removed, the beaches started getting more and more narrow. At

this point in time, the past several years, the beaches have basically returned to their original width.

Let's go to the next slide. The other thing I mentioned is we monitor groundwater. There are a series of wells located around the site that we monitor in particular for the ISFSI, there's four or five wells right in front of the Holtec system between the Holtec system and the sea wall. We monitor those wells and we monitor them for their elevation. We do that four times a year, so we know where the actual water table is in that area.

And then we add to that what our predictions are of H++ sea level rise and see where we think it's going to go in the future. That's all contained in this report.

Let's go to slide 21, next slide. This is an interesting slide here. Okay. You've seen this before. We've modified it a little bit to provide some more detail. You may remember those of you on the CEP that have joined us for the last presentation may remember this. For this update we've used the most recent groundwater elevation data from the 2023 data that we collected last

year, and that of course that will be published in a report that's forthcoming in April. There's a lot of information on this slide, and there's some links on the bottom.

On the left you are going to see two datums, vertical lines, yellow and blue. We use mean lower level water, MLLW, for reference for all elevations at the SONGS site. There's other datums that can be used too, for example, National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29), but the real important point here doesn't matter what datum you use, but if you're going to use a datum, you need to use it for all the data that you're analyzing, so we use MLLW.

In the upper left you can see an image from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Tide chart for San Clemente on January 11th and 12th. That was the very day that Gary was out here on the walkway when we were having that King Tide event. Note that the chart uses MLLW as its datum, same as we use at SONGS, so they're the same. It's an apples to apples comparison.

Note where the high tide was on January 11th, which is what we saw on Gary's

photos. You can see that also on just to the right of those datums, you'll see a mark that says high tide 1/11/2024. If you go back and look at the photographs from that earlier slide that Gary provided us, you'll see that the waves or the water level is generally right around there.

Okay. Where was Gary standing that day? He was standing on the walkway. Where is the walkway in terms of elevation? It's 14 feet above MLLW. That's its elevation.

If you were to stand there and measure the height of the sea wall in that area, you would measure about 14 feet, because guess what, the top of the sea wall is 28 feet MLLW.

Now, I know that can be a little confusing. We say the sea wall is 28 feet, seems different from what a person might find if he's measuring it, but what's important here is you always use a common reference, and for SONGS that's MLLW.

Look to the right of that cartoon of the Holtec ISFSI, note that over in the far right you'll see the water elevation -- excuse me -- that blue area there represents groundwater today. That's about 5.11 feet MLLW. If you go further to

the right, to the extreme right, you're going to see an estimate of groundwater in 2050, assuming sea level rise accelerates at H++ rate, and even under that most extreme scenario, the water level in the future is predicted to be below the bottom of the ISFSI.

Now we've heard another concern about a phenomena called wicking, is wicking a problem for the ISFSI. Now, what is wicking phenomena that I'm talking about? Wicking occurs in porous material, say, a brick or paper, for instance, that is partially submerged in the water. The water will move up in these substances above the submerged elevation. You've probably seen it before in your own home.

This is what I can tell you about the Holtec ISFSI, it's built from dense concrete. The concrete is more than 5,000 psi. And concrete is material of choice for underwater civil structures, damns, piers, sea walls as examples.

Now back in 2016 we excavated that area where the ISFSI is built down to about the 8-foot elevation that's where we started to build the ISFSI, that set the floor. The bottom of that elevation was bone dry and remained that way as

the 3-foot thick foundation pad was built, which took several months. We never saw any evidence of wicking up through the sand. It was dry.

Further, SONGS units 1, 2, and 3 were built below the water table. The bottom parts of SONGS 2 and 3 are 35 feet below sea level. That whole site when it was originally built is kind of like an iceberg. A big part of it is below sea level. Put another way are 41 feet below the water table. If you were to measure the head, the pressure head above the bottom of that structure it's about 17 psi at the bottom. Even with that pressure, we never saw evidence of water intruding into the building through the concrete. I've been there. I've been inside the intake structure after we pumped down, and it was bone dry. No water intrusion whatsoever. Just another example of how dense concrete prevents the flow of water through it.

Let's go to the next slide. Okay. So this is just restating what we found in the sea level rise assessment report from 2022. Pretty sure we're going to see the same exact conclusions from the 2023 report.

The revetment is in good shape. You can

see the photograph there on the right. This was taken at a low tide, and it's able to withstand sea level rise and wave events through at least 2050.

The beaches fronting the SONGS site have narrowed to pre-construction widths, mainly influenced by the dry weather conditions since the early 2000s, and even considering the H++ sea level rise scenario, the Holtec ISFSI support foundation remains above the water table, even in the future through 2050.

Let's go to the next slide. Okay. So here's some new and interesting information. Let's go onto the next slide. Okay. So here's some new and interesting information. Not sure everybody is aware of this, California has an Ocean Protection Council (OPC). They publish new information every five years with their guidance and projections for sea level rise.

This slide here has a lot of words on it. I encourage you to take a look at it later. There's links here if you can get to the Ocean Protection Council's website. At the very bottom is a link to a webinar they put on. It describes how they arrived at their conclusions, what

information they use. It's really interesting. It's very powerful stuff. Please take a look at this.

Next slide. What does this new guidance look like? On the right-hand side here you can see a family of projections from low confidence projections to higher projections. That dotted line that's going up there in the middle of that chart, it goes up to the upper right-hand corner, that is the old H++ scenario that we're looking at today.

One of the major conclusions that they made here is that is considered physically unrealistic now. I think it's likely that will be removed from the California Coastal Commission and the State Lands Commission. By the way, this OPC made presentations last month to both of those agencies about all their findings. They will -- I guess the way it works the agencies will consider it, and they will decide if they're going to adopt it or if there's going to be any changes.

Again, the links on the previous page, really interesting stuff if you want to know about the sea level rise, what the projections are, and why they what they are and which ones are high or

low confidence, please take a look at it. It's really worth understanding.

Let's go to the next slide. I kind of covered this already. Go to the next slide.

Liquid batch releases, we're changing gears here. We're going to talk about something different.

Next slide. Okay. So for members of the CEP that have heard me give this presentation before. I'm going to go over it again. This diagram that you see here describes the process about how we clean up radioactive water before we release it to the ocean. We have water that was at one time held up in the spent fuel pools. We still have a lot of water remaining in the reactor cavities, somewhere close to a million gallons between the two units and water from some other sources. That water is first collected in storage tanks and then it's processed through a set of filters, ion exchangers, and then it goes to another tank where it's held up, recirculated to make sure you got a good homogenous mixture, sampled, to confirm that we meet the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permit requirements, and our Nuclear

Regulatory Commission license that releases to the ocean, and we're ready, we'll release it to the ocean.

Before we make those releases, we also do something that no other nuclear commercial plants do is we actually take the step two days before, 48 hours before, we notify the public via a notice on our website that we're going to make a release. We even characterize that release in terms of what would the dose to a member of the public be as a result of that release. You'll hear more from Gary in a bit how that's calculated, but we provide all that information on our website.

Then we start the release, the release is a monitored release. There's a Radiation Detecttion (RAD) monitor that watches the process, if you will, as the release is being made. If there is a high radiation level that triggers the set point, then the release will be stopped. Also another interlock with our dilution pumps, if the dilution pumps should stop, for example, or lose power, the release will also be terminated automatically without any human interaction.

It's a well-monitored process. We, again, we run the water through this filtering and

ion exchangers. We clean everything up, we reduce the radioactivity in the water to very, very low levels, and then we monitor the release like it shows here.

MANUEL CAMARGO: Hey, Ron.

TED QUINN: Yeah.

MANUEL CAMARGO: Ted has his hand raised.

RON PONTES: I can't see his hand. Something is blocking it. Go Ahead.

MANUEL CAMARGO: Did you have a question, Ted?

TED QUINN: I do. It's on the sea level rise comparing two things. Should we go back to that after this or would you like me to cover it now?

RON PONTES: Either way. We can roll back up if you want.

TED QUINN: It's a question for Ron between slide 16 and slide 25, 26. If you look at slide 16, it has real data filled in below the projections. It appears to me that the real data is more realistic, and I was wondering your guidance on how to look at this, because the projections don't appear to have matched at all. They're not realistic. The black line is

realistic, correct?

RON PONTES: You're absolutely right. I blew over that point. I had it in my notes here and I missed it.

TED QUINN: The lines on 25 and 26 track better. As people on the CEP go and take a look at the more data you recommended to look at, I just looking for a level of confidence in, it seems like some of the projections are unrealistic as you said.

RON PONTES: Folks are looking at slide 16. The black dotted line, those are actual sea levels from La Jolla, the La Jolla marker or buoy, and you can see that those actual projections or actual levels are below the projections. So our projections started in year 2000 and we're running below them.

If you look at the new projections, they start in 2020, and they start closer to what the real water level is, the actual water level. The point is we're kind of resetting and starting in 2020 now starting from a point that's better known. The key takeaway here is actually less than what was projected.

TED QUINN: Thank you.

RON PONTES: Sorry about that. Thank you for bringing that to my attention.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Looks like Victor has a question as well.

VICTOR CABRAL: My only question is that one peak in 2015, do we know what that is attributable to?

RON PONTES: I can't explain that. There is some variation in the data. It goes up and down. In fact, if you look at all those dots, Victor, there are some scatter in the data, so they calculate what the mean level is between the two.

VICTOR CABRAL: Got it.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Ron, I have a quick question for you, my understanding is that year 2035, is that the year that you go back to the Coastal Commission, and when you go back to them, what will you be reporting to them at that time?

RON PONTES: In the 2015 CDP for the Holtec ISFSI, there is a condition that requires us to report back to the Coastal Commission in 2035, and they want to know two, three pieces of information. Number 1, they want to know what our

prospects for removing the fuel from the site. Is it going to happen soon thereafter? Is it going to take a long time? Is it an unknown still? We're going to have to report out on that. The second piece of information they want to know is what's happening with sea level rise. We'll go through another -- there will be new projections beyond what I showed you from OPC when we get to 2035. Maybe they're more certain, maybe the track and which we're on, this family of projections is better understood or known. They will want to know that too. That will go into an assessment about whether when you compare those two pieces of information, when will the fuel be removed and what's happening with sea level rise, do we need to move the ISFSI to higher ground.

The third piece of information, where we would move the ISFSI if he had to move it. It's not that we have to move it right then, but where would we move it if we had to. That is already understood by us. The only credible location where we could put the ISFSI is where units 2 and 3 exist today. That's another reason why we need to remove those aboveground structures so there's room to move the ISFSI if we ever had to.

The reason I say that's the only credible place to put it is because other areas within the licensed area are either too small to accommodate the ISFSI or the soil beneath those areas is not suitable to build the ISFSI on or it's not protected by a sea wall. So the units 2 and 3 area is prime real estate to relocate the ISFSI if we ever had to. That's what we have to do in 2035, and that condition is also in the 2022 CDP for the NUHOMS extension, same requirement exists in that CDP.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: And my understanding is we anticipate the domes being gone within about five years, so it's certainly well before the 2035 meeting.

RON PONTES: Yeah, and you kind of reminded me too, there has been some speculation by folks that why don't we take the ISFSIs and move them inside the domes? That's a fair question.

Let's think about what that would mean and why would we do that. The domes, the reactor plants when they were built were built to a seismic requirement of 0.67G in a horizontal direction for shaking, okay. The ISFSIs were

built to 1.5G, twice that. The ISFSIs are much more rugged and robust structures than the containment domes. Why would you move it inside the containment domes and expose those systems to a system that's weaker? That's one.

The second thing is we've already pulled all of the tendons out of the buildings, they're gone. The tendons are what gave that building its strength and robustness to resist seismic events. Finally, we cut big holes in the building. Numerous holes have been cut.

So the buildings are no longer suitable for anything other than to be removed, honestly. That really doesn't make any sense to try to think about it that way in terms of what to do with the fuel.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Great, thank you.

I don't see any other questions from our CEP members, I guess why don't we go ahead and go back to the continuation of your presentation.

RON PONTES: Thanks for the questions. I'm kind of rushing through the slides, because Gary has got a lot of material he wants to review too.

Let's go onto the next slide. I

explained the process for how the water gets cleaned up and how we monitor it through the release. Here I'm showing you where does the water get released. There's these very long conduits that are about 18 feet in diameter, they are buried below the sea floor. The water flows through the unit 2 discharge conduit, and you can see here where that yellow circle is, that's about one mile off shores where the water starts to be released into the ocean. And the elevation there how deep is the water, it's more or less about 50 feet of water, give or take. Far off shore in the deep water is where the water is released.

I should say too what Gary will cover is when we do REMP monitoring, Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program, we take sediment soils from the areas out here we know from historical evidence and recent evidence of those samples, that we're not seeing radioactivity accumulate in the environment out here. Okay. He'll talk more about that when he gets to his presentation.

Let's go to the next slide. Okay. So about these batch releases, on the left here you see a chart. It shows what we released last year,

roughly a million gallons. Okay. You can see the releases we did each month and what the volumes were. The key takeaway here is is what was the consequence of those releases to members of the public. It was really low, almost immeasurable, 0.024 millirem. If you look down in that green box at the bottom, you'll see what the limits are. It's less than 1.5 millirem per quarter or 6 millirem per year. For whole year the total dose 0.024 millirem. Really tiny. This is why we can say these releases are safe.

What's our plan going forward this year 2024? We have an estimated 1.4, 1.5 million gallons of water that's been cleaned up to be released. Some of the water that still needs to be released from the spent fuel pools, it's held up in the reactor cavities, from hydrolyzing that we're doing the cleanup other systems, and from rain water that intrudes into the plant when we get rain events.

These batch releases over this year range in volumes from about 75,000 to about 110,000 gallons. We'll be doing these one or two a month from now through October. And for the year that follows, in 2025, we don't have an exact estimate

of how much water will be left to be treated and release, but it's somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 gallons, at least that's what we estimate today.

Go to the next slide. Shifting gears again, you'll recall that there's some mitigation measures the SONGS site has to perform due to when it was operating and the impact that plants had on the environment. One is the Wheeler North Kelp Reef, and the other is the San Dieguito Wetlands. There's a report out to be made here in a few months, a technical review, and you can see the dates when these meetings will be held and where they'll be held. I believe there's going to be some online information, how you can link up to those meetings as well. You can find that on the more information at the link there, Marine Mitigations at UC Santa Barbara. This is where they're going to report out on what their findings were from studying the performance of these two mitigations. I encourage you to take a look at that too or listen to it. It's very interesting information.

Let's go to the next slide. Okay. I think I'm done for now. I'm going to turn it over

to Mr. Gary Huff. He's going to take over. It's all yours.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Before we do, let me just survey the members of the CEP to see if there might be any questions before we move on. I don't see any. I see one from the general public, and we'll be getting to those, and you can put those online and we'll be addressing those later.

I don't see any other questions from the CEP, so Gary take it away.

GARY HUFF: Thanks for having me on to present today at the meeting. I know we're at about 35 minutes at this point, we're looking at 50, so we're definitely going over that. There's no way I'm getting through all of these slides in 15 minutes, but I will do my best to get through them quickly here.

So my objective today is to look at work that's done at SONGS to limit radioactive releases to the environment and monitor to ensure that RAD material is not accumulating in the environment. We're going to focus on liquid releases to the ocean, and hopefully by the end you'll have a better understanding of the safety of releases from SONGS and be informed about the radioactivity

and environment in general.

Next slide, please. All right. I'm going to start by talking about the Radioactive Effluent Control Program. So the Effluent Control Program and the REMP are closely tied together. I'll let you read there. It is the batch releases that Ron was talking about would be kind of the middle group of pathways in the diagram on the side and basically the Effluent Control Program provides requirements for releases, requirements for instrumentation for measuring and monitoring those releases before and while they're being released and then calculating those impacts from the releases.

I'm not going to spend any more time on this slide in the interest of time, so we'll go onto the next slide, please.

All right. So dose modeling, what is it? I'm going to focus really just on the liquids, and we also do a similar process for gaseous effluence, particulate effluence. So dose is basically the biological impact caused by radiation and radioactive materials in the body, for example, could be external for SONGS liquid releases ingestion dose from ingestion of fish and

shellfish is the only significant pathway.

So we start with the sampled concentration in the tank before it's released. We calculate the diluted concentration after it's gone into the discharge pipe and is diluted, and then we look at incorporation into edible portions of marine animals, fish and shellfish, then you look at the quantity of food consumed by people, and then based on that quantity of food consumed, that determines how much activity they took into their body, and then we calculate the dose from that.

I want to just real quickly talk about why we sample when we do. We sample prior to any dilution really so that you can see the smallest amounts and accurately quantify what's being released to the environment. Once it's released into the environment, as we'll talk about on the later slides, you don't see any activity from SONGS in the environment.

Next slide, please. Okay. So the REMP at SONGS is for marine REMP. We got fish, shellfish, ocean bottom sediments, ocean water, beach sand, and then we also have continued to monitor kelp. That's not a required sample, but

it's one that we've continued to get as an environmental indicator.

So there's one aspect of -- you can read what the REMP is about. There's one aspect that I do want to kind of expound on a little bit. And so one of the things that REMP is used for is to validate the releases from the Effluent Control Program are accounted for. So what that means is really it's especially important if you have very high releases with detectible activity in the environment, and at that point you're talking about higher public doses, and you want to be very sure that your models are accurate.

For SONGS we don't see detectable activity in the environment, which is consistent with the very, very low releases that we make and report to the environment, and so it validates that that's all as expected. So the -- I'll talk about that next slide.

Keep going to the next slide. One of the other aspects of marine REMP at SONGS is that the samples are obtained independently by a contractor MBC Aquatic Sciences. They're a highly qualified marine science contractor, and then it gets sent directly from MBC to a contracted lab that

specializes in measuring environmental radioactive samples for environmental monitoring programs.

In addition to that, there are some samples get split. At the time that they take the sample, they take an extra one, and those get sent to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) for analysis at their environmental lab, and it provides an additional level of independence.

So the split samples include all of our normal ocean water samples, some of the marine animal samples, and kelp samples when they're available.

The CDPH data gets sent to the SONGS on an annual basis, and we include it in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report, AREOR, I'll mention that a few times AREOR, and that's available on SONGS community. There's a link later to get to it. I want to say before we leave this slide, I'm grateful to MBC Aquatic Sciences, they provided some cool pictures for this presentation, even more so, they have been great to work with. They have a high level of professionalism in their work. They're very consistent to ensure that all the requirements are

met without me having to follow up with them. They communicate well with the contract lab, and they're real great to work with.

Next slide, please. So these are just some really nice pictures of different critters that MBC encounters when they're out doing sample collection and monitoring for SONGS.

Go to the next slide. This one is showing some kelp density survey work that they do. Unfortunately kelp is becoming less abundant recently on the California coast, not related to SONGS. It's kind of up and down the coast.

Next slide I really like this slide. I would like to see the giant black sea bass. I don't know if I want to swim with it. It's pretty big. I like to see the sand bass near the thermometer line too. I especially like the nudibranch picture. Nudibranch are pretty much my favorite marine critters. I got into chemistry through via marine biology and of all of the critters I learned about, they were my favorite.

So moving onto the next slide. All right. Now you guys get to see how geeky I am. So the previous slides we talked about and looked at MBC collecting samples, getting shipped to the

environmental lab. When the samples are shipped to the lab, then they get accounted for with the chain of custody and a lot of paperwork on that end, but basically environmental lab is very specialized in doing low level radioactivity measurements. They have specialized instruments and processes in a very clean lab environment. If you're going to be doing that type of work, you have to not have other sources of activity in the lab and be very diligent to keep from cross-contaminating things and so on. Then the lab runs various analysis to identify what's in the sample.

Just a quick refresher on the types of radiation generally encountered. There's actually a presentation attached to the end of this slide deck from the 2020 CEP presentation that covers types of radioactivity and hazards and radiation protection. But basically there's three main types that general people would come into contact with. That's alpha, which is a particle that doesn't travel very far, but it's high energy, really an internal hazard only. Beta which is an another particle smaller, moderate activity or energy, and could be internal or external hazard,

and then gamma, it's part of the electromagnetic spectrum, so it's like a light photon, but it's very high energy. You can't see it.

So most of the nuclides that are of interest to us in the REMP are beta and gamma, they'll have both the beta and gamma decay aspect to them. Some tritium, for example, is only a beta emitter.

Whatever analysis is done, the measurement process basically includes the steps on the left-hand side. I want to just take a moment to talk about quality assurance samples, because you may not know what those are about, what I'm talking about there. A quality assurance sample there are various types. One type is a spike sample, so they'll take a sample that is clean or take maybe the sample that we send to them, and then they will add a known quantity of radioactivity to make sure that when they do their analysis, then they get the right result.

There are also blind spike samples where they'll get sent special samples that may or may not have radioactivity in them, and it's part of a blind check program that they are being evaluated to make sure that they're accurately and correctly

identifying activity or identifying no activity. You don't want to find activity if there is none there.

So the results, when I get the results, they get evaluated individually and collectively. The lab also is looking at results before they come to me and make sure they're valid. If I get a positive result, then I check it against the expected concentration. Usually those positive results that we'll talk about in the next slide are just for natural activity.

On the right this image is a gamma spectrum from actually fourth quarter 2023, the last CEP meeting had a pretty long and good presentation about gamma spectrum analysis. And this is from Idaho National Labs. They have a catalog that shows all different types of signatures of different gamma emitting nuclides. Basically what you're seeing here is what you would see if you took a sea water sample, put it on a gamma spectrometer and left it running for a very long time, over the weekend or over a week or something like that. I won't spend any more time on this slide.

Next slide, please. Okay. So once we

get the results, they've been reviewed and validated, then at the end of the year, which is what I'm doing right now, then we consolidate the results and summarize them and report them in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report, or AREOR.

So REMP analyses and results are generally quite boring. We don't see any impact from SONGS in our samples. Most of my monthly review is looking at things like the Q/A data, and then making sure all the times and everything are put in correctly, and I'm also verifying the natural activity indicated in the samples is at levels that we would expect. So if it's not at the right level, then it could indicate an issue with the sample or the analysis.

For example, for air samples we expect to see gross beta on every sample or beryllium 7 on the quarterly composites, sediment samples, uranium and thorium series isotopes, also potassium 40. Any ocean water and marine animal and vegetation samples have very consistent levels of natural potassium 40 in them.

So REMP uses a concept called indicator and control. Basically you have an indicator that

is close to the plant that is likely to be affected by the plant releases, and then you have controls that distant from the plant, not likely to be effected. So the marine controls for SONGS are at Laguna Beach or Newport Beach, basically.

If you find non-natural activity and it's at the same level in the indicator and the control, then that basically means that the source isn't from the site, it's from outside of the site, because it's affecting both equally.

If you find that you have higher results on your indicator versus your control at a statistically significant level, then that indicates it's likely plant influence.

So for SONGS REMP really three things have been observed in recent REMP samples in the environment that are non-natural activity. These are all at very low levels and not of a health concern, but we see cesium 137 from atmospheric weapons testing fallout in soil samples. You know, that's documented in locations throughout the U.S. and throughout the world.

Cesium 137 in fish and invertebrates from fallout from weapons testing and also kind of some recent increase due to Fukushima. I'll talk about

that a little bit more later. Then we see iodine-131 in kelp samples pretty regularly when we are able to get those samples. That's coming from medical thyroid treatments, and basically the patient loses some of that iodine-131, and it goes through sewage out into the ocean. There's a link there to the AREOR. I won't take any more time on this slide.

Let's go to the next one, please. All right. I'm shifting gears. So this is no longer SONGS REMP. Okay. Now that I explained some of the high level details of our REMP program and results, I want to share data from a different organization. This data all comes from analyses from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. I'm super excited about this slide. It's very interesting and it's pretty cool.

So you can see the locations off to the right in the legend, and the data comes from basically two sources, both were analyzed by Woods Hole. The first source is the Our Radioactivity Ocean website, and that's where all the data, except for the last three sets of data labeled SONGS came from.

So all this data represents surface level

ocean water samples, and what it's really showing is that the concentrations have been consistent between north of San Francisco, that would be Point Reyes and Bodega Head, north of San Francisco all the way down to Scripps Pier in San Diego. Cesium concentrations in the ocean are consistent between those.

Let's see here. The data coverage is really limited by sample availability. Unfortunately, it's very spotty. People would take a bunch of samples for a while and either run out of money or lose interest or whatever. Each one of these samples costs $550 to get analyzed, so it's a sizeable chunk of money.

All right. So let's get into what this chart is actually showing. That's the exciting part. So I made a composite because we didn't have samples, any one sample that covered the whole time period. But before 2011 the ocean water cesium 137 concentration was on the order of 2Bq/m3 okay. The first data points on this chart start in March of 2011. They start 11 days after the Fukushima Tsunami occurred, so probably about a week after the explosions that put activity into the atmosphere.

What you see in the first gray dots that was data from UC Santa Barbara. They got there 11 days later and started taking samples. They took samples basically once a week for about a two month period, and you can see the activity decrease. Now, remember these are all ocean water, surface water samples in the surf level.

Then shortly, like, two to three months later, then they're back at the essentially before accident levels cesium 137 in California ocean water samples until about 2016 or so, and then the activity trended up to get to the point of about 2019/2020 time frame where it peaked and then started to decrease.

Now, there's a spike that you noticed around 2017/2018 time frame. I don't know what the cause of that spike is. It was -- there was no note on it on the Woods Hole website. I reached out to them and got no response. I'm curious what it is, but I don't know.

Let's see I guess the big takeaways here, there is a couple things. First of all, in the Surfrider blogs it discusses the trends and sample results. One of the things that it talks about is the background cesium 137 being 2 Bq/m3 and the

results that they got in 2021, '2, and '3 being elevated compared to that, but what the data really is showing is that the local levels along California, the regional levels I guess I would say, were elevated at that time, and it's well-documented between multiple sites, and the data that Surfrider provided on their blog is consistent with that overall trend.

Really there's no impact visible from SONGS releases even when you're looking at these extremely low levels. These are much, much lower than you can get with conventional REMP analyses.

Last thing, sorry, that decreasing trend from 2020 onward is definitely not due to decay of cesium 137. It is decay of cesium 137 is a 30-year half life on it. And it would decrease it by about 2.3 percent per year, which you wouldn't even really see on the chart if that was what was causing it.

Next slide, please. All right. I'm shifting gears again. So I was asked to talk about hydrogen -- or tritium. I am talking about hydrogen, but I'm talking specifically about tritium. It's a nuclide that's a gotten a lot of attention and discussion in the news in various

places. Though it's popular in the news, the reality of tritium is probably different than you might expect. Hopefully, we'll de-mistify tritium a little bit.

So what is tritium? It is hydrogen, so chemically it is hydrogen. It has one proton just like all hydrogen does. Most hydrogen has one proton and no neutrons. There's deuterium has one proton, one neutron. Tritium has one proton and two neutrons. And so because of that, then it is -- it acts like hydrogen in the environment, it is incorporated into water molecules. In your body it moves like water as well. So it has a low energy beta decay that's only an internal ingestion hazard. It's like 6 microns travel distance of the beta particle, very low energy. Has a 12.3-year half-life.

There's some discussion here about different environmental sources of tritium. I'm not going to go too much into those particular numbers, because we're going to talk about them more later, but I guess the first thing to keep in your mind is that the tritium that's in the environment today, the vast majority of it is still from atmospheric weapons testing that

happened back in the '60s. The second is natural tritium produced in the upper atmosphere by cosmic particle interactions with nitrogen and oxygen in the upper atmosphere, far more than produced by power plants and released by power plants, and then global nuclear power would be the third major source of tritium in the environment. So we'll come back to those big numbers in a different slide.

Next slide, please. All right. So like I said, tritium is hydrogen, and it goes where hydrogen goes, mostly incorporated into water molecules. Disperses widely and quickly in water, behaves like water in tissues. So even at high levels of ingestion, it's actually quite low dose.

So the drinking water standard is up there. Nobody is drinking the ocean water. If you did, then if you drink that as your only water, you would have other problems, not dose problems. But the drinking water standard is 20,000 picocuries per liter tritium, and that assumes that you drink that as your only source of drinking water to the entire year, you would get 4 millirem per year for that.

So to put that in perspective, a one-way

flight from LA to New York City is about 3 millirem, right, from extra cosmic radiation due to less shielding by the earth. The average person gets about 310 millirem per year from natural sources. The potassium 40 that's in your body that you need to be alive is about 15 millirem per year that you're getting from that. So 4 millirem is not a significant amount of dose, and I'll move on that after that.

As far as what we see at SONGS, we do not -- we have not detected tritium in the water in the SONGS REMP. It's not detectible and we looked down to 500 picocuries per liter. The requirement we have in our program is 3,000 picocuries per liter, but we actually have that set a factor of 6 lower trying to see the tritium, and it is not detectible.

So bottom line is it's consistent with there's no environmental or health impact from releases from SONGS.

Next slide, please. All right. I'm also very excited about this slide. This slide is quite surprising to me once I start putting it together. A couple slides ago we talked about some really -- there were some really big numbers

on the slide, and those are hard to visualize, even as a scientist. I mean, I deal with exponential numbers all the time, but the thing is it sometimes when you -- the picture is worth a thousand words, kind of idiom is it's true. What we did here is put it into visual to be able to see kind of the relative contributions comparing atmospheric weapons testing, natural tritium production, and global nuclear power releases.

Okay. So a little bit more about the data, this data source, because I couldn't just get this data from anywhere. As far as I know, it didn't exist anywhere else. So the data comes from a report from the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Affects of Radiation, UNSCEAR. This was from their 2000 report. They cover different things in different years reports. Sometimes they cover medical, sometimes they cover occupational radiation exposure, sometimes they cover industrial.

This was the most recent data that looked at environmental radiation exposure to the global population. It was the newest data available.

That data included data for global nuclear power plant releases from 1970 to 1997 and

then all of the atmospheric weapons data testing was in there as well. So what I did is I took that global nuclear power releases over that 28-year time period, I figured out how much natural tritium was produced over that same time period, and then compared that to the total atmospheric weapons testing releases of tritium over most of that, like, something like 80 or 90 percent of that was over the two-year period from 1961 to 1962. Thankfully we're not doing that anymore.

So weapons testing resulted in -- then I converted it to the volume equivalent of water tritiated water, HTO. The weapons testing equivalent was 827 gallons or about 15, 55 gallon drums worth of tritiated water.

Natural production over that 28-year time period that I talked about equivalent to about nine gallons of water. And global nuclear power, which the majority of this, the vast majority of it actually, is due to fuel reprocessing, not due to routine power plant releases, that was just about two gallons worth of HTO released to the environment.

One last thing to -- I guess before that,

just I think just a moment to let that sink in, because we all have an idea of how big releases of tritium are and to think about that compared to the natural inputs from the environment is -- it was a mental shift for me to see how drastically great an amount of tritium is produced naturally compared to what's released by reactors.

Now just to -- we were curious what would SONGS releases look like if we were to put them on that same scale. So this is only from the one year release from last year, okay, this isn't 28 years of data, but the one release from last year, if you put it into the same volume equivalence, it would be a 36 microliters, a microliter is a 1 millionth of a liter or 1 thousandth of a milliliter. 50 microliters is the agreed upon volume of a typical drop of water. In 2023 it was less than one drop in this scale of tritiated water release from SONGS.

All right. One last thing, as I was going through looking on Wikipedia, of all places, there was some information on the amount of tritium that is a stored at Fukushima that's getting ready to be released, and they reported 20,000 curies of tritium in tanks back in 2016

getting ready to be released.

So while that sounds like a lot, it actually is about 1 percent of the annual natural tritium input to the environment, 1 percent. So it just -- I mean you hear a lot of things, you hear about different decommissioning plants releasing tritium, Fukushima, other situations. I think it's important to understand that when you start looking at it in relation to what's naturally out there, it is not significant. And that is not a -- it shouldn't be a big health concern.

I'll move onto the next slide, please. All right. This is just some additional information, places to get some more information. The SONGS Community website has an interactive map. It shows all of our marine sample locations. You can zoom in, look at where the locations are. Down at the bottom of that snip right now it just has the January 2024 results for ocean water. That gets populated throughout the year as we get the results in and reviewed. And you can go on there and look at the results.

There are also -- just under the map there are links for the annual radioactive

effluent release report, and the annual radiological environmental operating report. Those are the 2022 reports are the most current ones there right now. I'm working on the 2023 reports as we speak.

Next slide, please. These are just some other good links that I thought would be of interest. I've highlighted a couple that I think are particularly -- may be helpful or interesting. I'm not going to waste really more time on this. I just want to wrap up to kind of summarize what I've talked about. So SONGS effluent control and REMP programs are complimentary to each other, and they provide similar findings.

The effluent control program reports very, very low doses, much lower than regulatory limits, which shows no impact on the human food chain. The REMP at SONGS indicates no detectible impact on the environment due to SONGS releases, which is consistent with that low recorded releases.

Tritium is widespread in the environment at low levels. Atmospheric testing is still the dominant source of tritium in the environment. It's still about four times more than the global

natural steady state level. It is coming down over time. And most of the current inputs due to natural -- are due to natural tritium with nuclear power global nuclear power releases being small portion of the annual inputs of tritium to the environment.

That wraps up my presentation. I see that there's at least one hand up.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: There is. Ted Quinn, what is your question or questions, please?

TED QUINN: Sure. Just one. A very good presentation, Gary.

GARY HUFF: Thank you.

TED QUINN: My question is you are monitored, you said, by the Office of the California Public Health, I think you said --

GARY HUFF: CDPH.

TED QUINN: CDPH. What's the relationship with the NRC auditing and review of your reports?

GARY HUFF: So our reports get submitted to the NRC and every inspection that they're here, maybe not every inspection, every inspection where we have a new report that's out, they will talk to us about those reports, they read the reports,

they audit what's in there, and dig into it.

I don't know -- was the question about the relation between CDPH and the NRC or just us?

TED QUINN: No, it was who would do review -- independent review of your results and you said CDPH does it and also NRC, I assume, is an independent review.

GARY HUFF: CDPH gets split samples from us, and they provide us their results to put into the annual radiological environmental operating report. They're not looking at --

TED QUINN: Independent?

GARY HUFF: Yes, that's why it's independent is because they get a separate sample of ocean water or fish, and they run it on their instruments.

TED QUINN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you, Ted. Thank you also, Gary. I think for me there's a couple takeaways from this, one, nudibranches are really cool. Also, I would like to say black sea bass are awesome. If you ever are there face-to-face with a 300-pound black sea bass, you'll remember that forever.

GARY HUFF: I'm sure I would.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: The results indicate from your presentation that there is not been a detectible impact on the environment from the discharges and that also that the -- any tritium is at such a low level that it's not detectible. Is that a good, quick summary?

GARY HUFF: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Okay. I'm looking to see if there are any questions from the our CEP members. Not seeing any at this time, I want to thank you once again for the presentation and encourage everybody to go in and there's a lot of documents there that you can nerd out until the end of time. So have at it.

Let's move onto the next slide, please. Okay. Here we're getting ready for our directions for public comment. The public comment form is available as you see right here to sign up and speak online. I will call your name when it's your turn to speak.

Again, three minutes, we have a lot of questions, and there will be a countdown timer on the screen, and we've allocated two sections and there will be 30 minutes for each section, and after the public comment part of it, then Victor

and Martha will take those and facilitate the public dialog by directing any questions to the appropriate expert and members of the SCE to respond to those.

Next slide, please. I see here that we're scheduled for a quick break. We're going to take a five-minute break, no more, so please, run get a cup of coffee, glass of water, whatever you like, because in five minutes we're going to start.

And just so you know for those who have signed up to speak, they're in two sections so if you have signed up for both sections and we've divided those up, so the first one to speak at our first presentation for public input is going to be Alice McNally. Second is going to be Gary Headrick, and third is Laurie Headrick.

So if you want to go ahead and be prepared as soon as we come back, we'll go ahead and get started with those. Right now we'll go ahead and take a five minute break. Thanks everybody.

PUBLIC COMMENT ENVIRONMENTAL:

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Welcome back everyone. Move onto our next slide. Once again here's the timer. I would ask everyone as much as possible to be sensitive to the time, and as mentioned previously, Alice McNally is our first one to make a discussion.

Are you here, Alice?

ALICE McNALLY: I wanted to thank Gary for that presentation. It was very interesting. I do want to remind him, though, that all exposure is cumulative and that really wasn't part of the presentation. I do have a question too before I start, the last liquid batch release notification is dated February 21st, planned for February 26th, and it wasn't released until 3/5 and that hasn't been corrected. Was the information wrong? So I would like that question answered.

But I would like to say we all know the

dangers posed to SONGS by the high surf battering waves and the sea level rise, which is happening twice as fast as predicted and capillary reaction from the inundation of water, which may be worse. The 2018 study is old and doesn't account for the warmer water created by climate change, which will multiply the increase of sea level rise.

Recent photos taken by the Coalition for Nuclear Safety show cracks in the Tsunami wall, a 4-foot sinkhole in the public sidewalk, crumbling and rusting infrastructure and on the canister vent assemblies.

A video shows a lack of security personnel, no one is there. Solutions to problems that the plant cannot be solved if they are constantly denied and dismissed. Saying everything is hunky-dory is a disservice and doing nothing is not a solution.

Kevin Sheeks' March 5th Rotary Club presentation on decommissioning painted a rosy picture to the public. This is troubling. He said that there is no plan to build a dry transfer facility as not needed, when Doug Bauder has previously admitted that one may be needed. Start the process now. You can't just rent one from

U-Haul.

He touted the quality and security of the cans by passing around a thin piece of 5/8 inch stainless steel. We know these thin-walled casks are substandard to the 10 to 19-inch thick-walled casks used in Europe. We know these thin-walled canisters were approved by the NRC, because they were the only canisters presented to them.

Kevin said there is an emergency plan. He didn't add that this is only for the plant, that the local police, fire and public are on our own. Since the dumps are no longer an option, will the waste be stored above ground as done in Europe. It would be much easier to access that way. When asked he spoke of the five new on site rail lines but not the need to improve the existing rail, highway and bridge infrastructure. This is possible now thanks to the infrastructure bill and the taxpayer-funded loan, free loan from the DOE.

Our elected officials tell us that community push is necessary to get government action and to ensure the waste is stored and moved safely. The public is not the enemy but a necessity, a necessary clog. It is time to stop

painting a rosy picture and make the public aware of the peril and dire consequences of status quo. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you. Your timing is perfect.

Next up is Gary Headrick with Laurie Headrick on deck.

Gary, are you there?

GARY HEADRICK: Why don't you go on to someone else, and I'll try to figure this out.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Okay. We're going to drop down to Daryl Gale then. Is Daryl Gale available where we could have you present your three minutes? Daryl, are you there?

DARYL GALE: Can you hear me now?

MANUEL CAMARGO: Yes.

DARYL GALE: I'm going to start now. One rare, positive story from the 2011 Fukushima disaster was the nearby, much better designed and constructed Onagawa power plant run by Tohoku Power. It did not experience a meltdown from the Tsunami and the earthquake, mainly because it was constructed 14.7 meters above sea level.

Now, I have seen the recent pictures of the crappy, crumbling, degraded joke of a sea wall

supposedly protecting SONGS, and the thin-aging gouged canisters from disaster.

Edison, if you can hear me, you are no Tohoku Electric, and San Onofre is no Onagawa. You can now go to another happy resident, and go ahead and mute me.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you very much.

Let's go next to Paul Blanche. First of all, Paul, how was your trip?

PAUL BLANCHE: Thank you for your time, Dan. Welcome to a wonderful position, and you're off to a good start.

I submitted comments this afternoon, and they were pretty much consistent with what Ron presented on tritium releases, and does anyone have my comments? I haven't got them in front of me. Could they be read? That's about all I want to say. If someone could read them within the three minutes. They're very short. Those are positive comments on the not-so positive comments is that the issue of flooding is still unresolved between myself and many other people and the NRC and our meeting with the chairman and our meeting with Manuel on September 7th.

If anyone can could read my comments, I would appreciate it. I don't have it in front of me. Does anyone have it?

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Sure. Martha, do you want to go ahead and read those?

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Yes. This was submitted by Paul Blanche: "Much media attention has been given to the discharge of tritium at both Indian Point and the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant having studied these releases for decades and reviewed numerous claims of increased cancer and other biological effects of organically bound tritium. Each and every study fails to discuss the quantity indication of the tritium concentration.

I have to agree with David Lochbaum and other long-time experts that the release of tritium within the limits of 10CFR20 from SONGS is not only immeasurable at the final discharge point but also no scientific studies have been conducted worldwide that demonstrate any potential harm to the public or the environment including planned and unplanned releases from Fukushima when tritium is released within NRC such as the potential flooding of the ISFSI that present a significant

risk that needs to be addressed by the NRC and Southern California Edison. These issues have been formally discussed with SCE and Chairman Hanson of the NRC.

PAUL BLANCHE: Thank you very much. That's all I wanted to say. I guess to Ron, I have a question, you mentioned 0.024 millirem per year at third quarter, was any of that attributable to tritium?

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you, Paul. Martha is making a note of that, and we'll redirect after we go through the couple of other public comments.

PAUL BLANCHE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you very much. Hope you had a nice cruise.

Let's circle back with Gary Headrick, are you ready to go ahead and use your time?

GARY HEADRICK: I want to show you how the -- I think you're seeing it. I guess I'll just encourage people to go to San Clemente Green and see the information that wasn't covered in this presentation that shows groundwater level is not the only concern, it's also water inundation, and it's clearly stated by the same people that

you're quoting that it will damage pipes, it will damage foundations, it's major consideration, and it needs more study at San Onofre.

I'm a little disappointed. I was hoping this would be a better start. I'm frustrated that I can't share and engage with the community. I'll stop there.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Yeah, it really doesn't work for -- you showed a couple things, but they were so small, we really couldn't even see them on the screen.

Does Laurie, does she want to say anything, or should we move on the next presenter?

Mandy Sackett from Surfrider?

MANDY SACKETT: Hi. I'm Mandy Sackett with the Surfrider Foundation. Surfrider is based in San Clemente, and it remains dedicated to the safe and effective decommissioning at SONGS and relocation of waste off our coast as soon as possible.

We lament the fact that nuclear waste will remain so close to our rapidly eroding coast line, we also recognize that a federal solution is necessary before the waste can be relocated, and that's why Surfrider is a campaign to encourage

the federal government to deliver their promise to provide consent-based repository, and consent-based interim consolidated storage that are decades overdue.

And so thank you very much for this report today on the environmental radiation and sea level rise monitoring efforts. These are really vital for keeping the public on our -- our coasts safe.

We do have a few questions and comments here. Thank you first for posting the environmental and radiological monitoring results in the interactive online map, but the requests that all environmental radiological monitoring results, we requested that you use becquerel per cubic meter as a measure as opposed to the picocuries per liter. Use becquerel per cubic meter would make the results much more understandable and interpretable for the public. We could compare them to other quantities more easily.

I also want to say thank you for agreeing to conduct the annual sea level rise and groundwater vulnerability assessments of the Holtec ISFSI. We flag that we didn't see a report

for the 2022 report, and we see that the 2023 report is out now so thank you. We do hope those will be annual. We think this is a place that's really -- we hope that you post those in a place online where they're accessible. We had to State Lands Commission staff to get the report, so that would be really helpful, maybe on the safe storage page of the website and then announce the release of those reports in your newsletters so we can keep an eye out for them. That would be helpful public information.

And then, finally, please clarify the intent of the revetment since tonight you said its presence is not credited for protection of against wave events or Tsunami, but it is thoroughly referenced in the sea level rise vulnerability report, so we would love to see some clarity on that.

So those are kind of the three main things and we did submit them, I submitted them in writing comments too if that's helpful for the committee or anyone to see. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you, Mandy, and yes, it is a very helpful to have those questions submitted in writing. Having sat where

Martha is sitting right now, I know there are many times where I have tried to listen to the questions and not done a good job. Thank you so much for putting those in writing.

Looks like we have one more person to make a comment and the name is Nora Brosnan-Faltas. Pardon me if I have not done well with your name. Are you there?

NORA BROSNAN-FALTAS: Yes, I'm here, and you killed pronunciations. So good job.

I'm also with the Surfrider Foundation, and Mandy kindly covered all of our comments. So I also submitted comments in writing and I think there's no need for me to restate what she said, so you can go to the next person.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you very much. Those are the list of individuals that I have right now for making public comments.

Martha, you look like you're about to say something?

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Yeah, Dan, there's a couple -- I think Ron Rodarte submitted several questions, some of which would be under the general decommissioning, but I don't know if he's online and has any environmental issues questions

that he wants to submit or discuss.

Also, I see looks like Charles Langley is listed there, and I don't know if he's on.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Let's go ahead with Charles right away, and then we'll take a look and see if there's anyone else.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Another one is Roy Perez, but his is not on environmental issues. His is on the decommissioning and possible ideas for offsite storage. I will delay that until our second discussion.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Okay. Yes, I mentioned that Charles Langley, or you mentioned that, so let's go to Charles next and then after that Ron Rodarte.

CHARLES LANGLEY: Hello, can you hear me?

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Yes.

CHARLES LANGLEY: First, I'd like to ask my colleague Nina to turn down her volume there. Thank you, Nina, and to let you know she would like an opportunity to speak. For someone reason the little hand-raising function isn't working on her machine.

And I have two questions. The first is

that when Ron Pontes was talking about median sea level rise and mean lower level, I was wondering how do you determine what the mean lower level is? It seems kind of arbitrary if there was any particular criterion or predictive variables used for generating those statistics.

The second question I have is I was fortune to meet with Ron Pontes and Randall Granaas and Manuel Carmargo on September 7th at SONGS with Paul Blanche and Gary Headrick, and during that tour we learned that in the event of a radiation disaster, Edison would rent the necessary equipment needed to handle the emergency.

So my question is, where do you rent an exotic piece of equipment like a vertical cask transporter, and what happens if an immediate response is needed, you know, where you need to get it out there in a few hours or something? Has that been contemplated?

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you very much, Charles.

With reference to mean lower level water, Ron can comment on that too. But those are all

the same units that we use on nautical charts, as a licensed captain, those are ones that we use for all of those, so that's probably an agency like NOAA or a similar one, but Ron might add to that a little bit later.

Ron Rodarte, are you available?

Okay. I guess we're going to go ahead and move onto Nina. Are you there?

NINA BABIARZ: Yes. Great.

I want to make a couple comments. Earlier on this meeting Ron Pontes indicated that in his comment that there were only three things that the Coastal Commission needed an update on, and I believe there's a fourth one. And that fourth one is related to special condition number 19, which was the condition upon which Edison accepted their permit from the Coastal Commission, it's also something that's tied to the hip a special condition number 7, which is a legal settlement regarding the independent third party inspection and maintenance program.

And one of the reasons that I bring that up, of course, is that I made comment at several meetings last year that it's on record that LPI's report and that independent report is indicating

that Edison was using an inappropriate, inaccurate calculation method to underestimate the depth of the damage of those gouges. I'm looking forward to next week's meeting, because I asked at that meeting where Edison was repeatedly saying that the Coastal Commission approved of them doing that for that to be provided in writing. I think that was eight months ago from August, and I still haven't seen that in October. I would like a copy if Edison is saying the Coastal Commission has approved that, let's see that in writing.

And, of course, the Coastal Commission has a meeting next week so that would be a great time for Edison to make that available to the Coastal Commission and the interested public. In October I believe when we had the DOE meeting I submitted questions both verbally and then in writing, and was promised that those questions would be forwarded by Manny to DOE, and I have a response, and I'm still waiting. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you very much.

Gary and Kalene, we see your hands, but there is going to be another section for public comments, but we're going to need to move forward

and have Martha and Victor address some of the questions that have been brought up and direct them to the staff and our expert.

Martha and Victor, Martha, do you want to start?

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Okay. I'm going go back to Alice McNally's questions, and the ones that are related to environmental she questioned the batch release date correction and the issue of capillary action related to sea level rise.

I think, Vince, do you have -- I don't know that you can answer the --

VINCE BILOVSKY: I have the written questions. Regarding the date of the batch release, I'm pretty sure that happened on February 21st.

RON PONTES: 27th, Vince. 27th was the last one. That's what's on the website there.

VINCE BILOVSKY: I'm sure it didn't happen two days ago.

RON PONTES: No, no.

VINCE BILOVSKY: Okay.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: And I think the rest of her things are related to -- not related to specific environmental updates. And I think Daryl

Gale's questions, I think Gary and Laurie Headrick, I think we got --

RON PONTES: Alice had a question about capillary action, I think I addressed that. That was when I was discussing wicking in my presentation.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Right.

RON PONTES: It doesn't occur in dense concrete. We don't have any evidence of it. We dug down to set the foundation for the ISFSI it was bone dry, and the water level is where it is today about three feet below that elevation, the groundwater level.

VICTOR CABRAL: If I go back to Daryl Gale, the only words I heard her say she described them as crumbling sea walls.

RON PONTES: Let me try to tackle that one too.

We do inspect the sea wall periodically. We have an engineer here. That's one of his tasks, and he inspects it. We do make repairs to the sea wall periodically, as needed. But I have to emphasize, the sea wall is not credited for protecting the site from a Tsunami, okay, or Rogue weaves or anything like that. It does serve the

purpose to protect the site from erosion, so that the coastal processes don't eat away at the site. That's what it's there for.

What protects the sea wall is the revetment and the walkway. Those rocks are important. But I would characterize the condition of the sea wall a bit differently. I don't see it as crumbling. We do have difficulties with the sinkholes that happen in the walkway, and we are putting together a scope of work to restack the rip-rap on the north side of the site, and because it does fall down, as I mentioned, over time.

Now, when we will we do that? That's probably next year around. That will arrest these holes from occurring periodically. But when they do occur, we go down and fill them in so it's a safe passage for people walking along the walkway.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: I think that also probably covers one of Mandy Sackett's questions about the intent of the rip-rap. That covers that one.

Okay. I'm not sure -- I know Gary Headrick was trying to give us a link to the video he was talking about, but his comment was more about groundwater level is not the only problem.

He's talking about inundation, and I assume he means flooding.

RON PONTES: Let me try to tackle that one too. I mentioned that we don't credit the sea wall. When we perform these analysis about what happens if a Tsunami were to hit the site, we calculate what the maximum water level would be as that Tsunami runs up on the site, okay. We've done those analyses, they're in the reports that I mentioned, the Coastal Commission has evaluated as well, and you can find them on the Coastal Commission's website, although it's kind of hard. We'll get you a link to where you can find them.

That water does not ever exceed at least through 2050 with H++ considering the highest Tsunami, never reaches the top of the Holtec system, never gets there.

Now, for the NUHOMS system, the water level does build up around the NUHOMS system and flood around it, and then it recedes. That will flood the inside of the NUHOMS vaults but it drains. Okay. And we've looked at the forcing function of the wave on those modules to see if they would be removed or relocated due to the inundation, and that doesn't happen. That's some

of the examples of the things that we've looked at.

Anyway, I think that answers the questions. If you want to know more, please take a look at the reports, they're very well written, and I think they have a lot of answers for you.

VICTOR CABRAL: If we move onto Gary, I think you address all of those issues in your presentation generally about the sea level rise and the impact on that. The only thing that stood out for me that was apart from it, he talked about damaged pipes, which I don't know if you know what he's referencing or whether you've had a discussion with him about it. That's the only thing I didn't think you had addressed it, if you even know what that means.

RON PONTES: I'm not quite sure what he was referring to there specifically, sorry.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: We can bring that up in the next round.

VICTOR CABRAL: I guess Mandy submitted all her questions, as I understand, but she did have one specific question about the standard that's used that was quickly addressed by our chairman, and I don't know the standard becquerel

per cubic or whatever.

RON PONTES: Victor, let me take a stab at that too. We report our REMP results in picocuries per liter, okay.

GARY HUFF: For water, yeah.

RON PONTES: And Surfrider is asking us to report in becquerels per cubic meter. There's an easy conversions to be made. They've asked this before and we haven't done it, but Gary is sitting here and he's telling me for the ocean water reports we make on our web page, he can do that. It won't change the results. The results will all be, I would expect, lower than the lower limit of detection.

GARY HUFF: Yeah, it still won't be detected. It will show a higher limit of detection on the reports.

RON PONTES: We'll take that under advisement, we'll look at it, and maybe we'll do that, okay, if that helps them understand it better.

VICTOR CABRAL: Maybe if she submitted this, I don't have access to it right now, but clarification about the revetment, that was the second part of her question.

RON PONTES: I think the point she was trying to make, I think, I said the sea wall is not credited, okay. Now, that would assume that none of their structure there, no revetment, no walkway, no sea wall, that's how we run the analysis, but the sea wall is there, and how do we we protect the sea wall from being undermined? We have the revetment. The revetment serves the purpose to take the energy out of the waves that are impacting it, so it doesn't damage the sea wall in any way.

So the revetment is important, and that's why we have a lot of attention to it in this annual report seeing how the rocks are moving around and making decisions about when to provide maintenance function to restack them and so on so that they're doing their job well.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: There was one question from Paul Blanche. He submitted his question, and then he asked one at the end for Paul about the 0.024 millirem per year -- tritium.

RON PONTES: That was an interesting question from Paul. It's about 10 percent of the 0.024 millirem, which is a total dose from last year, about 10 percent could be attributed to

tritium, very tiny amount.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Okay. Let's see the other environmental issues, I think everything Nina talked about is more canister and Coastal Commission-related, not environmental.

Did I cover everything? I think.

MANUEL CAMARGO: Garry Brown has his hand up.

GARRY BROWN: Can you hear me?

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Yeah.

GARRY BROWN. Thank you.

At the end of the reports I didn't hear an invitation for CEP members to give comment or ask questions, but now that Ron is on and we're talking about this, it parallels what I want.

I saw the slide regarding the water table a year and a half, two years ago, we had that in a meeting. David and Victor and I had conversations several days after about the issue, and I looked at it now, and I guess when you look at H++ and the water table is less than a foot from the bottom of the ISFSI, you know, the thing that so much of the terminology we use, we use the word "predicted" a lot. Predicted means we really don't know for sure.

And five years ago, we didn't know what an atmospheric river was but now we do, and we're feeling the brunt of it. I guess I put all this together and say it seems like the water table is the small tolerance and yet we kind of act, as we always do, that we know what the future holds and it's going to be fine, but with that short distance of a tolerance, you know, I got concerned when I saw it two years ago, I'm concerned when I see it again now, and I would like to understand it better.

So that's my question, but you know, I just -- it bothers me that there's things we don't know about, and we are predicting the future. And when we have small tolerances, I think it's cause for concern.

RON PONTES: Garry, let me try to address your concern. We're required to report what's going on here using the current California State adopted sea level guidance, so Coastal Commission tells us what to do, we do it, we report it like you see here.

Let's -- and you're right, we don't know what the future holds. There's -- in this case you can see that the new Ocean Protection Council

draft guidance is lower than what it was five years ago. Okay.

Now let's presume for a minute it's much more aggressive and that the water tables exceeds the bottom of the ISFSI, the question we should be asking ourselves is that a problem, and the answer is no, it's not a problem.

The ISFSI the water could continue -- the ground water table could continue to rise above the bottom of the ISFSI, and that's not a problem. Why is it not a problem? Couple of reasons, first of all, the groundwater is very dense. If you look on that same slide if you go on a side-view of how far away the side of the concrete is of the structure to the first canister, it's 10 feet, okay.

Water would have to find a way to migrate through the concrete to find its way to a canister. Let's say that it did, let's say that the water gets to one of those canisters, what happens? That stainless steel cavity enclosure device is closed on the bottom and welded, okay, and it's thick. Sorry, I don't remember the dimension, but it's probably close to an inch thick.

JERRY STEPHENSON: Three-quarters of an inch, Ron.

RON PONTES: Thank you, three-quarters of an inch. It would take a long, long time before anything to corrode through, a long time. You know, we're talking decades, hundreds of years, I don't know, maybe never before you would see a problem. So you know, that's not a problem. It's not -- it shouldn't be a concern. Why do we know that? We built the plant 35 feet below sea level, and the wall thickness was less than 10 feet, the walls of the structures.

Like I said earlier, I've been in the bottom of the intake structure after we emptied it, I've seen it with my own eyes, bone dry, nothing in there. That's after how many decades of operation since it was installed in the '70s.

GARRY BROWN: Okay.

RON PONTES: So we're required to report this, we're fulfilling our duty, we don't think there's a problem here, okay. So that's where we're at on it.

GARRY BROWN: Thank you.

RON PONTES: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you, Garry,

thank you, Ron.

I think there's two questions from Charles Langley. I'm going to grab those quickly. One of those is how do you determine mean water level; and number 2, where do you rent a vertical cask transport should an immediate response is needed?

RON PONTES: Let me try to tackle those questions. I might need some help on the second one. On the first one, there's a link on the bottom of that page that shows the image, Charles, the image with the Holtec canisters that would be slide 21, if you click on the NOAA link, you can go from there to the NOAA website that shows you all the different datums and how they're defined. MLLW is there as well. We can even post a link on our website somewhere or after the meeting is over on our key takeaways where you can go directly to that and it defines all of those.

For the VCT --

JERRY STEPHENSON: I can take that, Ron.

RON PONTES: You want to take that, Jerry? Go ahead.

JERRY STEPHENSON: Yeah. We can get a VCT from Holtec. They have several of them. We

rented one to install all the canisters into their current locations. No, we couldn't get one here in 24 hours, but there's no need to ever get one here in a short period of time. Recall that, you know, there's no credible event that would cause the breach of a cask.

Let's postulate one, which is what's being asked here, the safest place for that breached canister while we're putting together our plant, would be right in the storage location where it's at. There would be no significant release of radioactivity, it would be very, very, well shielded. That's what the storage location is all about, keeping radiation in a safe place where it is shielded.

Okay. So in this non-credible event, we have plenty of time to go about our business and come up with a very carefully engineered and planned recovery effort.

Now, if Gary is thinking about the NRC requirement the canisters are to be retrievable, that's not a post-accident requirement. That's the requirement that you have to be able to retrieve the canisters when it comes to time to shift them to their final resting place.

I think that covered it all.

RON PONTES: If I could chime in, you know, our first action, if we did have a crack in a canister, would be to repair it. We have a repair method. Jerry Stephenson worked very hard to work with suppliers to come up with that repair method, and it's been demonstrated here on the test canister. That's how we would handle that remote possibility of a crack, through wall crack or a crack that was starting in a canister.

MANUEL CAMARGO: This is Manuel, can I chime on that? Because I participated in that. I think actually the point that was trying to be made talked about exotic equipment, but we were on the ISFSI pad, we were talking about what is a beyond design basis event for a flooding, so that is to say beyond what any sort of credible Tsunami or inland inundation with water, and we talked about at that point what we would do if the canisters were flooded, that's when we started talking about going and renting some sort of equipment, but that would be more like pumps, which is not exotic equipment.

So we're not talking about going out and renting a vertical cask transport. We were

talking about the process for removing water in a beyond design basis event, if you remember, Jerry.

JERRY STEPHENSON: Okay. That would be like you say things like pumps, hoses, things that were readily available from many sources, it would not be difficult. We would keep the cask cooled and wet and flushed while we came up with, once again, an engineered recovery plan.

Remember, this is beyond a designed basis event. It can't happen. We're speaking hypothetically now.

MANUEL CAMARGO: If anybody wants to know, we talked about beyond-design basis, one of the things that was requested during that tour, I think it was during the tour, but in that period of time was that we share the original study that was prepared that established the design basis for a flood at SONGS, and we have provided that, and it's available on the website. I'm not recalling the name of that particular report, maybe Ron or somebody does. In any event, that is on our website now.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: There's one more question related to capillary action. This was from Ron Rodarte, and he's talking about not

capillary action in the concrete, but in the soil around the building and the site, soil makeup of the San Mateo formation where SONGS is sited. We include a soil study to ascertain the affect of the water tables capillary action in their building plans, so soil.

RON PONTES: Let me, again, try to address that. When we excavated the site, we were close to the water table at the bottom, it was bone dry. I can attest to that, because I was the project director then, and I made frequent visits to the site dry. We weren't having any capillary action that was coming from the water table up to the surface that was visible, okay. That was the first point.

The second point is let's assume for a minute that there was and there is, and water is around the ISFSI. It's not a harm to the structure. The water will not penetrate through the concrete to these cavity enclosure containers. And besides -- we've already mentioned it, I mentioned it earlier -- the concrete doesn't work as a conductor like that for a capillary action. I think we've answered that question.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Okay.

JERRY STEPHENSON: I'll add one more thing, this is a Holtec design that can be built anywhere in the United States. We're fortunate here that we're in a very dry location where the water table is down deep. There's a similar situation in Missouri where the water table can be at the ground level in the spring time.

So it is not a requirement to keep the water table below the ISFSI.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Dan, I'm going suggest that we -- still have more of a presentation and more questions that can be answered afterwards. I think we've covered most of the environmental update questions.

Victor, do you have anything else?

VICTOR CABRAL: I do. I don't know if we want to address it here. Nina had a question about Edison using inappropriate measurement for the depth of the gouges, and it may be a better for discussion --

JERRY STEPHENSON: I can address that real quick. We agreed to use the method that the Coastal Commission's contractor requested. End of story. We agreed with that. We are not insisting that we use a different method. We are using the

method they require.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Okay. Thank you very much. These have been great discussion, great questions and robust discussion, a lot of excellent answers well. I think we need to move on. It's 4:32 right now. We've got 28 minutes left before the state of the union address, so we really want to get moving.

Vince, you are up next. We really look forward to see some of the great photos you've got. Martha is especially smiling looking forward to them.

VINCE BILOVSKY: It's not too long, I'm going to be going pretty quick here. Before I get to the slides, I want to take a minute to talk about the safety. We had many programs and processes in place that help support a strong safety culture, and one of them is our corrective action program.

This is one of our formal processes for continuous improvement where any issues that come up get entered and tracked in a database, they get reviewed by a committee, evaluated, and then actions are taken to resolve the issue and prevent the problem from happening again. The expectation

here is to have a low threshold for entering items into that program.

Another feature we have here is really stringent, administrative controls, simply put, administrative controls for performing work.

I thought about one example back in December where both these attributes were really well-demonstrated. A worker was performing a task and there's a specific containment area that had elevated radiation levels, and the worker was fully qualified and authorized to be in that area, they worked there for a few days. And then a day later they were working in a different area nearby, and somebody called them to ask to go check back in that same place that he was earlier that week, and the worker got a radiation protection technician, bring him into the area that was one that was working for that region, they went for a short amount of time, took care of what they had to do and left.

A little while later the worker realized that the worker wasn't signed into that area for that particular day. There's no harm to the worker, no safety issue here, but he realized there was administrative mistake that was made,

spoke up, said I made a mistake, it's inconsequential but the proper controls weren't followed, and we need to make sure that this kind of mistake doesn't happen again.

He put that into the corrective action program. Later the NRC reviewed the situation, and they did give us a low level violation for that error. We accept that. It's a low severity item that we self-identified, but the point I want to make is that our objective is always to be improving in the area of safety and having take controls in a robust corrective action program are ways of supporting that.

We'll go through these slides real quick. We'll go to the first one. Here's the project schedule. That first item is the reactor vessel segmentation activity, sorry, reactor vessel internals segmentation, and it's very close to being completed. That should be done next month. I've been talking about that for a long time.

Second item is large components. These are the big pieces of equipment inside the containment domes, and this work has been going well. It's expected to be completed in about a year from now. We're ahead of schedule actually

where we're projecting.

Next item is the reactor vessel, and that's the vessel itself. And that's going to start up in Unit 3 soon after the reactor vessel internals project is completed, so coming up real soon. And unlike that RVI activity where the work was done in both units simultaneously, the reactor vessels will be done in series. So unit 3 first, and then they go over unit 2. They take about six months per unit.

And right about the same time that the reactor vessels starts up, we'll also be getting into the next big phase of demolition, and that's the auxiliary buildings, and I'm going to show where that's going to occur in a map that's coming up in a later slide. And then the containment domes, they're expected to come down in the 2026 time frame.

We'll go to the next slide, please. Here's the current work activities that are in progress now. RVI, as I mentioned, has completed all the underwater cutting, and that will be finished probably within the next month or so, just doing the final cleanup there.

So each unit has one last

Greater-Than-Class C container left where they're putting all the scraps and chips that they're collecting on the cleanup work for the RVI projects. They'll be processed and transferred to the ISFSI, again, probably in the next month.

So largest of the two -- the largest of the components inside the containment buildings are the two steam generators in each unit, and we're making really good progress there in unit 2, and then in both the units the reactor coolant pump motors have been mostly removed.

So right now there's a lot of outside work until that demolition starts, but we always have continuous waste and recycling shipments. And my last slide is going to actually show a picture of that material handling facility, and I'll talk about it there.

So if we can go to the next slide, please. Okay. Here's the current status of demolition. All the black areas and structures where the -- that's where all the demolition is complete for those building structures, so over half in total. I think Fred mentioned a number earlier about 40 -- 42 out of 62, I think.

The buildings between the two domes are

what we call the auxiliary buildings, so you see that one in yellow there, that's the control building, and that will be the first one to come down, and then we'll work our way eastward through those other buildings there.

But right now the control building, it's yellow, because it's in the final stages of preparation, so that the demolition should commence in a few weeks.

We can move to the next slide. Okay. Here's the pictures. So this is the unit 3 reactor cavity on the left here. The cutting equipment is mostly removed since that work is complete, and this is where that cleanup is happening. On the right side is a chip collection basket where, you know, final scraps are stored, and then put in place inside of a GTCC container.

Go to the next slide, please. Okay. Here's some of the cutting equipment that was used for the reactor internal segmentation and came out of the cavity and put into a tent area inside a containment where it can be downsized and packaged for disposal.

Next slide, please. Here's one of the two steam generators in unit 2. The top dome

portion has been removed when this picture was taken, so now you can see there's the top of the two bundles. It's a real very big shell and tube heat exchanger where the steam generator is.

Next slide, please. Here's where some reactor coolant pump motors are being removed out of the equipment hatch from containment and being staged for the shipment to Clive, Utah.

And I think we have one more slide. This is the material handling facility. It's really a very large robust ventilated airtight, can be airtight, it's a building. It's located in the area where the unit 2 turbine building used to be. There's a rail spur going into it, so we can use this structure as a place to take components and materials for downsizing, packaging, and loading right into the railcars for shipment out to Clive, Utah is where those shipments will go.

So this construction of this building will be complete right at the time we start demolition of that control building, and it will be used for a lot of that -- the components that come out of there.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Vince, I have a question. Could you go back a couple slides, I

think to 56, that has the cutting equipment that are in the kind of tent area.

Yeah, so that was the equipment that was cutting out the reactor vessel internals, right?

VINCE BILOVSKY: That's correct.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: So are these destroyed now? Are they cut up and disposed of too?

VINCE BILOVSKY: They've reached their useful life and they're contaminated.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Okay.

VINCE BILOVSKY: Not highly contaminated, but to the extent it wouldn't be worth the effort to decontaminate them and then reuse them. So these will get disposed of as Class A waste.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Okay. So like kind of disposal stuff, you build it to do that one function, and then you destroy it?

VINCE BILOVSKY: They ran for over two years straight pretty much nonstop.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Okay. All right. Thanks. That was my question.

And I am just disappointed I don't see anything actually falling down or destroyed, or you know, falling off the end of a rail or

something.

VINCE BILOVSKY: This summer we'll see some exciting stuff.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Okay.

VINCE BILOVSKY: Next phase demolition.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: I can't wait, okay.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you, Martha. Vince, quick question when I was on the tour today and we saw the new material handling facility, the -- Kevin, who led the tour, said that this had a negative pressure. Could you explain what that means, please.

VINCE BILOVSKY: Sure. It's a ventilation system, if air can get in, and usually there's some kind of path for air to get in, in this case it has to be intentional, because I talked to the vendor of this building, and he says it's ten times more airtight than our containment building, which I find hard to believe, but it's the same thing that we do in the containment buildings where you have air that's coming in through the ventilation system, so no air can get out, other than through the internal ventilation system. So it's a negative air, airlock kind of set up there. Air can come in, but it doesn't

come out.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Okay. Thank you very much, Vince. I think that was an excellent presentation, you know, even without the falling down photos that Martha was hoping for.

I'm looking to see if there's any questions from our CEP members. Not seeing any at this time, I guess we're ready to move ahead for some more public comments. So if we move to the next slide.

So we'll now welcome general questions and comments. Names are listed on the slide, as you can see in the order that they've been received after we go through those, Victor and Martha will facilitate public comment.

Thank you all for such a great discussion for all of these things.

Let's go ahead and start. Nina, you are up again.

NINA BABIARZ: Hi there. Can you hear me?

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Yes, we can.

NINA BABIARZ: I sent another question in advance of the meeting. I don't think it's gotten pose yet, so I'm going to go ahead and pose it.

I'm wondering why the Community Engagement Panel meeting was being held at 2:00 in the afternoon when most of the community is at work?

So I would like to get an answer to that question because, of course, it's relevant to Edison's commitment to engaging the community.

And I'd also like to rebut the comment that somebody made to Nina, my name is Nina, regarding the inspection and maintenance program, special condition number 19, and that is if it's okay for Edison to constantly continuing you've been now stating now for a year, a little over a year, that you're going to use both, the inaccurate, the inappropriate, and the accurate, appropriate, we're going to use both, and then of course, you had a typographical error immediately that was, you know, covered up by the fact that you have preceded saying, geez, we might have typographical errors if we use both.

But again, if everything is A OK with the Coastal Commission and special condition number 19 that is attached to the legal settlement of special condition number 7, then there should be no problem in getting and having it at this meeting because I asked last August if that's okay

with the Coastal Commission, and they quote/unquote approved it, which was the word that Edison used in August, then there should be no problem in providing that in writing.

It just shows to me that either it's not okay with the Coastal Commission or it is okay, but either way, there should be no problem producing for the community that's interested in the gouges in those cans, and the way that the depth of those gouges is being measured. LPI's report indicated, and I read right from the report a that August meeting, that Edison was recommended to only be using, only be using the extreme value method, because it was the only one that was appropriate and the reason being of not using the normal or inappropriate was because Edison, and I'm quoting from the LPI report, that you're -- that Edison is underestimating, underpredicting the depth of those gouges, and that is critical information to the Coastal Commission and to the community, because it dictates the frequency of the inspections of those cans, it dictates how many cans and which cans are going to be inspected according to the results of those measurements, and so let's get it in writing if it's okay. No,

you said it's a difference of opinion, it's not a difference of opinion. So let's get it in writing and stop fudging it.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you, Nina. We're going to need to move on. Time is very short. Thank you everyone if they can adhere to the three minutes.

Jonathan, you are up next with Alice McNally on deck.

Jonathan, are you there?

We're going to move onto Alice McNally since we haven't heard from Jonathan. We heard from you before, are you back?

ALICE McNALLY: Yes. I once again want to address the release notifications on your website. They do give a notice date, February 21st, estimated start date, February 26th, and the volume and duration and the status. The status remained planned until the morning of March 5th, so I'm wondering did it take that long or was it not posted correctly and not changed in time? Is this something that's done manually?

RON PONTES: Hey, Alice, this is Ron Pontes. I'm going to go ahead and answer for you,

I think when we updated the website, we updated a few days after it was completed. It was completed as it was planned. I apologize for the late update, but it did get released on the date we said it was and as the information is reflected on the website.

ALICE McNALLY: It does nothing for the public safety if it's released on the 3/5, but it was released actually on 2/27. People use that to decide whether it's safe to swim and surf.

RON PONTES: It doesn't say 3/5. The last release was on 2/27, that's when it was.

ALICE McNALLY: But it doesn't show that on 2/27. It doesn't change to complete until 3/5.

RON PONTES: Yes, I understand. We will be better to get the complete -- to get the status updated promptly.

ALICE McNALLY: Great. Then people can trust it, and also did you say it's done manually, somebody's job to write it in?

RON PONTES: Yes, yes.

ALICE McNALLY: They better get on it.

RON PONTES: We will get on. Thank you for bringing that to our attention.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you, Alice.

Next we're going to move onto Ron Rodarte. Ron, are you there?

We're going to move to Charles, did you have anything else you want to say? You're up next and Roy Perez is next.

CHARLES LANGLEY: Thank you. Once the canister is downloaded inside the silo, what's the difference from the side of the canister to the silo wall? And I ask this question within the context of potential flooding in the event of a black swan event where a big Tsunami managed to flood the entire ISFSI, how much water would be in there, and how would you drain 72 of those before the cooling systems would be blocked?

Is this a project that would take a couple weeks, or is it something you could do in a few hours? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you very much, Charles.

Next we're going to move to Roy Perez. Roy, are you there?

ROY PEREZ: Perfect. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak today. And my name is Roy Perez, and I'm with the Randsburg Project. Many of you on the panel at SONGS have

probably been introduced and met in person my partner Rudy Salazar.

What the Randsburg project is exactly it is basically what you guys may have heard as the California option. We are proposing an interim, away from reactor spent fuel storage facility. This is one thing as we know the federal plans continuously fail. Let's have California handle this regionally.

As I said, many of you have spoken to Rudy Salazar before, but let me give an overview for the public as well. The Randsburg project, what is it? We have 58 private acres in Randsburg, California. This happens to be the most promising geological formation in all of California. Why is that? This land has no water table, no water basin, it's made up and comprised on geological formation of quartz monzonite far east from the San Andreas fault, completely surrounded by BLM property and away from any major population.

So the land itself is a great location, and if in the future the federal government does get something situated, we will have a model that will be ready where canisters will be already gone

through an interim storage process. Now as well as if Yucca Mountain ever does get opened up, we're 120 miles away from there. Geographically, great location. Geographic location, we checked multiple boxes here.

At the same time we are located right an entry of a no fly zone, so very well-secured area, potential and also job creation.

One of the things we've been on multiple calls and speaking with multiple congressmen, groups, and different individuals, and they've been speaking about community engagement. We've been in Randsburg boots on the ground, speaking to the community there, we've spoken to the water board last month, and we're speaking again this month, and we have had nothing but positive reaction and encouragement from the community with this idea.

Now, one of the things once again introducing to the public, that's Rudy Salazar is the one who created this idea and myself Roy Perez, we want what are the next actionable items. That's what we want. We want to partner with you to create that roadmap. We are boots on the ground, ready for action, and ready to move

forward with this. We can contacted at info@randsburgproject.com. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you very much, Roy, that's very interesting.

Okay. Before we turn back to Martha and Victor, we want to give Gary one last chance to see if he's able to use his three minutes. Gary, we can't use anything visually, but is there anything you would like to say orally at this time?

GARY HEADRICK: Now I'm unmuted. We're on?

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: You're on.

GARY HEADRICK: I appreciate that. I think I was overly optimistic when I was presenting my newsletters to Edison and to Dan Stetson. I have all kinds of confidence in Dan, but I'm a little disappointed that it is so hard to get a contrasting viewpoint just sharing my screen and show you what I have that's very important information from the community. And if this is going to be a community engagement, I think we can do far better by listening to each other and really hearing factual, credible concerns, which I think Edison is preventing right

now, because the evidence I want to share is pretty hard for them to swallow, I'm sure.

I did put two links in the chat, I mean, I tried to, but it's turned off, but if you can put those links in the chat, otherwise, let me share my screen, I'll show you what I have. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Gary, do you want to say what your website is if somebody wants to go to your website?

GARY HEADRICK: Yes, SanClementegreen.org, and the links are to my newsletters, and they're full of really important information. I hope you'll listen to them and the rest of the community will.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you very much, Gary.

Martha and Victor, looks like we've got a few minutes before the president goes on with the state of the union.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Martha, there's a couple things that keep coming up, let's bring them up again and answer them again. Why did the meeting start at 2:00? Why we don't want a hot cell and railroad repairs? Those keep coming up

both verbally and in writing. Can we get those out of the way, and then go to some other stuff.

FRED BAILLY: I take the first one as Dan stated earlier, we had good response to the meeting last year when we had a guest speaker participating from the East Coast, and we started that meeting at a similar early time based on the difference in time zone.

We are trying an early start time again today. We adjust and based on the feedback that we get today.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Thank you.

JERRY STEPHENSON: I'll take the hot cell. Doug Bauder was quoted saying that we would build a hot cell, and indeed, he did say that. I was at that meeting. He said we would be glad to build a hot cell when it became time to build one. Okay. All of the documents and all the analysis show that our canisters are good for at least a hundred years, and that doesn't even take credit for our aging management program, which should extend it before then.

When the time comes that we need a hot cell, Edison will certainly not hesitate to build a hot cell, but there's no need to build one right

now.

MANUEL CAMARGO: If I can add to your answer, Jerry. The Department of Energy's current forecast for having available consolidated interim storage is 2035, which would be before we would ever need to have a hot cell. That's one thing. I want to point out that the two links that Gary Headrick has been asking for have been posted into the chat.

Back to you, Martha.

VICTOR CABRAL: I would add, again, it was raised issue of the extreme value measurement standard and related to the gouges, and we're underpredicting the depth of those gouges. Give you another opportunity to clarify.

JERRY STEPHENSON: We committed to do the extreme value measurement that the Coastal Commission's contractor asked us to. We did say we would do ours also, but we did say we would do the one that was highest, okay. If we do ours and it turns out to be higher than theirs, we'll use it. We will be the most conservative. I omitted that in my previous answer, because it seemed to be confusing the situation.

But absolutely we will use the

methodology that the Coastal Commission's contractor asks us to use, and if we -- we will not use anything lower than that. Is that clear? I'm trying my best.

VICTOR CABRAL: It's clear.

Charles Langley asked about flooding of the canisters potentially in extreme situation, and you know, the whole issue I guess he wanted to know the difference from the measurement to the side of the canisters to the wall, what the implications were of a Tsunami or some other extreme event.

JERRY STEPHENSON: I got that. It is, it's beyond a design basis, and if we postulated that it could happen and it fills up all 72 locations, then there's about 2500 gallons of water in each one of those locations, and we've done a thermal calc and shown it will take over 150 hours. I had the number here and I'm not seeing it. It will take days for the water to come to a boil, and in that time we'll have plenty time to get hoses -- 165 hours before the water could boil, and that's assuming the most heat of the hottest loaded canister, and that time we'll get hoses, we'll keep each of the VVM's full,

we'll keep each of the canisters cool while we carefully plan our strategy.

We certainly wouldn't run out and do anything rash. We would keep them cool. We would have plenty of time. Water is a better coolant than air. We have plenty of time to engineer a solution. We would bring in third party consultants. It would be an extreme event, and we would respond accordingly.

VICTOR CABRAL: The final question is, I don't know if this is really for us, but the Randsburg project the land, I think they're talking about a new storage, potential storage site here in California, and they asked about next steps. There's plenty of steps and plenty of time, but I don't know who wants to tackle that.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: I think that's Manuel. He's aware of it.

MANUEL CAMARGO: That's true.

Hey, Roy. I've talked to your business partner. We're aware of your project. The one thing that did come onto my radar just this week is that you might be interested in is the Department of Energy has for sometime had in place for about six months or so in place a set of

consortia that are working on consent-based siting for consolidated interim storage facilities, and one of the grantees is an organization called the Energy Community Alliance, and they are accepting grant -- they're going to be awarding grants to a number of sub-awardees, communities that are interested in hosting facilities. So I wrote down your -- at least your web address, and I can reply -- I can try to get you the information for that opportunity for you.

So you might want to apply for that grant, given that as you say here, you do have consent from the local community. That's all I would offer.

Martha?

VICTOR CABRAL: I would just only add the whole consent-based project 28 million or so --

MANUEL CAMARGO: 26.

VICTOR CABRAL: -- 26, throughout the country. That's a place I would start, because the theory is, I guess, that you're going to give money to all these communities and organizations to find people that might be interested and to learn their interests, that would be the place I would go at least.

MANUEL CAMARGO: I see I have Roy's phone number here.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Should they maybe contact the -- our -- what's our --

MANUEL CAMARGO: Coalition.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: -- yeah, our coalition?

MANUEL CAMARGO: That's already -- we already put them in contact. What's new is this potential grant opportunity to leverage for the benefit of advancing their project there in Randsburg.

MARTHA McNICHOLAS: Okay.

MANUEL CAMARGO: I'll get that to Roy.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: John Taylor, I saw your hand up earlier, I didn't mean to ignore you. What is your question?

JOHN TAYLOR: That's okay. That was a quick comment. I did receive Gary Headrick's e-mail before the meeting and had time to review it and wanted him to know that I feel most of the comments in that e-mail were answered by today's Edison staff, so I feel pretty confident that those items were covered. So thank you.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: You're welcome.

Okay. I guess we're ready for the -- I guess that would then close our public comments at this time. We're a couple minutes over, and I misinformed everyone in terms of the time for the state of the union. I believe it's actually at 6:00 p.m. so you have a little bit of time to have a glass of wine or whatever before that address, and I think, Fred, you have a few closing comments that you would like to make.

FRED BAILLY: Thank you, Dan. And I wanted to thank you and the members of the CEP panel for the opportunity to provide an update on our decommissioning progress and our environmental program. As I mentioned earlier today, environmental stewardship is one of our core principle, and we have the team of experts that was here today ensuring -- they're here day-to-day to ensure our programs protect the environment and the public.

We do appreciate the challenge and the questions from the panel and the public today. We continue to focus our meetings on dismantlement updates onsite but also on topics of interest to our local community. Again, I wanted to thank you all.

CHAIRMAN DAN STETSON: Thank you, very much, Fred. Thank you for your comments.

I have a few final things to say: I want to thank every for today's meeting. As you can see, there was a lot of information, a lot of detail that was presented by most of our presenters. I want to thank you for the research that was done with those. I know that they'll be some that want to go, I recommend that you go to the website to go back to the slides, and then you can go on some of the links, especially the one for the Ocean Protection Council. I listened to that presentation, I found it very enlightening. I suggest you do that.

I think we have some great updates in terms of what's happening with reference to the sea level rise, from the batch releases. Also, I want to say that I really appreciate the transparency, even though it was a really minor, more of an administrative thing than anything else, SCE brought it to our attention that there was an administrative mistake, and they brought that to our attention. I appreciate the transparency in those things, even though it was really something that was very, very minor.

Let's go onto the next slide quickly. We have an update in terms of what the plan is for the rest of the year in terms of our upcoming meetings and topics. Anyway, here's our 2024 CEP meeting schedule in terms of things that we're going to be covering in our upcoming meetings. This continues to be updated and not necessarily set in stone, so if there's members of the public that would like to communicate and connect with the members of the CEP for additional items to be put on this, let us know, because we're certainly open to adding additional areas or areas of interest for our meetings.

With that, I think we're done. Once again, I want to thank everyone for participating. It was a robust meeting. I understand there are differences of opinion, and that we're not always going to agree, but I really want to thank every for the overall respectful way that the questions and answers were presented and answered.

With that, I wish everyone a safe night and grab a glass of wine before we tune in for our 6:00 p.m. State of the Union address.

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