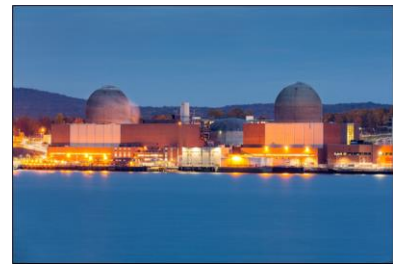


## Information Sheet For Indian Point Stakeholders



*Dear Stakeholders,*

We understand the community concern regarding the continued safe, filtered, and tested discharge of water from Indian Point to the Hudson River via state permit. While the issue may be complicated to understand, our commitment to an open and transparent decommissioning is our priority and we wanted to share both the facts and historical data around these safe discharges .

**Q: What is Holtec committed to?**

*A: We are committed to an open and transparent decommissioning, providing information to the public and stakeholders in the same manner the plant did during almost 60 years of operation.*

**Q: Was there an agreement on decommissioning with the State, Local Communities, and third-party interveners?**

*A. Yes, in 2021, Holtec, the State of New York, Westchester County, the Town of Cortlandt, the Village of Buchanan, Hendrick Hudson School District, the Public Utility Law Project and Riverkeeper all collectively entered and supported a Joint Proposal to the Public Service Commission that highlighted that Holtec’s decommissioning plan yields considerable economic, social and environmental benefits to the surrounding community. As part of the agreed upon decommissioning plan, Holtec committed to an open and transparent process, as well as following state environmental laws, and the signatory parties to the agreement agreed to the same.*

**Q: What is the focus of decommissioning?**

*Safety is our number one priority. The people working hard to decommission this facility are the same people who safely operated the plant for decades, along with skilled union craft to ensure the project is done with personal and radiological safety in mind every step of the way.*

*We are steadfast in our commitment to safely decommissioning Indian Point. Furthermore, the decommissioning process is a highly regulated one by numerous State and Federal regulatory agencies.*

*Related to radiological materials, the NRC routinely inspects the work performed by the facility to ensure that it is performed properly and meets regulatory standards. On average, the NRC performs inspections on-site every 6 to 7 weeks. In addition, there are bi-weekly calls with the commission where plant status and potential issues are routinely discussed. The NRC will continue to inspect Indian Point until the plant is completely decommissioned and will ensure all activities are conducted in a manner protective of public health and safety.*

*Additionally, the NYS DPS has a full time State Inspector on-site to monitor activities and the NYS DEC is regularly in communication and on-site overseeing the decommissioning activities.*

## Information Sheet For Indian Point Stakeholders



### **Q: Is radioactivity common in our environment?**

According to the Environmental Protection Agency the average American receives 620 millirem of radiation annually from both natural (radon, natural minerals, cosmic, terrestrial) and man-made (x-rays, CT scans, nuclear medicine) sources. We receive on average 300 mrem radiation exposure annually in the US from the foods we eat, the air we breathe, the soils we live on and cosmic radiation (See Exhibit A&B attached)

For perspective, Indian Point's historical liquid releases in the last 15 years have averaged below 1% of the 3 mRem NRC limit for liquid effluents. This 3 mrem limit is 1/100<sup>th</sup> of what we receive naturally each year from radiation background.

Batch tanks are released such that they meet a 10CFR20 AppB limiting concentration value during their release. This is just one of the limits that control our liquid discharge in accordance with our tech specs and the related regulations. We also demonstrate through measurements and calculations that resulting calculated doses to a member of the public are less than 1.5 mrem in any quarter AND less than 3 mrem in a year.

### **Q: What is liquid effluent water discharge?**

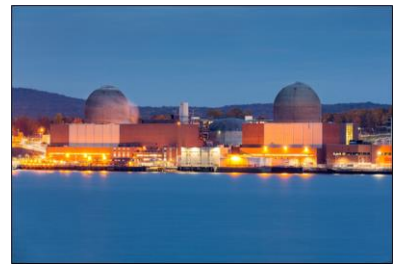
A: All nuclear power plants discharge treated effluent containing low, safe levels of radiological effluent. These discharges are regulated by U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA discharge limits). These discharges are typically indistinguishable from the natural radioactivity present in the environment and the limits have been established via scientific means and are designed to protect public health and safety and to minimize environmental impacts. Furthermore, to discharge water, nuclear plants are required to have NRC-approved procedures in place to ensure that the water is properly filtered and treated before being released into the environment.

Additionally, Indian Point is required to have a valid SPDES, State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit to discharge water in accordance with the states safe release standards. This is something that Indian Point has had for the plants entire operational life.

In addition to filtration, some of the other requirements for treating processed water before discharge may include mechanical and chemical treatments, which may be added to the water to help remove or neutralize radioactive contaminants, demineralization, monitoring and testing. The water must be regularly monitored and tested to ensure that it meets regulatory standards for meeting discharge limits.

During operations and decommissioning, nuclear power plants periodically release this treated water, and Indian Point is no exception to this process.

## Information Sheet For Indian Point Stakeholders



### **Q: How long has Indian Point discharged to the river?**

*Indian Point has legally discharged to the river for over 60 years. Indian Point is required to provide annual environmental impact and radioactive effluent reports to the NRC. Those reports are available to the public here: [Indian Point 2 & 3 | NRC.gov](#) and show that historical liquid releases from 2005-2019 have averaged much less than even 1 mrem per year. See the Indian Point 2005-2021 Liquid Release Dose Data below.*

*For reference, the dose you personally would receive if you were to take a plane from New York to Los Angeles in the summer is 4 millirem.*

### **Q. Is Indian Point unique in discharging radioactive effluent in the State?**

*A: No, there are hundreds of radiological discharge permits in the state. The operating nuclear plants in Northern NY, hospitals, industrial sites, and municipal wastewater facilities all discharge radioactive effluent to bodies of water in the state at safe, legal and scientifically set limits, just like Indian Point.*

### **Q: Are there other options for disposal?**

*A: There are three options for disposal that generally occur in the US; evaporation of the water, treating and discharging under an approved permit to a water body or municipal waste system, or transporting the water to be evaporated or treated and released in a similar processing method to how the site treats water at another location. It is worth noting that these options all have been proposed over time (e.g. evaporation, storage, transportation) and have attendant risks. The methodology we utilize has over 50 years of demonstrably minimal impact to the environment as demonstrated ultimately in our annual NRC Radiological Environmental reports.*

### **Q: Is Indian Point looking at other options?**

*A: No. We have been safely discharging liquid effluent **WELL BELOW** regulatory statutes since operations began and we have the experience and knowledge to continue to do so. The amount of remaining radioactive effluent will in fact drop over time as we continue to meet our obligations to fully decommission Indian Point.*

*As stated at the last DOB meeting, and a recent presentation to the Henrick Hudson School District [found here](#) by the New York State's third-party nuclear expert David Lochbaum, the liquid discharge is the preferred and least impactful method of disposal.*

## Information Sheet For Indian Point Stakeholders



**Q: How will you communicate about the decommissioning progress?**

*A: As we have done since its inception, we will continue to communicate via the legislatively created Decommissioning Oversight Board (DOB) in addition to a monthly Project Status meeting with the NRC and State/Local officials. Continued outreach to local media, briefing of federal, state, and local elected officials, and our social media will continue through decommissioning efforts.*

We work hard to be a good corporate neighbor to the Village of Buchanan and the surrounding communities. Our team is made up of residents, your friends, and neighbors, who take all aspects of safety: Industrial, Radiological, Nuclear, and Environmental, as our primary goal.

**Indian Point Liquid Release Dose Data 2005-2021**

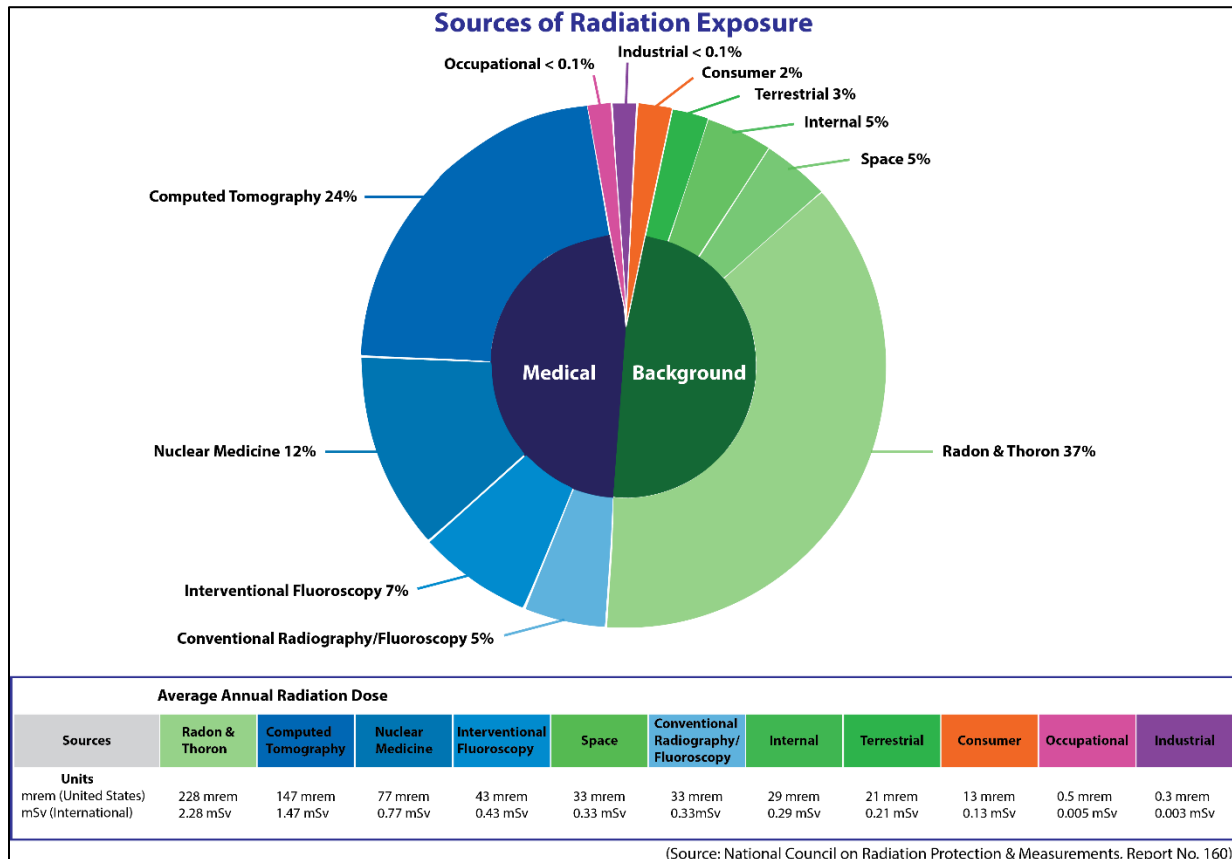
	Total Whole Body Dose from Indian Point Liquid Effluent Releases	Total Body Dose Limits (10 CFR Appendix I)	Percentage of 10 CFR 50 Appendix I Limits
Year	Millirem	Millirem	
2005	0.001256	3	0.000419
2006	0.001007	3	0.0336%
2007	0.000855	3	0.0285%
2008	0.000767	3	0.0256%
2009	0.001149	3	0.0383%
2010	0.000688	3	0.0229%
2011	0.000748	3	0.0249%
2012	0.000576	3	0.0192%
2013	0.001375	3	0.0458%
2014	0.000458	3	0.0153%
2015	0.001247	3	0.0416%
2016	0.001091	3	0.0364%
2017	0.000784	3	0.0261%
2018	0.001947	3	0.0649%
2019	0.000589	3	0.0196%
2020	0.000709	3	0.0236%
2021	0.011966	3	0.3989%

# Information Sheet For Indian Point Stakeholders



**For reference**

Exhibit A



# Information Sheet For Indian Point Stakeholders



Exhibit B

