



## ADRIAN PICCOLI MP

Member for Murrumbidgee

Shadow Minister for Mineral Resources  
Shadow Minister Assisting the Leader of the National Party on Natural Resources  
Shadow Minister Assisting the Leader on Ethnic Affairs

Submission  
No 462



Parliament of NSW  
Legislative Assembly

The Committee Manager  
Joint Select Committee on the Transportation and Storage of Nuclear Waste  
Parliament House  
Macquarie Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

### ***Submission to the Joint Select Committee on the Transportation and Storage of Nuclear Waste from Adrian Piccoli, MP***

I write on the behalf of the many communities within the Murrumbidgee Electorate who are concerned at the proposal to transport nuclear waste by road through the Murrumbidgee Electorate.

Since the proposal was first made, I have been contacted by many individuals and local organizations alarmed at the prospect of the waste being transported through our region.

The communities of the Murrumbidgee Electorate are not at all reassured that the nuclear waste is of a "low level". Any substance which has the potential to remain active in the environment and cause harm for up to 30 years is not welcome in our local region.

While I recognise the importance of providing for safe and secure disposal of the waste, I do object to its transport by road through the Murrumbidgee Electorate.

The Murrumbidgee Electorate is home to over 65,000 people.

It is hard to accept that every one of them will be protected from the hazards of road transport of nuclear waste through their local community.

Given the length of time the substance has the potential to remain active in the environment – a full generation – I am not convinced that the security assurances equal the risk to the health and safety of present or future generations of Murrumbidgee residents.

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The Murrumbidgee Electorate is a strong and diverse agricultural region, not without reason known as the State's 'food bowl'. It is an intensive agricultural production area with a huge number of irrigation canals and drains.

At a time when consumers are becoming more making more conscious decisions regarding the source of their food, the potential for Murrumbidgee producers to be branded 'radioactive' may have a catastrophic effect on our local and export agricultural industries and our communities in general.

Further, the impact of any actual spill or accidental leakage on our producing capacity or market reputation could not even begin to be calculated.

This area presently sends out over a million tonnes of produce each year to Australian and export markets. That figure is expected to rise to 1.7m tonnes by 2015.

We are also proud of our beautiful natural environment, which also includes sections of the Murrumbidgee and the Murray Rivers – both of which play a significant role in our identity, recreation and economy.

With 'natural' environmental factors such as drought already taking their toll, the communities of the Murrumbidgee Electorate would rightly be very concerned at any deliberate, imposed threat to the health and safety of our precious natural environment.

As an electorate which includes the Sturt Highway, the Kidman Way, the Newell Highway and the Mid Western Highway, we regularly feel the toll of heavy road transport, through wear on our roads and the devastating impact of often needless accidents, and roll overs which often occur close to our waterways and irrigation systems.

Our roads, many of which are not in pristine condition and are only two lanes (if that) wide, already carry a wide variety of vehicles, such as trucks, coaches, smaller private vehicles, farm and industrial machinery, and includes local and transitory traffic. Adding further trucks to our roadways will increase safety risks.

The heavy and varied traffic on our local road network places great pressure on both the road and the individual drivers.

While I and my Federal colleague, Kay Hull, have worked hard to improve and maintain the quality of our local road network, I do not believe it is of such a standard as to allow a transportation of nuclear waste.

I firmly believe that if the need for transport through Murrumbidgee Electorate were absolute, then rail would provide a safer alternative to road.

Rail lines are more consistent and predictable in quality than road, making them an inherently safer method than road. They are less eroded or damaged by regular use and less affected by environmental factors than road.

In this instance, rail also has the benefit over road of running further removed from residential areas.

Our major roads are not far from settlement. Even outside towns and regional centres, homes and commercial buildings are often very close to major roads and highways.

Rail lines, on the other hand, pass far less often through urban areas or alongside residential dwellings.

Transport by rail would provide greater peace of mind to local residents, as well as lessening the possible negative impact on their residential, commercial or agricultural property values.

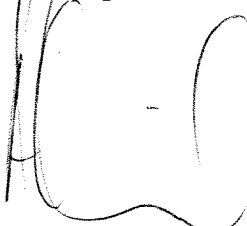
I believe that a proposal to transport nuclear waste through the Murrumbidgee Electorate by road poses unnecessary inherent risks to the natural environment, the health of our residents and our local economy.

Road transport networks within our local community are not in any way of a standard to support the risks of carrying dangerous material through productive and residential regions.

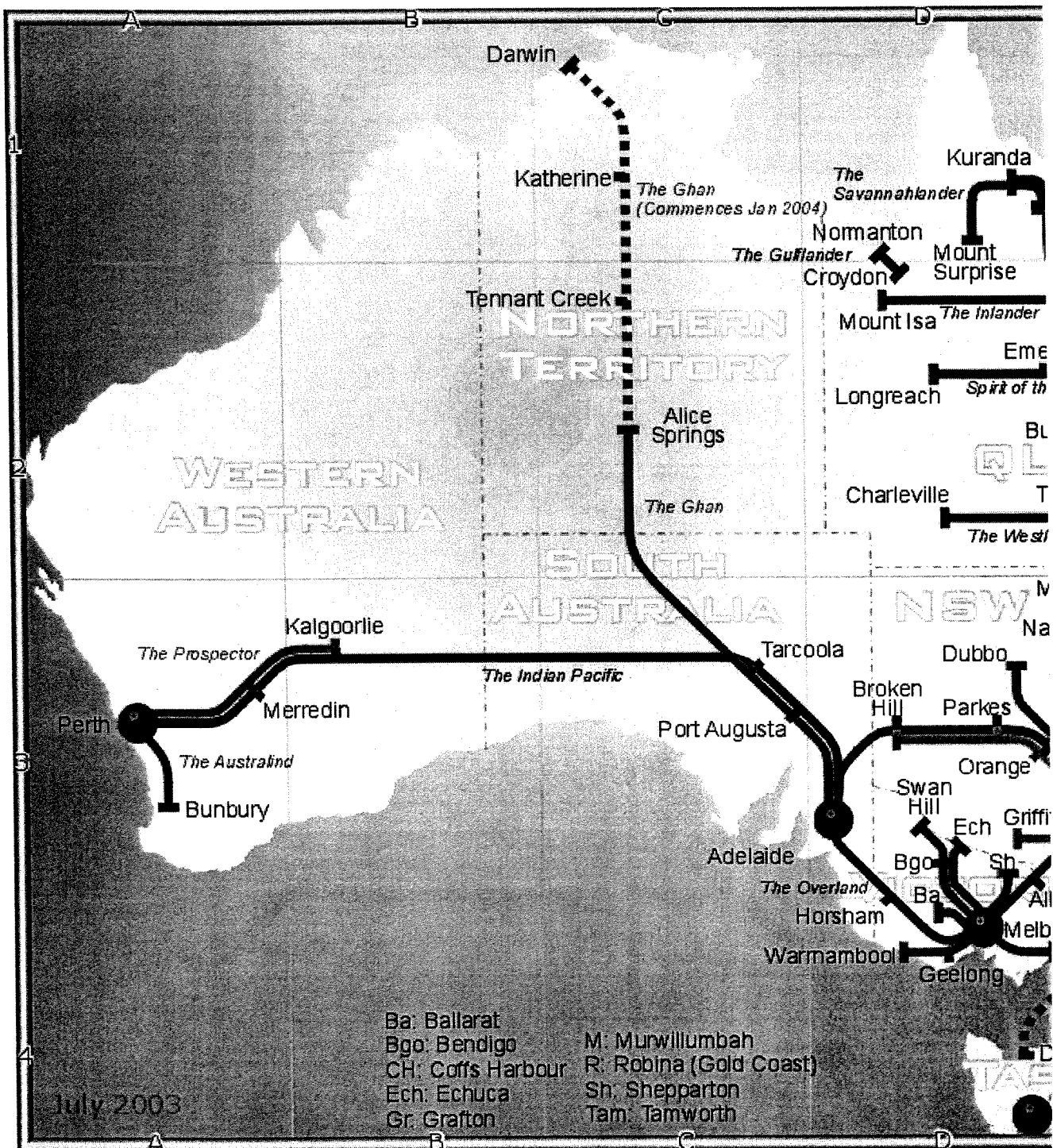
Indeed, rail transport is an alternative which I do not believe has been fully explored. For your convenience I enclose a rail route map.

I ask the Committee to consider carefully this submission on behalf of the people of Murrumbidgee Electorate.

I enclose submissions that this Office received from the Leeton and Murrumbidgee Shire Councils.

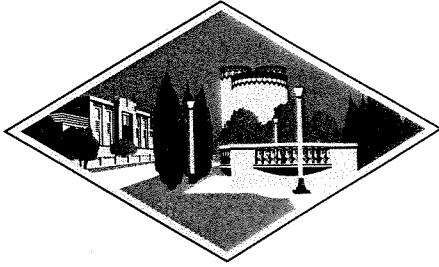


Adrian Piccoli, MP  
Member for Murrumbidgee  
6 August 2003



A series of clickable maps of passenger rail services in Australia. Click on a region for more detailed maps and timetables in that region.

Australia's passenger railway system offers tourists and residents a modern, safe and convenient form of travel. There are about sixteen separate passenger train and tram operators in Australia (not counting tourist railways) offering services ranging from intensive suburban and metropolitan commuter trains and electric street tramways in major cities, to commuter trains, a couple of rustic rural mixed trains and long distance interstate and luxury trans-continental journeys. The trains themselves are of high quality and all operators have reasonable on-line information about their services, but this information is disjointed because generally each operator presents only their own information.



# LEETON SHIRE COUNCIL

*Preserving the Past, Enhancing the Future*

23-25 Chelmsford Place, Leeton NSW 2705

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BM/LH/46.10/03

30 May 2003

Mr Adrian Piccoli  
Member for Murrumbidgee  
State Office Block  
104-110 Banna Avenue  
GRIFFITH NSW 2680

Dear Adrian

**SUBJECT: TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

Council, at its Meeting on Wednesday 28 May 2003, considered correspondence from Friends of the Earth Australia urging Council to support the holding of a NSW Parliamentary Inquiry into the transport and storage of nuclear waste in NSW (copy attached).

As the Parliamentary Inquiry is now to be held, Council resolved to request the Member for Murrumbidgee and Member for Riverina to advise Council of their position on this subject, and any advice you may have on future actions by Council to ensure that any safety concerns are to be adequately addressed. Council looks forward to your response.

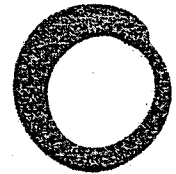
Yours faithfully

Brian McKellar  
DIRECTOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL &  
COMMUNITY SERVICES

Thursday, 24 April 2003

Clr Joe Burns  
Mayor of Leeton  
23-25 Chelmsford Place  
Leeton  
2075 NSW

|                      |             |  |
|----------------------|-------------|--|
| LEETON SHIRE COUNCIL |             |  |
| FILE No:             | 46-10       |  |
| DOC. No:             | I/03/1330   |  |
| REC'D                | 30 APR 2003 |  |
| REPLY                | INFO        |  |
| G.M.                 |             |  |
| D.C.S.               |             |  |
| DETS.                |             |  |
| DECS.                | ✓           |  |
| MAYOR                |             |  |



Friends of  
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To Mayor and Councillors

**RE: Radioactive Waste Transport and Storage**

The Federal Government's plan for the road transport and disposal of low level and short lived intermediate level radioactive waste is set for final approval by May 9<sup>th</sup> 2003. The approval would allow for the initial transportation of low level and short-lived intermediate level radioactive waste by road through Leeton Shire Council. In addition the Repository is the first step in the federal government's plan to locate a store for intermediate/high level waste potentially in NSW. Both plans aim to facilitate the controversial new reactor located in Sutherland Shire in Sydney.

There remains significant concern and opposition to the Federal Government's plan at local, state and national levels. Thirteen western NSW shires have declared their opposition to both road and rail transport and many other councils have reinstated their Nuclear Free Zone status in an effort to protect their communities from possible impact.

National, ALP and independent members of parliament have made clear statements of opposition. The South Australian parliament has recently passed legislation to ban both transport and disposal of radioactive waste in the state. The Carr Government made a pre-election pledge to establish a Parliamentary Inquiry to investigate the plans.

Friends of the Earth aims to provide information to support genuine community debate and put forward constructive alternatives to the Federal Government's plan for the transport and storage of nuclear waste.

Please find attached for your consideration a list of opposing councils and members of parliament, the Premier's media statement and a Friends of the Earth briefing paper on the issue.

A NSW Parliamentary Inquiry would offer Leeton Shire Council an opportunity to have concerns about the transport and storage of nuclear waste in NSW addressed. With a Federal government approval meaning that up to 130 trucks of nuclear waste could be transported through your region by the end of the year, we urge that Leeton Shire Council formally request the local state member of parliament to expedite this process.

Yours sincerely,

Loretta O'Brien  
Nuclear Freeways Project Co-ordinator  
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## NEWS RELEASE

Premier of New South Wales  
Australia

Embargoed until 5am -- February 27, 2003

NUCLEAR WASTE

The State Government today released its position on the Federal Government's plans for the transportation and storage of nuclear waste in NSW.

This week, the Premier of NSW, Mr Bob Carr wrote to the Federal Government expressing the State Government's continued opposition to the siting of such a facility in NSW.

"The families of NSW have a right to know whether the Federal Government will force a new nuclear waste facility upon them," Mr Carr said.

"As home to Australia's only nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights, NSW is already carrying the burden for the nation's nuclear waste."

If the Federal Government using its constitutional powers ignores community concerns about the transportation of waste, then the State Government – if re-elected – would set up a NSW Parliamentary Inquiry to investigate the Federal Government's plans.

The NSW Parliamentary Inquiry would have the ability to call Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) officials and those involved in the transportation and storage of waste. This is to ensure the NSW public and affected communities are fully informed.

The NSW Government position released today, includes:

- Expressing total opposition to the creation of a new nuclear waste storage facility – anywhere in NSW;
- Demanding the immediate release of the Federal Government's short-list of proposed nuclear storage facility sites;
- Seeking clarification as to whether any NSW site is on the Federal Government's shortlist;
- Consulting with local government, emergency services, NSW Police and the NSW Government on the transportation of up to 130 trucks of nuclear waste through NSW;
- In the event that the Commonwealth's chosen site is in central Australia, then the Federal Government must detail the actual route for trucking the nuclear waste from Sydney's south through the Blue Mountains to Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Wellington, Dubbo, Narromine, Nyngan, Cobar and Broken Hill;
- Allowing for open and transparent community debate on the transport and storage of nuclear waste;
- Re-stating the State Government's long-held concern about the Federal Government's plan to build a new nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights; and
- Making a submission through NSW Health to the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency's Radiation Health Committee – which calls for a strengthening of existing standards in regard to iodine prophylaxis following nuclear reactor accidents.

Mr Carr made the statement after receiving representations from a number of State Labor and Country Labor MPs and candidates including: Mr Bob Debus (Environment Minister and Member for Blue Mountains); Ms Alison Meggarity (Menai); Mr Peter Black (Murray-Darling); Mr Glenn Taylor (Orange); Mr Leo Dawson (Dubbo); Mr Gerard Martin (Bathurst); and the Hon. Tony Kelly (Wellington-based Member of Legislative Council).

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The State Government said these points must be resolved before the Federal Government brings the new nuclear reactor on line.

NSW already has laws on nuclear energy. In 1986, the State Government under then-Premier, Mr Neville Wran passed the *Uranium Mining and Nuclear Facilities (Prohibitions) Act* - which prohibits the construction and operation of nuclear facilities in NSW.

The Federal Government's *Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Act* overrides existing NSW law in this area.

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# Local and state government opposition to nuclear waste transport and dumping in New South Wales

## Federal

### John Cobb- Member for Parkes

Parkes MP John Cobb has sent a firm message to the Federal Government not to use his electorate's backyard as a dumping ground for intermediate radioactive waste...  
11 February 2003 Daily Liberal

### Peter Andren – Member for Calare

"The plan to transport radioactive waste on trucks through Central Western NSW is of grave concern to many people in this region, regardless of how low the level of radioactivity is."  
Daily Liberal 12 Feb 2003

## State

### Premier Carr

NSW Govt is totally opposed to the siting of a nuclear storage facility in NSW. Would set up a Parliamentary Inquiry to investigate the Federal Governments plan. Media Release Feb 27 2003

### George Souris – National Party Leader

Regarding nuclear waste dump in NSW "the Coalition will not have any part of it and does not support road transport." 2DU 12 Feb 2003

### John Brogden – Liberal Leader

I would legislate against a nuclear waste dump in NSW. NSW LGA Meeting Broken Hill October 25<sup>th</sup> 2002.

### Ian Cohen/Lee Rhiannon – NSW Greens MLC

Introduced a private members bill in June 200 to ban the transport of nuclear waste and of locating any nuclear waste dumps in NSW. Media Release 27<sup>th</sup> Feb 2003

### Bob Debus - State Environment Minister, Member for Blue Mountains

"I can assure the Federal Government that, as Minister for the Environment, I would lead a co-ordinated community movement against any attempt to truck nuclear waste across NSW, especially through heavily populated and environmentally sensitive areas, including my own electorate of the Blue Mountains. "

### Other Members opposed:

Peter Black- Member for Murray-Darling

Tony McGrane – Member for Dubbo

Russel Turner – Member for Orange

Mr Gerard Martin- Member for Bathurst

The Hon Tony Kelly – Wellington MLC

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## Local Government

### **Western Division of Councils – NSW**

Councils from across the western NSW region have banded together to oppose Federal Government plans to transport nuclear waste through the area. The Western Division Shires Association yesterday passed a motion at its annual conference strongly opposing the plan. ABC Online Wednesday, February 26, 2003

### **Bathurst City Council**

The thought of any nuclear waste being transported through Bathurst on its way to disposal at Woomera would be an issue of concern for the local council, according to deputy mayor Kath Knowles. Western Advocate

### **Central Darling Shire Council**

The council is totally opposed to the transportation of radioactive waste across the Central Darling Shire. Submission to Federal EIS Radioactive Waste Repository

### **Broken Hill City Council**

Broken Hill City Council has declared itself a nuclear free zone and is opposed to the transport or storage of nuclear waste through the city.

### **Orange City Council**

Is totally opposed to nuclear waste transport through Orange – Letter to Friends of the Earth 13 Feb 2002

### **Lithgow City Council**

Council has acted to confirm its status as a Nuclear Free Zone and will lodge an objection to the waste program.

### **Sutherland Shire**

The Sutherland Shire Council is opposed to the construction of a new reactor at Lucas Heights, local group People Against a Nuclear Reactor (PANR) are actively campaigning on the issue.

### **Blue Mountains**

Blue Mountains city council is a nuclear free zone, and opposes the transport of nuclear waste through the area.

### **Hay Shire Council**

Road transportation of radioactive waste through our area poses a risk to residents, the environment and our agricultural produce. Submission to Federal EIS Radioactive Waste Repository

### **Narrandera Shire Council**

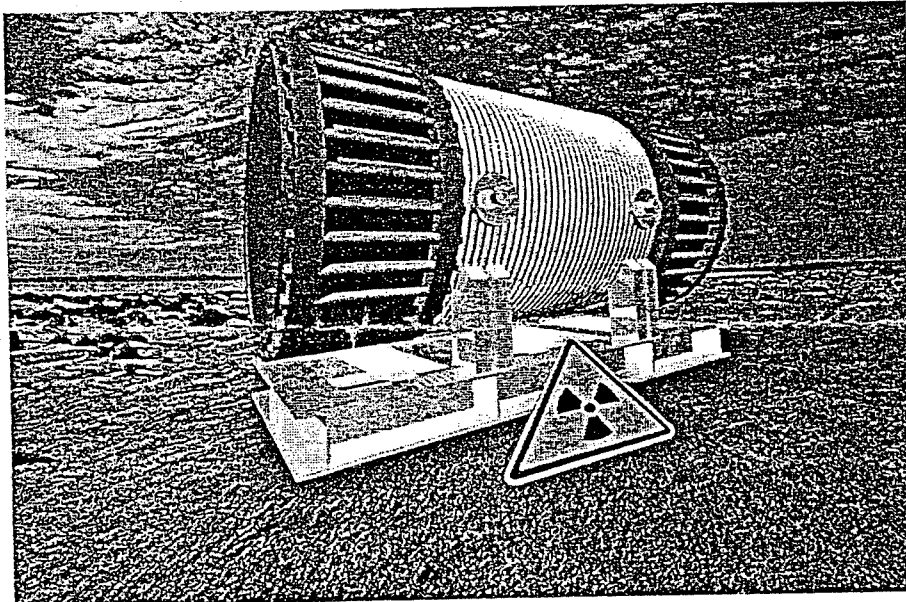
The council is concerned that road transportation of the radioactive waste through the shire poses a risk to residents, the environment and agricultural produce. Submission to Federal EIS Radioactive Waste Repository

### **Carbonne Shire Council**

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# AUSTRALIA'S RADIOACTIVE WASTE :

A Shallow Burial of the Facts



## Introduction

The production, transportation and disposal of radioactive waste presents a range of complex safety, health and social impacts. Decisions that are made today will have significant implications for the future.

The Federal Government is presently planning to dispose of low level and short lived intermediate level radioactive waste in South Australia. The plan would involve road transportation across Australia and shallow burial of wastes near Woomera.

This proposal comes amidst the push for a controversial new nuclear reactor in Sydney. The reactor would be the main source of all forms of radioactive waste for the next 40 years. The Government has yet to establish a plan for management of medium and high level radioactive wastes and the potential remains for the co-location of all forms of radioactive waste in South Australia.

The present proposal is a crude and expedient attempt to solve a complex problem. This briefing questions the need for the facility and presents an alternative approach for the safe management of Australia's radioactive waste.

## The Plan

### National Radioactive Waste Repository (NRWR)

|                     |                                                                    |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Site                |                                                                    |
| Location            | : Near Woomera, South Australia                                    |
| Waste Type          | : Low level and short lived intermediate level                     |
| Disposal Method     | : 15 - 20m unlined trenches /boreholes<br>covered with 2 - 5m soil |
| Hazardous Period    | : 300 years                                                        |
| Surveillance Period | : Undefined after 50 years                                         |
| Transportation      |                                                                    |
| Method              | : Road Transportation                                              |
| Distance            | : 1700km from Sydney Nuclear Reactor                               |



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# Where Is It Coming From?

## 1. Historic Waste

(Primarily lightly contaminated soil)

### Background

The largest single volume – but not concentration – of existing low level waste is 2010 m<sup>3</sup> of lightly contaminated soil arising from experimental uranium processing in the 1960's. In 1990 and 1991 the soil was transported from CSIRO's Fisherman's Bend property in Victoria to ANSTO's Lucas Heights Facility in Sydney for storage. The move raised concerns from the local community and the Sutherland Shire Council that they were not only the site for a reactor but were also becoming a defacto radioactive waste dump.

In September 1991 the Shire of Sutherland challenged the location of waste. In 1992, the NSW Land and Environment Court ordered ANSTO not to store radioactive waste from any other source at Lucas Heights, and to remove the Fisherman's Bend soil within three years (ie by February 1995). Between November 1994 and January 1995 the waste was transported to a disused aircraft hanger within the Woomera Prohibited Area. Several incidents during transportation ultimately lead to the establishment of the Senate Select Committee on the Dangers of Radioactive Waste in 1995. The Committee's report *No Time To Waste* was released in April 1996 and recommended above ground storage for both low level and intermediate level radioactive waste.

## 2. Medical / Industrial Waste

(States / Territories)

### Background

Wastes arising from medical and industrial uses have become a significant part of the public debate surrounding the National Radioactive Waste Repository. These wastes however are only a small fraction of the total waste set for disposal. According to figures provided by the Federal Government less than 150 m<sup>3</sup> or 4% of all existing wastes are from these sources.

The routine use of radioisotopes requires the capacity and expertise to handle and store these materials. This highlights the need for more enforceable regulations rather than legitimising the need for the NRWR. A NRWR would receive radioactive waste once every 2-5 years requiring existing locations to continue or expand storage capacity. Whether a permanent disposal facility is created or not, institutions using radioactive materials will need to maintain safe operational and storage practices.

### State Facilities

|                   |                                                     |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Western Australia | Mt Walton Intractable Waste Disposal Facility       |
| Queensland        | Esk Radioactive Waste Storage Facility              |
| Victoria          | Status unknown                                      |
| New South Wales   | Lidcombe Hazardous Waste Depot                      |
| South Australia   | Proposal to establish facility under SA EPA control |

## 3. Reactor Waste

(Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation ANSTO)

### Background

The Lucas Heights nuclear facility in Sydney has generated the bulk of all forms of radioactive waste for 50 years without any clear management or disposal plan. Waste is currently either stored onsite or due to return from reprocessing overseas. A new reactor at the same site would be the main source of future radioactive waste set for the NRWR. A 'clear and definite' radioactive waste management plan was meant to be a pre-requisite for a new reactor however ANSTO has commenced construction without any clear plan. If reactor decommissioning is taken into account ANSTO would contribute over 90% of waste generated in the next 40 years.

### Summary

Present storage of lightly contaminated soil near Woomera will require a commitment to monitoring and potential re-packaging in the future. However the waste remains stable in its existing location and has not been driving the push for a NRWR.

The recent history of the Fisherman's Bend soil demonstrates the problems created by the movement of large volumes of radioactive waste.

### Summary

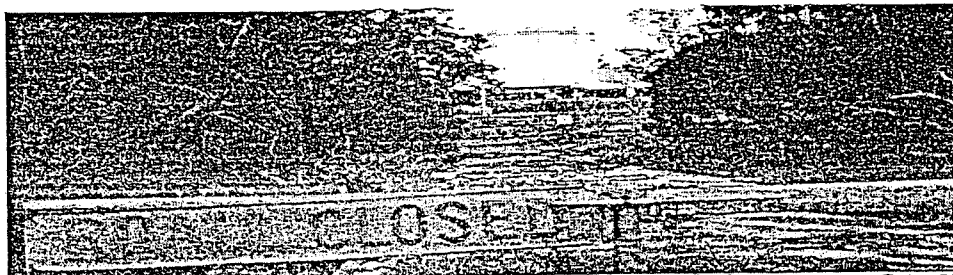
Several States presently operate facilities for the management of radioactive waste resulting from government, medical and industrial use. Several other states are presently assessing the establishment of facilities.

Management of radioactive waste arising from industrial and medical use will require increased regulation and long term planning in the future.

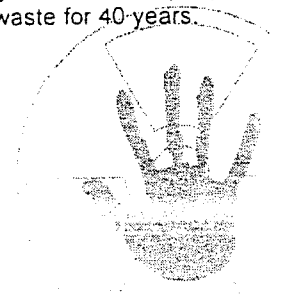
The proposed NRWR would fail to address operational issues and presents a cumbersome and inefficient solution to long term management.

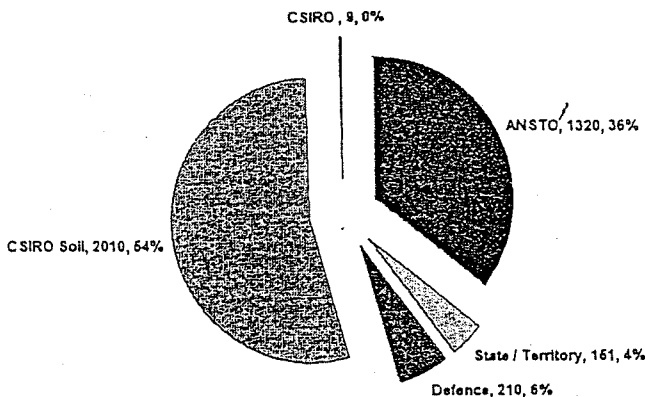
### Summary

The current inventory of radioactive waste is housed on site or due to return from reprocessing overseas. ANSTO is seeking to clear existing wastes to allow for the construction of a new reactor. The new reactor would generate the majority of further waste for 40-years



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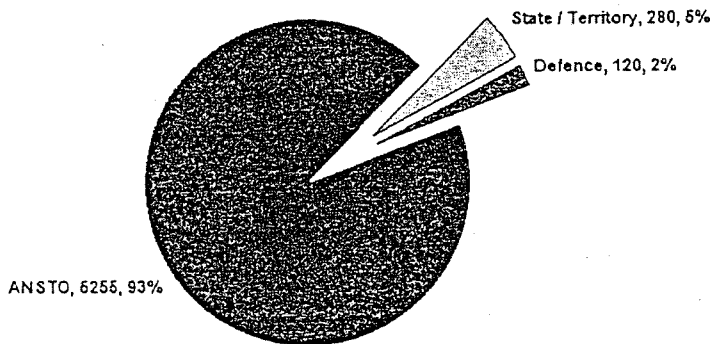
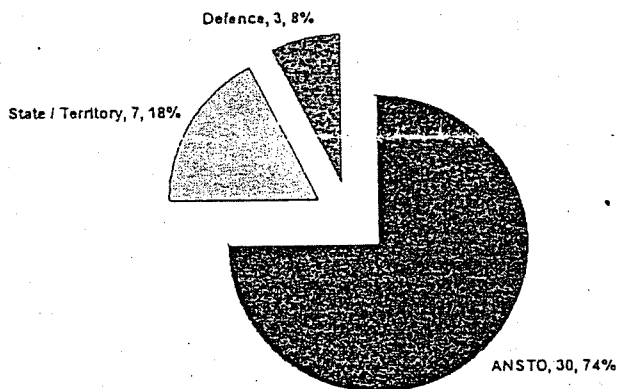


### Existing Waste\*

The majority of existing waste, by volume, is lightly contaminated soil from experimental uranium milling during the 1960's. This waste is presently stored above ground near Woomera in a stable condition. Of the remainder, the majority is existing waste from the Lucas Heights Reactor in Sydney. The removal of existing waste to 'clear the decks' for a new reactor would involve the movement of 132 truckloads by road over 1700km.

### Annual Generation\*

Routine operation of a new reactor would generate an additional 30m<sup>3</sup> of low level waste each year for the next 40 years. This would involve the transportation of 3-4 truckloads per year. This is in addition to the 1 - 4 m<sup>3</sup> of medium to high level waste generated each year. State and Territory wastes generated from industrial and medical use are presently each State's responsibility. States have recently signaled that they are capable of continuing to manage these wastes without a NRWR.

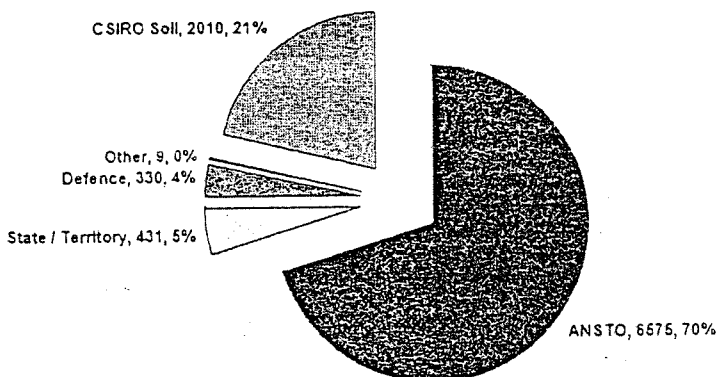


### Total Future Waste\*

Decommissioning of the existing and any new reactor will generate a large volume of radioactive waste. By volume and composition the new reactor will be the main contributor to a NRWR over the next 40 years. Ultimately this will include the disposal of the reactor itself in the NRWR.

### Total Waste (Existing & Future)\*

The majority of all planned wastes will come from the Lucas Heights Nuclear Facility. If the existing reactor plan is removed from the equation, there is no clear reason for a centralised NRWR plan. Other existing and future wastes can be far more responsibly managed by alternative methods.



### Summary

If the present reactor plan is removed from the equation there remains no clear need for a centralised NRWR plan.

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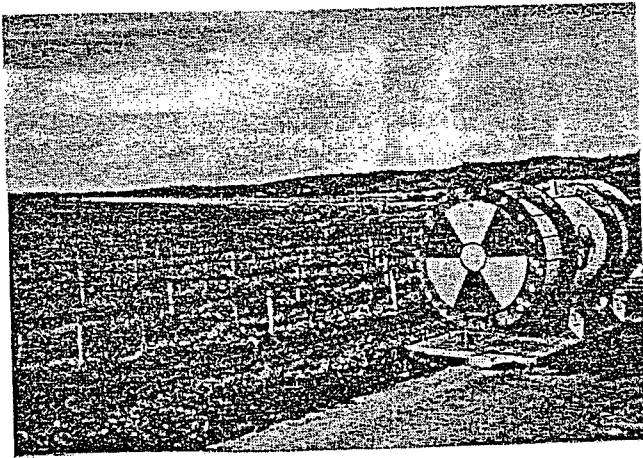
Graph Key: Source, Volume m<sup>3</sup>, % Total Volume

## How Is It Getting There?

Road transportation creates the risk of radioactive exposure to people, agricultural land and the broader environment. The main transportation routes pass through significant population centres and agricultural regions.

Whether through the World Heritage-listed Blue Mountains and across the Barrier Highway or along the Murray Riverland 'Australia's food bowl', transportation of radioactive waste presents an unnecessary danger.

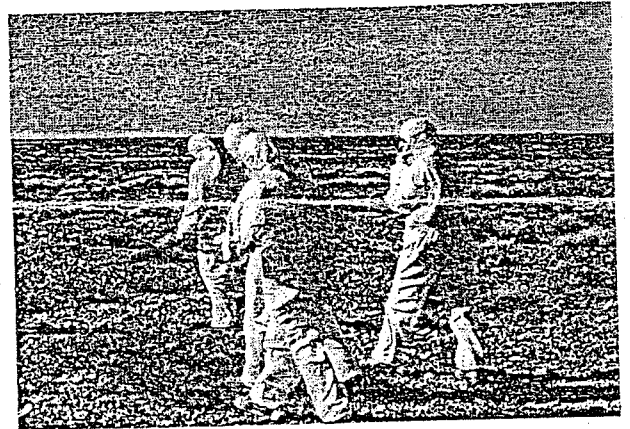
Radioactive transport accidents would place significant demands on regional emergency services in terms of planning, resources and response. The Sydney reactor – the main source of waste – is over 1700km from the proposed disposal site in South Australia. Distance compounds the risk of transport accidents.



## Clean And Green?

Radioactive transportation and disposal will impact on Australia's clean green image, affecting agriculture, food, wine and tourism industries. In 2000 South Australian wine exports reached over \$1 billion while tourism contributes \$3.1 billion annually to the state.

'Radioactive blight' is a term which refers to economic impacts stemming from negative public perceptions of these regions. Transportation routes are through some of Australia's most productive agricultural regions. Australia enjoys an enviable position and perception in the global marketplace – if lost this cannot be easily or cheaply regained.



### Existing Waste\*

| Source  | Volume              | No. Trucks | Origin  |
|---------|---------------------|------------|---------|
| ANSTO   | 1320 m <sup>3</sup> | 132        | Sydney  |
| States  | 151 m <sup>3</sup>  | 15         | Various |
| Defence | 210 m <sup>3</sup>  | 21         | Various |
| CSIRO   | 9 m <sup>3</sup>    | 1          | Various |

### Future Waste\*

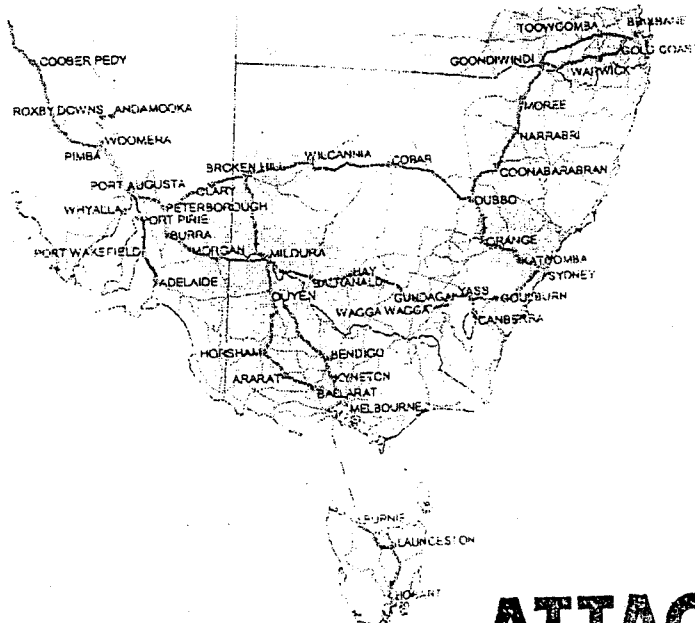
| Source       | Volume              | No. Trucks    | Origin  |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|
| ANSTO        |                     |               |         |
| Operation    | 30 m <sup>3</sup>   | 3-4 p.a.      | Sydney  |
| Decommission | 4000 m <sup>3</sup> | 400           | Sydney  |
| States       | 7 m <sup>3</sup>    | 1-2 / 4 yrs   | Various |
| Defence      | 3 m <sup>3</sup>    | 1-2 / 5-8 yrs | Various |

## Is There Another Way?

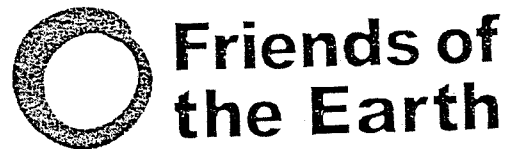
Remote centralised burial is a cumbersome and inefficient response to the clear need to manage radioactive waste. The experience of radioactive waste burial overseas has seen a legacy of neglected and contaminated sites.

International practice has shifted to the concept of above ground storage in 'Assured Isolation Facilities'. This allows for continued monitoring in a secure environment and reduces the need to transport waste over large distances. Despite the formal recommendation of the Senate Committee Report *No Time to Waste* (1996), the Federal Government has failed to adopt this approach.

Waste minimisation combined with above ground storage is a safe, responsible and viable alternative that would not impose an unnecessary burden on communities across Australia.



For further information:



**Friends of the Earth**

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**ATTACHMENT**

All figures / data taken from -  
 the National Radioactive Waste Repository Draft EIS,  
 Dept of Education, Science and Training 2002



# Murrumbidgee Shire Council

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Contact Person: Paul Goodsall

20<sup>th</sup> May 2003

Adrian Piccoli, MP  
Member for Murrumbidgee  
State Office Block  
GRIFFITH NSW 2680

Dear Adrian,

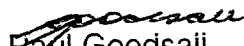
## Radioactive Waste Transport and Storage

Council is aware that the Federal Government plans to transport low levels and short lived intermediate level radioactive waste and in all probability it would be through Murrumbidgee Shire.

The Premier of NSW stated prior to the recent election that should the Federal Government ignore community concerns about the transportation of such waste a NSW Parliamentary Inquiry would be established to investigate the Federal Government plans.

You are no doubt aware of the catastrophic outcome of a nuclear waste spill in this region and accordingly, Council requests that you pressure the Premier to establish the Inquiry as a matter of urgency.

Yours faithfully,

  
Paul Goodsall  
General Manager

