

**Compilation of FAQs Lynas Media Clarification (Feb 3<sup>rd</sup> – Apr 15<sup>th</sup>)**

<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>QUESTIONS</b>	<b>ANSWERS</b>
<p align="center"><b>Temporary Operating License (TOL)</b></p>	<p>When exactly will the plant be fired up? Under TOL?</p>	<p>The license will be issued when all requirements have been met among others are the financial guarantee, third party assessor, monitoring system, etc.</p>
	<p>Is there a deadline for the first installment to be paid?</p>	<p>It is not the AELB that is faced with commercial interest and therefore AELB has left it to the licensee to decide when they would like to submit. AELB is not in the business of meeting Lynas's deadlines.</p>
	<p>When will AELB be appointing an independent assessor?</p>	<p>AELB has begun the process of looking for the third party independent assessor that is recognized by other regulatory authorities. They must have experience in such chemical plants and the production of naturally occurring radionuclides and the residues. The selection of the third party assessor will follow the financial procedures for the acquisition of professional services.</p>

	<p>AELB is saying that even with this temporary license, Lynas cannot start operation unless they fulfill part of the condition right? What sort of condition they must meet before they can actually start bringing their ore and other stuff?</p>	<p>Even with the issuance of the license, Lynas will not be able to operate until they have met some of the conditions. There are fees to be paid for the evaluation process. Once they have paid their fee, AELB can then issue the license but AELB still have other mechanisms on importation of the ore that requires a permit. Therefore there is another system where Lynas has to tell AELB when exactly the ore will be imported and AELB will issue the permit. Once that's all in place then perhaps AELB will see the TOL to be issued and Lynas can start the operation.</p>
	<p>Regarding the waste disposal facilities, the plan and location will come later, as long as they pay everything?</p>	<p>Within these 10 months Lynas will have to submit the detailed plans. AELB will suspend all the operations and Lynas will not be able to import or operate the plant if that's not complied with. Furthermore, AELB can even revoke the license. If there are residues, Lynas is responsible for that and AELB will ask them to return these to where they originate from.</p>
	<p>So if within these 10 months, they have started production and there are wastes, the waste management plan is actually not fully spelled up yet right? So how do AELB deal with the waste production within this period?</p>	<p>The principles of the waste management, the permanent disposal facility, and all other related matters have been put into the Lynas documents. What is more important is Lynas has to show evidence that they have located and profiled the site and those principles will have to be engineered to suit that location.</p>
	<p>Has Lynas identified the site?</p>	<p>No, they have not indicated so from the documents because it's too early in the process. It is understandable that Lynas has not identified it but certainly the Board has</p>

		given Lynas 10 months to do so.
	<p>May I know what is the reason of the Board approved the TOL?</p>	<p>The Board is an independent body that looks at the national requirements from both the technical and legal aspects as to whether Lynas had complied with or otherwise. In addition, the Board has to look at the international standards and will recall also that the government of Malaysia through AELB had adopted the recommendations of the international panel of experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency. Lynas would have to meet all these requirements, which is the basis for the approval, with the conditions taken into account among others, including public views, comments and feedbacks, and etc.</p>
	<p>But aren't the majority of the public against this, yet AELB still approved. It's like their voice had been dismissed.</p>	<p>The Board is responsible to look from legal and technical point of view. The public review or the public display of the documents cannot be seen as a survey. It is actually an invitation for the public to view the documents and to submit their feedback.</p>
	<p>Does this mean that the public comment has not been taken into account when AELB considered giving out the temporary license?</p>	<p>In some of the comments, AELB has actually identified very important technical and legal aspects and they have already been taken into account. If the comment has been made without substantiated facts, it was still looked at but if it is accompanied by technical and legal comments, it would certainly have been looked at very carefully.</p>

	<p>Lynas has said that they want to operate in the second quarter of this year. AELB said that by the end of this month AELB will probably appoint the third party assessor already, pending they will submit the fees and the installment, do AELB think the second quarter is within the time range for them to operate?</p>	<p>AELB does not work according to Lynas's schedule.</p>
	<p>The TOL, is it for two years?</p>	<p>The first issuance of the license is normally given two years but in the case of Lynas, it is conditional. If within 10 months Lynas does not submit the detailed plan of their waste disposal facilities, the two-year period is irrelevant. The two years period is important since it's the period of the license but certainly it is the condition that is even more important since it will determine how long the license is valid for. If the conditions are met, it will be for two years. The law provides for the Board to issue a maximum period of three years but for first issuance, because AELB needs to verify many things in particular especially in TOL, the two years period is good but it is conditional, i.e. upon the conditions.</p>

	<p>In the worst case scenario of a radioactive leak, is the Board ready for such scenario and do AELB has plans on how to manage the waste that sink down to the soil, to the ground and stuff like that. How do AELB combat this? Is the condition that wants Lynas to stop operation asked for EIA details and in AELB view, do AELB think it's necessary to determine the safety of the plant?</p>	<p>Lynas is not Malaysia's first mineral processing facility that AELB has licensed. Malaysia was the world's no.1 producer of tin. Along with tin, there's always Thorium and Uranium and therefore this is not Malaysia's first facility. AELB has experience to handle this, to overcome this and AELB is prepared. There are more than 10 facilities that are very similar to Lynas. Some of them are producing higher residues, higher concentration of Uranium and Thorium. AELB has been able to regulate and control these factories, so it is based on AELB experience and the experience of the industry abroad.</p>
	<p>What are the conditions that Lynas has to meet?</p>	<p>The Temporary Operating License (TOL) will be issued only after Lynas has met these conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Pay the license fee</li> <li>2) Agree to pay a financial security of USD50m, at a rate of USD10m per year for 5 years</li> <li>3) Provide a Letter of Undertaking that it will remove and relocate all residues generated to its place of origin</li> <li>4) Abide by the decision that AELB has the right to appoint an independent third party assessor at cost to Lynas</li> </ol>
	<p>Has Lynas fulfilled the conditions?</p>	<p>Lynas has not fully met the above conditions and therefore the TOL has NOT been issued.</p>

	<p>Despite AELB's explanation and assurance regarding the safety of Lynas, the approval of the TOL still received a lot of opposition from the public.</p>	<p>There was a lot of opposition although the majority of the comments were one-liners that said 'We don't want Lynas'. The only positive comment came from one person who said he was satisfied with the way the documents were written but he underlined that regulatory monitoring is very important.</p> <p>These are very important comments. It shows that there is a need for Lynas and others to provide more information. And indeed, more information will be given so that AELB can make an informed decision rather than a misinformed one.</p>
	<p>What is the difference between TOL and Pre-Operation License?</p>	<p>They are the same. However, a Pre-Operating and an Operating License are two different things.</p>
	<p>Will we only find that out after the operation?</p>	<p>This is the reason why AELB has the TOL- to assess if their claim is correct.</p>
	<p>The TOL is only to observe whether they can fulfill their claim?</p>	<p>No, it is not only to observe. It is to verify and to determine the next stage of licensing which are they will have to apply for the Operating License.</p>
	<p>In the TOL, they will have the chance to make correction right?</p>	<p>Yes, if it necessary for them to make some correction or modification.</p>

	Before this you said, if they make any mistake in TOL, you will close it down.	There are various stages, depending on the severity of the non-compliances.
<b>GENERAL</b>	What is Act 304?	It's the Atomic Energy Licensing Act.
	How much is the total investment from Lynas?	AELB does not have the exact figure but we have been told that Lynas has already burst their budget because of the delay. When Lynas first announced the project, they were thinking of starting their production in the third or fourth quarter of 2011. It has now been extended since they cannot start operation until they comply with the TOL conditions. When they applied for the manufacturing license, they claimed that they will be investing about RM 2b for both phases 1 and 2. At the time of application, their initial investment was about RM 1.74b.
	Lynas have to apply for permit to import their ore but you already gave license to export. Isn't it contradicted?	No, permit and license are two different things. You need to apply for permit for every shipment. So, you need license for importation, permit for every shipment and license for transportation.

	<p>AELB said Lynas is already 90% complete. Does AELB have any updates on the construction that was claimed by the activists to have something that was not properly installed?</p>	<p>AELB has requested Lynas to show evidence that the engineering has been approved by a certified engineer and they do have the certification. Therefore if anything should happen, the relevant authority will take it up with the certified engineer concerned.</p>
	<p>What about the financial security?</p>	<p>There is a financial security with the total amount of USD50 million. During the TOL, any residues produced will be returned to the source if necessary, and Lynas will have to show a letter of undertaking from the main parent company that they are willing to take it back. So</p>

<p><b>IAEA</b></p>	<p>The Anti-Lynas activists claimed that the 11 IAEA Recommendations have not been fulfilled.</p>	<p>Out of the 11 recommendations, only Recommendation 10 is related to Lynas, the rest are related to mainly AELB. In Recommendation 10, Lynas will have to engage the public, to be more transparent. AELB has already fulfilled this. AELB has requested further documents from Lynas which, under normal circumstances, would come at the later stage. However, in line with the IAEA recommendation, Lynas is now required to submit the waste management plan earlier. The pre-operation stage and also the safety case of the waste management are very important and Lynas has done that. At this stage, AELB also recognizes that we need to be able to verify the correctness of the claims made by Lynas.</p> <p>Lynas has suggested two scenarios, the best case scenario and the worst case scenario. Lynas's contention is that the best case scenario applies to them where they are able to commercialize, reutilize and reuse the residue. According to Lynas, there will be no waste produced. But AELB wants Lynas to also present the worst case scenario where everything fails and the residue could not be commercialized, reutilized or reused. This is why AELB requires Lynas to have a Permanent Disposal Site (PDF).</p> <p>The Board is very clear about what they intend to do at this stage. The next stage is the Pre-Operation where Lynas will have to prove their contention is correct and that they are able to commercialize, reutilize and reuse the residue. This is why the pre-operating stage is very important. AELB will be able to determine whether Lynas's contention is right or whether it's the worst case scenario.</p>
--------------------	---	--

	<p>Back to the 11 Recommendations by IAEA, is it just related to TOL?</p>	<p>The 11 Recommendations are related to the whole process and AELB has organized them stage by stage. First is Siting and Construction, then we have Pre- Operation License which is then followed by Operation License, then when Lynas has finished its operations, in perhaps, about 20 years from now, and they would like to Dismantle and Decommission, they will have to apply for another license. After that, if they want to build a repository if necessary, they will have to go through this whole process again. So the 11 Recommendations are for the whole process, from cradle to grave.</p>
	<p>So that means before AELB issued the TOL; Lynas, AELB and government already fulfilled the requirements by IAEA panel?</p>	<p>We have fulfilled what is necessary for this stage. There are some stages that become more detailed as you progress. The waste management plan as recommended by IAEA is a living document. Once AELB has gone through the Pre- Operation stage, it will become more</p>
<p><b>JKPA</b></p>	<p>The Cabinet has asked Lynas to send back their residue to Australia. Is this going to affect the decision that has been made by AELB?</p>	<p>No, it is not. One of our conditions is that Lynas has to give the Letter of Undertaking stating that if it is necessary, they will accept the residue during TOL. The Letter of Undertaking has to be submitted before the license issuance regardless whether they need a PDF or they are very successful in their research to reutilize the residue.</p>
	<p>There is a percentage of people who refuse Lynas, is this correct?</p>	<p>About 2% - 3% rejected Lynas without any reason. JKPA asked AELB to review comments especially with regard the understanding about Lynas project.</p>

	<p>The media has received statements from local committees and NGOs concerning about safety and health of the people. How does AELB react towards the statement?</p>	<p>AELB took it very seriously. We will look at the standards that they use when they are saying something is dangerous and we will compare it with our standards and IAEA requirements. AELB had informed the SLSM about this but they have not mentioned what their standards are.</p>
	<p>Will AELB do one more public review involving local residents?</p>	<p>On the first week of the public review 119 people showed up, the second week 155 people showed up, fewer people showed up in the third week. We received 1,123 comments but only 334 people actually read the documents. Do you think we need another one? The government is constantly listening and if the government requires AELB to do it, we will.</p>
	<p>You always say that the people make unsubstantial comments, so what kind of standards are you hoping from the people?</p>	<p>AELB does not regard any complaint as insignificant but the media should be more responsible in bringing bring to the authorities the more substantive problems that need our attention. We are here for the people to ensure that safety is always first.</p>
	<p>When did JKPA present their findings to AELB?</p>	<p>On the third week of January, before the approval of the TOL. JKPA had 7 days of discussions with AELB and Prof Aishah Bidin then presented the findings to the Board.</p>

	<p>Did AELB consider arranging a visit to China?</p>	<p>We are always comparing but some of the plants in China were built 10 years ago so the technology is not the same. Also, China has different standards from us, we refer to the IAEA but China did not refer to IAEA for standards. But it is worth to visit. To ensure safety, we will learn from bad practices and adopt good practices. Other than China, US has rare earth plants too.</p>
	<p>What is the latest status of Lynas?</p>	<p>They have already been informed about the Board's decision and we hope that they are looking at it very seriously in meeting the requirements.</p>
	<p>Is there a possibility that Lynas can't operate if they can't fulfill the conditions?</p>	<p>Of course, anything is possible. The conditions from the Board are very strict; Lynas must convince their parent organization to accept the return of the residue. Also, Lynas must have the financial capacity to pay USD50m. If they meet all the requirements, in particular the safety requirements, then we will issue the license.</p>
	<p>The 5 conditions from the Board, how many have been met so far? Is there a time period given for them to fulfill it?</p>	<p>There is no cut-off point. If they are in a hurry, they should be in full compliance soon. We also take note that there is an appeal going on at the court, and we are fully aware of the consequences of this.</p>

	<p>If it is so safe, why not build it in Australia?</p>	<p>It has been an economic decision and the return of investment.</p>
	<p>What is your comment regarding Australia not wanting to receive the waste?</p>	<p>Western Australia Minister said that they will not receive radioactive waste from a third country; they never said anything about Lynas's residue. In their document Lynas stated that they are able to bring down the concentration of radioactivity.</p>
	<p>What is the worst case scenario?</p>	<p>It is a plant that works on atmosphere pressure but there are two pressurize boilers. The worst case scenario is that the boiler will explode and the steam comes out. A much worse scenario would be if the pipe that is supplying the acid leaks. The least worry should be the radioactivity release because it is natural radioactivity and if there is leakage, it will stay local because Thorium is insoluble and radioactivity can be detected easily.</p>
	<p>Are the authorities trained to handle any emergency?</p>	<p>Malaysia's first responders are very well trained. We are also part of the HAZMART and we are as prepared as our neighbors are in all kinds of emergencies.</p>

	<p>Concern about the PDF can only last for few hundred years but Thorium half-life is billion years.</p>	<p>When the half-life is millions of years, the radionuclide is almost stable. Radiation is emitted only when it decays down.</p>
	<p>Regarding the public display, 3% objected without reason and 97% agree with concern. How about those who objected with reason?</p>	<p>In the final analysis, some did not object but they raised concern about the PDF and some just stated 'no' without any reason.</p>
	<p>In the feedback form, it did not state Yes/No to the project, you just ask for suggestion/review.</p>	<p>The public display was not meant to be a survey or petition. We were looking for feedback pertaining to the documents rather than just any opinion regarding the Lynas project.</p>
	<p>How do you categorize those people that have concern but never stated they agree or not?</p>	<p>The statistics might have been misunderstood. We received 1,123 comments from 334 visitors, some people made multiple responses and not all of them read the documents.</p>
	<p>What do you mean by the statistics might have been misunderstood?</p>	<p>It's better if we call back Prof Abu Hassan from JKPA to clarify this. JKPA has already reviewed the responses and given recommendations to the Board and that was the basis of the Board's decision. Let's not focus on the statistics because it's not even a big sampling, 334 people out of the population of Kuantan, is insignificant and very few people actually read the documents.</p>

	PM said if there is scientific evidence showing Lynas is harmful, government will not let it operate. How about the issue on internal emitters?	AELB has already looked into this matter in the RIA and it is going to be very low risk. There is no conclusive evidence that very low level radiation can cause cancer. This is Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material and we are living with radiation. We apply the standards and best practices set by IAEA and they refer to the figures and limits from ICRP and they also adopt the data from UNSCEAR.
<b>LYNAS</b>	In terms of leukemia, how are you dealing with it?	For Lynas, we have asked them to do a prevalence of radiation related cancer. This is because should there, in future, be an increase in incidence, then Lynas can be made liable.
	Did ARE provide this kind of data?	No, in fact in anywhere else in the world, Lynas is the first to provide this data. If someone wants to build a plant in the UK, they don't need to provide this kind of data, they
	Have the Lynas submitted the Letter of Undertaking?	They have submitted some letters and it is under review now to see whether they meet the requirements.
	The Basel Convention does not allow hazardous material to be exported.	By Malaysian standards, the residue is radioactive and under regulation but it is not hazardous. By international standards, none of this is hazardous or dangerous.

	<p>About the pending of the issuance, is it because Lynas has not fulfilled the conditions?</p>	<p>No, it is because we take our time to look at the safety aspect to ensure the safety of the people.</p>
	<p>The time frame to issuance of the license?</p>	<p>We have a client charter that requires us to issue within seven months from the submission of letter of intent but it has actually has gone beyond seven months because we have had to scrutinize and look at everything in detail.</p>
	<p>When do you think it will be issued?</p>	<p>The plant is only 95% complete; so even if we issue it today they won't be able to operate. There is also a request for a judicial review and an appeal has been submitted</p>
	<p>The Letter of Undertaking, is it specific about the residue?</p>	<p>It is regarding the financial security and the acceptance of the residue if necessary. We need to make sure whether it can be used in a court of law or not.</p>
	<p>About the Letter of Undertaking, did they mention where they want to recycle the residue?</p>	<p>No, we just require that it is safe and it must be below our clearance level. They will be doing it in the plant. One of our requirements is that they need to convert it into safe material.</p>
	<p>What is the safe material?</p>	<p>The basic material is aggregates that will form basic units to make roads, etc. Then it will be mixed up with concrete.</p>

	Is the level of radiation in Lynas plant higher?	Just because AELB requires Lynas to be licensed, it does not mean that the radiation level would be hazardous or that they will produce radioactive wastes. AELB licenses it so that we can ensure the safety of the workers, people and environment. There will be radiation from Lynas but we will make sure that the level will be as low as reasonably achievable and within safe limits.
	When will the TOL be given to Lynas?	There is an appeal to the MOSTI Minister by Tan Boon Teet and 5 others and there is also a request for a judicial review scheduled to be heard on 20 <sup>th</sup> March.
	The plant in Lynas is 100% complete now?	According to reports, it is 95% complete.
	Any update regarding the TOL?	We have received a form of Undertaking Letter from Lynas but it is still under review as to whether it is sufficient or acceptable.
	Has AELB appointed the third party assessor?	It is still under process, we have to make sure that the third party assessor is qualified and able to do the job.
	Has Lynas submitted the EIA report?	That is under the DoE's jurisdiction and it has been submitted earlier.
	How long the document will be under reviewed?	As long as our legal advisers need, there is no deadline.

	Is it true that Lynas are not able to bring the ore now?	Yes, we have not issued the license yet. Therefore, they cannot import any ore.
	What if once they start operating, they import ore from somewhere else?	They have to get permission from AELB.
	In the future, if they want to process other type of material, are they supposed to submit the EIA	Yes, they have to re-submit everything and request for a new license.
	Details on the appeal to the MOSTI Minister?	It will be on the 17 <sup>th</sup> of April however the venue has not been set yet.
	From your affidavit, you said AELB had already granted 3 licenses to Lynas but we only know about one.	Class A is for TOL and the other two licenses are Class E (Import) and Class G (Waste). However, without the TOL, the other two licenses are useless.
	Why the public are not informed about the other 2 licenses?	Nobody asked. The two licenses are awarded subsequent to the main license; Lynas did not apply for the other two licenses.
<b>REGULATION</b>	The new regulation (Waste) seems to be less strict than the previous regulation.	No, it is actually stricter. AELB is controlling anything above 1 Bq/g
	Are people prohibited from going into the plant?	Not prohibited, however entrance is controlled as for any such industry.
	Is it correct that the buffer zone in Australia is 70 km?	There is no such law. There is a plan to build a plant similar to Lynas in Whyalla, the third most populated area

	Is it true that according to the law, AELB has to give Tan Boon Teet a written explanation?	I cannot comment on anything regarding the legal process. If you wish, you can check our act which is Act 304, Atomic Energy Licensing Act.
<b>PUBLIC</b>	People in Gebeng will not have a choice as to whether they want to receive the additional radiation in their daily life.	In controlling radiation, there are three principles which are Shielding, Time and Distance. So AELB will make sure that people are living at a safe distance from the plant, public will not be allowed to spend time in the plant area to reduce the radiation exposure and the area will be properly shielded.
	How far is the distance?	About 2 km, same as with the oil and gas industry.
	Chinese claimed that business will be affected in Gebeng.	I can't comment on that. However, if they use nuclear activity, irradiating apparatus and radiation gauges, it will be under Act 304.

<b>RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING</b>	<p>When did the radiological monitoring start?</p>	<p>For Lynas, the radiological monitoring started in late 2008 i.e. since Lynas gave AELB the letter of intent to build its facilities. AELB has continued to monitor since then. Lynas has to collect the background data and AELB will verify it. Even before Lynas, AELB was already monitoring Kuantan. AELB also has a few other monitoring stations including in Sri Aman, Sarawak and will be adding more such stations around the country.</p>
	<p>Apart from Lynas, there are other stations nationwide?</p>	<p>Yes, even before the monitoring systems were built, we're doing in situ measurement. In situ means direct measurements at that location.</p>
	<p>How many stations are there?</p>	<p>Seven stations are continuously monitoring but AELB also has other stations for in-situ measurement.</p>
	<p>Is there a station at the Lynas area?</p>	<p>There is one permanent station for continuous monitoring in Lynas and another one in Kuantan. AELB also has officers stationed in Lynas to measure several locations at different times on a daily basis in order to determine whether there is seasonal shift. We have found that the radiation is higher during high tide and lower during low tide. This is due to the mass of the water that contributes to the daily radiation levels. Therefore, there is a seasonal variation.</p>

	<p>Has anyone outside AELB verified the findings?</p>	<p>AELB uses the services of a certified agency to calibrate the equipment. The equipment is calibrated against international standards which are traceable to the primary standards of the US, Japan and the IAEA. Since the instruments are regularly calibrated, the readings are taken to be accurate. There are also other companies that are monitoring their premises as well. AELB will do a comparison against the data that is available.</p>
	<p>The YB Minister stated that the government has suggested that Lynas sends back their waste to Australia. Do you think this is possible?</p>	<p>It was not YB Menteri that had put in the condition; it was the Atomic Energy Licensing Board. Yes, Lynas will need to provide the Letter of Undertaking that they will accept the return of the residue to its place of origin, if necessary.</p>

	<p>Why are you only now talking about the radiological monitoring when the Lynas issue has been going on for so long?</p>	<p>AELB has been diligently working unnoticed for many years, nobody had bothered to ask. AELB has been doing this as a routine for 20 years to ensure that the environment and workers are safe and secure. AELB is monitoring the environment to establish the normal background reading so that should there be an allegation that there is high radiation in certain areas, it would be easy to ascertain whether it has inherently been high or it is as a result of certain activities in those areas. There are Uranium and Thorium in tin and iron so the background radiation level would naturally be higher in areas which have an abundance of those minerals. Many buildings in Perak and Selangor were built using sand from Uranium and Thorium-rich areas. AELB is looking at this very carefully. In collaboration with universities, AELB is monitoring some of the amang and tin tailing industries to see whether the workers and the activities have to be regulated.</p>
	<p>Were there any monitoring programs during ARE?</p>	<p>The Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 and the Board were non-existent during ARE. There was only the Radioactive Substance Act 1968 which looks at the use of radioactive substance for medical purposes only. The IAEA had not set standards for mining activities that may produce or enhance Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM). There are differences between the ARE time and now. One of the reasons ARE closed down was because they were moving to China since it was cheaper to produce rare earth material in China.</p>

	<p>There is report that claims there are leakages in Lynas. Will AELB suspend the TOL while investigating this?</p>	<p>Firstly, there is no radioisotope in the plant and no license has been issued. However, AELB will be investigating this allegation.</p>
	<p>Perhimpunan Hijau shows that all of AELB's efforts in engaging the public have failed.</p>	<p>AELB has done its best. Perhaps the newspapers have also failed to deliver information. One reporter who visited the old ARE plant wrote that she was surprised that there are no "No Trespassers" sign posted there. There have been allegations that AELB has not resolved the ARE issue when in fact, AELB has resolved it and has formally declared the site free of contamination. It has been returned to the state government. The final repository is in a remote area, away from population. AELB has tried to assure the public that things are under control. In the case of Lynas, AELB will continuously monitor the waste water and to make sure that it leaves the plant as water that is acceptable according to international standards, and not as contaminated water or industrial waste water.</p>
	<p>What are included in the sampling?</p>	<p>AELB will sample water, soil and air, and measure background radiation. Once Lynas becomes operational, monitoring will be further intensified. The frequency of sampling will also be increased.</p>

	<p>What is background radiation?</p>	<p>It's the natural radiation that is received by everybody continuously, even from sitting beside another person. For example, the background radiation level in Perak is 0.2 <math>\mu\text{Sv/hr}</math> but here in the AELB office building, it is 0.3 <math>\mu\text{Sv/hr}</math>. It is higher because of the nearby granite hills. So the radiation that we receive is from the rock, the soil and also from cosmic rays. This is background radiation and it is natural.</p>
	<p>The people in Kuantan have taken this matter to court, how will AELB respond to this?</p>	<p>AELB will respect any court that issues a summons against us. AELB also takes public interest into consideration. It is about ensuring people's safety and the standards that must be adhered to. If the claims are supported with facts and substance, AELB will take them very seriously.</p>
	<p>Is the radiological monitoring at the reference point done on a daily basis?</p>	<p>The radiological monitoring is conducted on a daily basis. AELB has at least four people on site that are monitoring the background reading on a daily basis for the last 18 months. The areas in Kuantan and Gebeng are slightly above the average for Malaysia but lower than here in Dengkil. We are constantly being exposed to natural radiation and in some professions, from occupational radiation.</p>
	<p>Despite all of AELB efforts to explain, the protest will still go on and it doesn't look like the momentum is waning. Does AELB think this has become purely a political issue rather than about safety?</p>	<p>AELB is independent of politics. In order to ensure safety of the people, AELB's decisions are based on technical and scientific facts. The safety standards will remain as the guiding principles irrespective of political changes and the AELB will still be ensuring and monitoring safety of the public and workers.</p>

<p>Has AELB fulfilled all the standards and safety measurements?</p>	<p>Yes and AELB intends to do more. Safety standards are reviewed from time to time. For instance, the dose limit for a radiation worker was 50 mSv/yr but because it can be lowered, it has gone down to 20 mSv/yr. The standards are improving with new instrumentation, better control of processes and the source, and more advanced technology.</p>
<p>When Lynas is operating, they will increase the background level.</p>	<p>No, AELB will monitor and we will know if the background radiation is raised due to Lynas activities, which means they are not in compliance with the standards.</p>
<p>Do we have the background reading before they start operating?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>The average background for Malaysia is about 0.04 mSv/y if I'm not mistaken.</p>	<p>Yes, but the reading may be different for each location. Some areas do have higher background readings than the average. There are some locations in Perak that have higher radiation levels due to the Tin mining that was there 200 years ago.</p>
<p>0.51 mSv/y is it safe?</p>	<p>It is natural and we cannot do anything about it. In Kerala the background is 20 mSv/y, Ramsar 50 mSv/y this is natural and people are living there.</p>
<p>Will any leakage harm the people and environment?</p>	<p>If there is any leakage, AELB will be the first to be there to ensure the safety of the people.</p>

	What is the limit for residence near Lynas?	1 mSv/y. We are measuring the internal and external radiation. We measure the background level for 12 months before they start operating and we will compare it when Lynas starts operating.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT</b>	There are still calls for a DEIA; do you think this is still necessary?	AELB works very closely with the DoE. After the DoE and local government have approved it, it will come to AELB for consideration.
	Some Anti-Lynas groups, especially YB Fuziah, said that the DEIA report is still needed because there are still flaws in the PEIA.	The report has been approved by the DoE. The DEIA is not necessary because everything in the report has been approved. The impacts (but not radiological) have been looked at in the report. The DoE has also displayed the report from 30 <sup>th</sup> May to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2011.
	Does the PEIA also detail in all hazards, is everything covered in the PEIA?	Although the PEIA is not for public display, we have done that last year. The contents of that report had been made public.
	Lynas had claimed that radioactivity produced from its Thorium is 50 times lower than ARE. AELB will appoint an independent assessor to verify this or is it just based on Lynas report?	In our system, licensee needs to declare first, and then AELB will verify it. In other words, all of Lynas's claims will be verified by AELB.
	Since the ore is currently in Australia, did AELB send somebody there to do some test?	Lynas has sent it for assessment and AELB has seen the certified assessment. When the ore comes in, AELB will sample and will again verify and this will be done for every shipment. The composition of the raw material will determine the radioactive concentration of the residue. So AELB will always verify the correctness of every declaration.

<p>Some say that the radioactivity is not equally distributed. Some parts can be higher and some can be lower. So how can AELB explain this?</p>	<p>There are standard sampling methods so you can get samples that represent the normal population.</p>
<p>Will this be done by consultants appointed by AELB?</p>	<p>It will be done by AELB but for Lynas, there will also be an independent third party assessor. Hence, there will be several people analyzing.</p>
<p>There is a lot of concern about the plant: it is not solidly built, about leakages. Will the third party assessor be inspecting this to make sure it is safe before starting operation?</p>	<p>One of the criteria for selection of consultant is that, they have credibility, they are recognized by other regulatory authorities, and that they are experienced in the chemical industry in particular the one related to Lynas. AELB will be looking into this sort of third party assessor.</p>
<p>AELB had engaged villagers but not those who are very concerned. The Stop Lynas Coalition, Save Malaysia Stop Lynas has not been entertained.</p>	<p>Please ask if they had sent the invitation/enquiries/request to the Secretary General of MITI. AELB cannot speak on their behalf.</p>
<p>Will AELB consider displaying the report by the consultant to the public?</p>	<p>First, the report is important to AELB as the regulator, our job is to ensure safety and of course, we will display it to the public.</p>
<p>Can AELB comment about the New York Times report about the contractor AkzoNobel and the design flaws that they have found in the plan?</p>	<p>AELB cannot speak on behalf of Lynas but, safety is our concern. AELB has had an explanation from Lynas and their explanation has already been made public. AELB has verified that the construction has been approved by a certified engineer.</p>
<p>Can AELB disclose the name of the engineer?</p>	<p>Please ask Lynas.</p>
<p>Was it Lynas that looked into the AkzoNobel incident or was it AELB? Who was the inspector that looked into this incident?</p>	<p>According to building requirements in Malaysia, all builders/engineers/architects have to be certified by their professional bodies. If the engineer has been recognized as a certified engineer, then it is acceptable.</p>

	Has Lynas sent an assessor to measure the radioactivity of the raw material?	Lynas has presented the data in the RIA.
	So AELB will accept the data from Lynas?	AELB has taken note and we will verify this.
	The submission of the undertaking letter, do they have to get a guarantee from their government because if Lynas said they'll take it but the country refuses then how do you deal with this?	It is AELB standard practice that every radioactive source must be accompanied by an undertaking letter that the source can be returned but AELB does not require this from the government. They may have other arrangements on how they dispose the spent radioactive material. This is not only for Lynas, but in general. One concern that has been raised is that if Lynas goes bust before the PDF is established, who will take care of the residue. So this letter of undertaking will ensure that those residues will be managed.
	If Lynas goes bust, can they apply for a permit to export the residue back to Australia?	From AELB's experience, there have been some companies that go bust. When the supplier has given the Letter of Undertaking, they normally honour it.
	Has AELB had a scenario when supplier has to send back the ore to the country?	Yes, this was when the supplier on the other side went bust. What is important is that all aspects of radioactive waste management are being covered.
	In the worst case scenario, if Lynas can't return the residue to Australia, is Malaysia ready to handle it?	That's why AELB has the letter of undertaking; we can avoid having to do that.

	<p>There is a lot of criticism raised that the TOL has been approved in just 3 working days after the public display.</p>	<p>The first letter of intent from Lynas was way back 15 months ago. AELB had studied the documents submitted by Lynas and we were returning the documents because they were incomplete. Then when the IAEA recommendations came, AELB imposed them onto Lynas and they had to produce new documents.</p> <p>AELB was looking at the comments from the technical and legal point of view. Although none of the comments were based on legal and technical arguments, you can see that the concerns of the people have been reflected in the additional conditions to the license. Most of the concerns are about the PDF. This is the reason why AELB has imposed two and a half conditions related to the PDF. There was also concern about the residue, and that's why AELB has imposed conditions regarding the residue. Although the approval was made 3 days after the close of public display, AELB had been analyzing the comments from Day 1.</p>
	<p>Is there a law to ensure that Lynas manages the residue?</p>	<p>The law in Malaysia is very clear. Licensees must appoint Orang Bertanggungjawab Terhadap Lesen (OBTL), i.e. the person who undertakes total responsibility for the license. AELB does not depend only on the letter of undertaking as guarantee; a financial security is also required. Although only 30% of residue is radioactive, if you look at the conditions, AELB has plans B, C, D, and E. It's a good decision by the Board, it is very strict and it would be difficult for Lynas not to comply.</p>

<p>Lynas has share in Malawi, will they be allowed to import ore from other places or just from Australia?</p>	<p>The criteria for allowing things to happen in Malaysia are safety. If you are unable to meet the national regulations, nothing is allowed to come in here. We have industries here in Malaysia, which import mineral ore from all over the world but they will have to meet the safety requirement. That is most important.</p>
<p>Lynas claims that their residues are 37 times lower than ARE. Is it based on the sample that they have tested?</p>	<p>AELB has received the data and will verify that it is not a biased sample. Therefore, AELB doesn't rely on that particular sample alone. AELB will verify all the samples that come in. AELB will be doing it per shipment.</p>
<p>Some say that the radioactivity of the residue will be more or less that of ARE once they are concentrated. What is your comment on this?</p>	<p>One of the most important criteria that the Board looks at is the radioactivity of the starting material and because it is 37 times less than the amang in Malaysia, the Board considers it to be more manageable. That is why we need the TOL, so that AELB can look at the actual residue produced to be able to confirm this. If it is higher than ARE, AELB will not allow Lynas to continue.</p>
<p>Lynas said they want to start operating in the second quarter. Does AELB think Lynas will be able to fulfill all the conditions by the second quarter?</p>	<p>What AELB will be looking at is whether Lynas can fulfill our conditions. AELB also needs to appoint the third party assessor. We will begin when it is appropriate, when both sides are ready. We are not tied to Lynas's schedule.</p>

<p>So basically, if Lynas fulfills the conditions, then AELB will appoint the third party assessor?</p>	<p>AELB will have to have in place this independent assessor, the Radon and Thoron environmental monitoring station and so on. AELB is now collecting the baseline data which is almost complete. AELB has taken it for almost two years within the site, within 1 km, 5 km, 20 km, 50 km and also along the transportation route from Kuantan Port To Lynas Plant. AELB has taken the background reading so that we detect if there are any changes in the background radiation levels.</p>
<p>Before these five conditions that AELB imposed recently, were there any conditions before?</p>	<p>During the stage of Siting and Construction License, AELB has also imposed upon Lynas to carry out the background check. Lynas has to have RPM, monitoring station. In fact, AELB can add more conditions. There are many requirements from both AELB and DoE. Lynas has to go through DoE because it is also under DoE regulatory control.</p>
<p>So there are about 70 conditions for each stage?</p>	<p>There are different conditions for different stages. In the previous stage, Lynas is not allowed to bring in raw material; in the second stage Lynas would be allowed. So the previous conditions are only applicable for the first stage, but not applicable for second stage.</p>
<p>Any comments regarding the DAP's nuclear physicist that wants to challenge AELB and Lynas?</p>	<p>AELB is very open. AELB welcomes anyone who wants to have more clarification.</p>

	<p>How close is AELB to appointing the third party assessor?</p>	<p>AELB has gone through the specifications. What AELB will do is to go through important professional bodies like the IEM (Institute of Engineers Malaysia), MMA (Malaysia Medical Association) and as well as others, for their comments on the specifications. AELB will be listening to the IEM recommendations in particular. Once that has been completed, AELB will make it public.</p>
	<p>Why doesn't AELB get an assessor from the IAEA?</p>	<p>There are 12 recommendations from the IAEA although AELB only spoke about 11. There is another paragraph stating that the government of Malaysia will in time, request IAEA to come in, so that recommendation has already been incorporated into the system.</p>
	<p>How many are they? (The members of the assessor team)</p>	<p>The members of assessor team have not been identified yet. AELB has to come up with the specifications but the decision is beyond our jurisdiction. The assessment will cover radiological, chemical, construction and engineering safety aspects. This third party assessor will have to have the complete scope of competency.</p>
	<p>Who are the team of assessors from AELB?</p>	<p>AELB's team of assessors is the Enforcement Division. In addition, AELB also has a Jawatankuasa Teknikal Khas that will also do the assessment. The Jawatankuasa comprises members from the Ministry of Health, DoE and DOSH as well as from universities. The number is between 15 to 20 people.</p>

	How can AELB make sure the appointment of the third party assessor will be not biased?	It will not involve Lynas at all. What is more important, this was one of the issues the Board looked at. Some of the comments from the public were about the 12 years tax exemption. Those comments have been taken into account in setting the conditions of the license. That is why the cost of the third party assessor will be imposed upon Lynas. AELB will not subsidize this cost and Lynas is also not involved in the appointment of the third party assessor.
	Has AELB set the maximum level of radioactivity of the raw material and the residue?	Yes, AELB has set the threshold at 1 Bq/g. Generally speaking, if it is less than that, it is not radioactive. Lynas has stated in their documents that the Thorium content is about 5.7 - 5.9 Bq/g. AELB will verify this. That is why AELB is regulating Lynas, and that is also why the license is required.
	Is there a possibility to invite Lynas to this briefing as well?	AELB can bring this to the attention of the committee that is being chaired by both the Secretary General of MITI and MOSTI.
	There will be a huge gathering in Kuantan by the Stop Lynas group. Have you considered going there to engage with the public?	AELB is constantly engaging with the public. AELB has always maintained what the regulations and the rules provide for.
	Does AELB think that the engagement has failed because even after so long the public still wants to lynch AELB?	The media sessions are intended to provide clarification, not to mislead. Sometimes it could get too technical, and that might lead to difficulties in understanding.
<b>WASTE</b>	Australia said that they will not receive the residues.	AELB does not base its decisions on news reports but on facts.
	How do AELB usually dispose of the radioactive waste since AELB has experience?	This is not radioactive waste. This is waste containing naturally occurring radionuclide material.

	Is there any example that has shown that the recycling plan does actually work?	Yes, for example we extract Lithium to make high performance battery from sand. The residue, which is the sand, is recycled to be used in the semiconductor industry. So, there is no waste.
	Does the sand contain radioactive material?	Yes, it does contain naturally occurring radioactive material just like the residues in Lynas.
	How does the radioactivity in the residue from tin mining compare with residue from Lynas?	Residue from Lynas will be 6 Bq/g and Monazite, which is the residue from Tin mining is 284 Bq/g.
	So will Malaysia government buy products from Lynas to build roads?	If they are able to produce them to meet safety standards. Don't just limit it to Malaysian government, even Australian or Singaporean government can buy it.
	Will the residue be scattered all around Malaysia?	If it is deemed to be within safe levels and no longer subject to AELB regulatory control or if it is exempted, then it is allowed.

	<p>Will the residue be buried locally?</p>	<p>No, Lynas claims that there will be no residue produced. All the residues will be recycled, reutilized, commercialized into items that can be sold for example, concrete and roads, etc. As an authority, AELB has requested Lynas for a PDF in case the above plan does not work and the PDF must be located away from populated areas.</p>
	<p>With the condition that Lynas must bring down the radioactivity level?</p>	<p>Safety is first. It should be as low as reasonably achievable. However, we cannot expect for it to go below the natural background radioactivity because that is not realistic.</p>
	<p>Is there no plan for the waste to be sent back to Australia?</p>	<p>The TOL condition states that Lynas is responsible for the residue generated during TOL period, including if necessary, to return it to its original source.</p>
	<p>Is Lynas residue radioactive waste?</p>	<p>No, it is not radioactive waste. For example, in the UK, if it is a very low level radioactive waste, the waste can be dumped in a municipal dump. According to IAEA standards, very low level radioactive waste does not need to be controlled. Waste containing NORM and radioactive waste are two different things.</p>

	What if the residue cannot be commercialized?	That is the use of the PDF. If there is no suggestion for the location of the PDF, it will be returned to its original source.
	How long can they store the residue if it cannot be commercialized?	The standard for TOL is 18 months but for Lynas, we have pre-conditioned it to be 10 months.
	There are claims that a lot of Thorium will be generated and the concentration of the residue will go up.	Concentration of thorium will not go up even though the amount of residue will.
	Did Lynas submit any scientific proof regarding the R&D work for commercializing the waste?	Yes, they have submitted very early preliminary report but we will have to verify them later when we get the actual radioactivity concentration whether this is actually doable or not.
	Are you confident that they will be able to recycle the waste?	I am never confident, that is why we as a regulatory body need to verify their claim. We will give the TOL so that we can verify the findings and also for them to make corrective
	They will make gypsum from the residue for road servicing?	They think they will be able to put gypsum in the market as supply due to the reason Malaysia is an importer of gypsum.
	They will be using acid in the dilution process?	Once you mix acid, alkali and lime, you will get salt, water and etc.

	Gypsum will be a fraction of the product? What will happen to the rest that can't be commercialized?	The other fraction will be the water leach purification. It will be made into aggregate that will provide the body just like any stone.
	Some people said the product will be used as concrete in construction or in <i>tukun</i> .	It is possible. That is why they are doing research whether anything will be leaching out.
	Are you not going to test the theory before putting the waste into commercial products?	This theory have already been tested in UK, it is not something new.
	Do you take into consideration that our whether is different from UK?	The temperature variation in UK is actually much bigger than in Malaysia.
<b>AELB</b>	How will you convince people that believe the authority in Malaysia is incompetent?	Malaysia is No. 1 in rubber glove industry and to produce surgical gloves, radiation is involved to sterilize the gloves. The exposure from the radiation is so high; you could die within 1 minute of exposure. AELB has been controlling this to ensure the safety of the workers, people and environment.
	Reports stated that AELB receive certain amount of revenue once Lynas start operating.	No, that is not true.

	You are hiding information from the public.	AELB did not hide anything in regards with Lynas. By law, all company's information is confidential but the government has decided to make it public.
	People might question the competency of AELB.	Competency is to be able to recognize what your limitations are. If you have the best equipment in the world but not able to read it, you are not competent. I admit that some of our equipment is not so good, so we don't rely on it. We just take it as a quick indicator of what is going on.
	What is AELB role in pushing Lynas to be more transparent regarding managing the waste?	In the public display, they had already made it clear on how they will manage the residue. We and the experts had reviewed the documents and satisfied with it.
	The Parliament has set up a committee for Lynas issue, is it going to affect the decision by AELB?	You will have to refer to the Chairman of the Committee himself.
	Comment on the Solar Panel Project at Penang.	AELB, through MOSTI will be making a press statement with regard this particular issue.
	There is a solar panel plant in Melaka, is it under AELB regulation or not?	Company's information is confidential but if a company wishes to use any radioactive material or if they produce any radioactive material, they have to get license from AELB.

	Have any other nuclear regulatory body in this region made contact with AELB regarding this matter?	Yes, there was informal contact. Some of the head of regulatory bodies are quite surprised with the level of concern that has been shown regarding this matter.
	What would be the reason you will stop the shipment from coming in?	If their declaration and the actual value of the shipment are different, we will stop them.
	What is the update from AELB regarding reviewing the Undertaking Letter?	The Undertaking Letter is secondary binding. The first binding in the condition of license itself.
	Have Lynas agreed with the appointment of the third party assessor?	We have informed them but they did not give any feedback yet.
	Does the court's decision on denying the judicial review have any effect on AELB's decision to issue the license?	We are holding the issuance of the license until the appeal to the MOSTI Minister has been settled.
	Any updates from Lynas regarding the fulfillment of the 5 conditions by the Board?	Some of the conditions of the license are good after 10 months of the license issuance, so they cannot fulfill that now.
	An anti-Lynas group said AELB is required by law to give them the ground of TOL approval a week before the hearing.	This is from their legal counselor, "The grounds of decision furnished by the Board pursuant to Regulation 4 of the Atomic Energy Licensing Appeal Regulations 1990 received by appellant on 2 <sup>nd</sup> of April 2012". So, they have already received it.

	How long will you give them the time to make correction?	No, it is up to them. They have to make the correction and modification to ensure the safety, until the authority is satisfied with it. If it is something that require immediate attention, we will give them a time frame to make corrective action otherwise we will shut it down.
<b>ERMS</b>	What is the status of ERMS system right now?	Only two is functioning, in Chuping and Batu Berendam. The rest is under maintenance and we are doing in-situ measurement. ERMS act as an indicator to show the trend, we don't take it as absolute value.
	How reliable is the data from ERMS?	We will check again on that data and compare it with the TLD reading. Radiation levels always fluctuate, that is why we take the average. We will take the reading for a few more months to complete a year in order to see the trend.
	Elaborate about the monitoring system.	We are monitoring if there is any big change in the background. If there is an increase above the limit that we have set, the system will signal to us and we will investigate what caused the increase.
	What if they change their process after two years?	Every change needs to be informed to AELB and we will run through the whole process again. They have to apply for 'Pindaan' in the license.

AELB will inspect every shipment of the ore?	Yes, we will inspect every shipment in the TOL stage but in the Operating License, we will inspect randomly.
AELB is not 100% convince with Lynas safety.	We are never convinced, that is why we give the TOL first, and only then they can apply for Operating License.
Lynas said they are ready to start operating in three weeks.	Until today, we have not issued the TOL.
What are you waiting for?	We've just identified the third party assessor from UK and we are asking Lynas to agree to this appointment because they will bear the cost of this appointment. The assessor has been identified by Institute of Engineers Malaysia, Malaysian Medical Associate and etc. They sat down together and appoint the assessor, not AELB.
What is the role of the assessor?	They will assess all kind of aspect of the project including radiological, environmental and etc.
The issuance of the license pending due to juridical review and the appeal?	On the last Board Meeting which was on the 22 <sup>nd</sup> of March, we agreed that there will be no license issuance until the case is solved.
Will report by PSC give effect on AELB's decision?	We're governed by the Board.

	Any new application for Operating License?	Yes, we received a lot of application. Even Coco-cola use radiation as Quality Control to make sure the level of beverages remain the same.
	ERMS is under maintenance, so how to do measure the radiation?	We use TLD but the reading is monthly. We also use in-situ measurement.
	Where is the ERMS station situated?	Just outside the ARE repository.
<b>ARE</b>	Is the Engineered Cell 2 (EC2) still not completed?	EC2 is not only for Decommissioning and Dismantling but it is also conditioning the waste that have been collected from ARE. Conditioning is done by mixing the waste with more stable matrix material such as concrete to ensure minimum leakage of radionuclides into the environment
	What is the difference between EC1 and EC2?	EC1 is where we buried the structure and components of the factory. We dug up the soil and buried them then we put 2 meters of soil over the top. So it is stable and safe. EC2 is for the waste. The whole area will be kept in a dome so it will be safe even though it is not a requirement for the waste to be stored like this.
	When the EC2 will be completed?	It should be completed by the first quarter of 2013.

Why the need for EC2, why not just the LTSF (Long Term Storage Facility)?	Because the regulatory bodies were not completely satisfied and the people wanted a safer solution.
Can the radiation level there harm people?	It is natural radioactivity but what we have done is to raise the confidence of the people.
There are not many other countries that do this procedure?	Yes, they usually just throw it in the ground. Malaysia has stricter regulations.
What is the buffer zone?	1.7 km buffer zone from the plant. People are not prohibited from here, they are just not allowed to live in the area. This plant will be regulated and monitored for the next 300 years.
What about agricultural activity in the area?	You can certainly plant trees in here, as long as you don't have a farm inside the buffer zone.
Is anyone living there?	Yes, there are illegal settlers.
Is the cost of building EC1 and EC2 borne by ARE?	Yes, it cost them less than USD 100m.
Does the Perak government play any role in this?	Yes, they are also the authority.
Is ARE still existing until now?	We will not allow them to cease operation until this is finished.

	What exactly are you monitoring?	We are measuring the radiation. We place TLD badges in the plant, take soil samples, dig wells to check the water radioactivity, do airborne monitoring to check the Radon and Thoron. We also take vegetable samples from the illegal farmers.
	What is the total land area?	15 hectares.
	ARE won the case but then they still dismantled it. Do you think the government made a mistake by allowing the plant in the first place?	At that time, there were no international standards for natural occurring radioactive material. The AELB was not in existence then. As soon as the Atomic Energy Licensing Act was established, there were additional requirements for Mitsubishi to operate in Malaysia.
	Did they close down because they have already contaminated the area?	No, we would have taken the steps to decontaminate the area. They won the case and had the right to operate if they wanted to but by then, we had come into existence and begun to enforce the law and perhaps they think it would be much easier to operate in China and so they did.
	If 2.2 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ so 20 $\text{mSv/y}$ ?	No, we cannot do direct calculation. We must include the occupancy factor and other factors while calculating.
<b>PDF</b>	Has the plan for PDF been submitted?	No, that will be submitted within the period of 10 months after the licence issuance.

	Where is the location of the PDF?	The location must first undergo an RIA, it has to be far from people, possibly an ex-mining area, there is no further use for it, and is not a tourist spot.
	Those comments that are concern about PDF. Do you see it as agree or disagree?	Neutral, they are stating their concern about the PDF and we addressed that by stating the conditions in the TOL.