EXHIBIT G

Table E-6 of DOE's 2015 EIS entitled "Risks of Transporting Radioactive Material and Waste – No Action Alternative"

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Table E–6 Risks of Transporting Radioactive Material and Waste – No Action Alternative [a]

Route	Transport Mode	Number of Shipments	One-way Kilometers Traveled (million)	Incident-Free				Accident	
				Crew		Population			
				Dose (person-rem)	Risk [b]	Dose (person-rem)	Risk [b]	Radiological Risk [b]	Nonradiological Risk [b]
PDCF at F-Area at SRS [c]									
All STA routes	STA	1,100	2.3	52	0.03	62	0.04	1×10^{-6}	0.06
SRS to WIPP	Truck	1,400	3.4	130	0.08	63	0.04	1×10^{-6}	0.2
SRS to NNSS - LLW	Truck	440	1.7	34	0.02	14	0.008	1×10^{-7}	0.08
PF-4 at LANL (2 metric tons [2.2 tons] processing)									
All STA routes	STA	26	0.060	0.58	0.0003	1.3	0.0008	1×10^{-6}	0.002
LANL to WIPP	Truck	15	0.0090	0.34	0.0002	0.19	0.0001	5×10^{-10}	0.0003
LANL to NNSS – LLW	Truck	16	0.020	0.40	0.0002	0.17	0.0001	4×10^{-10}	0.0004
Other Transports									
Portsmouth to AREVA (48G containers)	Truck	140	0.52	1.2	0.0007	2.7	0.002	1×10^{-5}	0.03
Portsmouth to AREVA (30B containers)	Truck	160	0.59	6.4	0.004	9.5	0.006	1×10^{-5}	0.03
AREVA to SRS (DUO_2)	Truck	34	0.15	3.5	0.002	2.1	0.001	2×10^{-5}	0.008
AREVA to SRS (DUNH)	Truck	4	0.017	0.41	0.0002	0.24	0.0001	1×10^{-5}	0.0009
SRS to Generic Reactor [d]	Truck	3,400	15	150	0.09	280	0.2	2×10^{-6}	0.3
Totals									
With fresh MOX Fuel Shipments to a generic reactor [d]	–	6,700	24	380	0.2	430	0.3	0.00007	0.7
Without fresh MOX Fuel Shipments	–	3,300	8.8	230	0.1	150	0.09	0.00007	0.4

AREVA = AREVA fuel fabrication facility; DUNH = depleted uranyl nitrate, hexahydrate; DUO_2 = depleted uranium oxide; LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory; LLW = low-level radioactive waste; MOX = mixed oxide; NNSS = Nevada National Security Site; PDCF = Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility; PF-4 = Plutonium Facility; SRS = Savannah River Site; STA = secure transportation asset; WIPP = Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.

[a] For waste shipments, the totals include construction and operations activities.

[b] Risk is expressed in terms of LCFs, except for the nonradiological risk, where it refers to the number of traffic accident fatalities. Radiological risk is calculated for one-way travel while nonradiological risk is calculated for two-way travel. Accident dose-risk can be calculated by dividing the risk values by 0.0006 (DOE 2003b). The values are rounded to one non-zero digit.

[c] Includes impacts from MFFF operations.

[d] For purposes of analysis, it was assumed that the generic commercial nuclear power reactor would be located at the Hanford Reservation, Washington, to maximize the distance traveled in order to envelop impacts related to shipping to other possible commercial nuclear power reactor sites. Only shipments of BWR fuel are analyzed because there would be a greater number of shipments to a BWR reactor than a PWR reactor, thus providing a conservative analysis of the distance traveled per alternative that would cover a smaller number of PWR shipments to a generic commercial nuclear power reactor for the same amount of unirradiated MOX fuel, should shipments be made to a PWR.

Note: To convert kilometers to miles, multiply by 0.62137.