

From: Pamela Blockey-O'Brien



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To: US NRC
License Renewal Application Section
Chief of Rules and Directives,
Div. of Administrative Services,
Office of Administrator, Mailstop T-6,
D-59, US NRC,
Washington, D.C. 20555

June 4th 2000

50-321/366

Re: License Renewal Application by Southern Nuclear Operating Co. and others for Nuclear Plant Hatch I and II, Georgia. Additional supplemental statement, and correction to my May 29th, 2000 supplement AGAINST the License Renewal, to be attached to and made part of the May 10th, May 29th statements and testimony and considered by NRC.

1) Correction : May 29th Supplemental Testimony, the word "ALSO" was accidentally left out between the words "paragraph" and "as" on page seven, 16 lines from the page top - I meant that NRC consider it as part of the License Renewal testimonies and ALSO as a 2.206. Further, the word "not" on page 5, ten lines up from the bottom, second word from the right, should be left out and the word next to it, "is", changed to "it's" - so that it reads "does not appear that it's going to be considered"...etc."

2) Additional supplemental statement : Another reason site meteorology should be assessed as outlined in my May 10th testimony on page 2, if not better, and one years worth is as good as useless, is, for example, that in 1999 Savannah recieved 11 inches of rain in 12 hours in that area and went underwater and the system could easily have moved across the Hatch area under other circumstances, and it must be borne in mind that a region is considered to have a 100 year flood when 10 inches of rain falls in 24 hours - it does not mean it is a flood that only happens every 100 years. In 1984 tornadoes and high winds caused \$14 million in damages across an area including Toombs and Tatnall Counties next to Appling Co where Hatch is. In 1986 tornadoes struck south Georgia and one touched down in Baxley, Appling Co. injuring four and destroying five homes. In other counties that year others were injured in torndoes. There are many other examples of serious weather, damaging storms, etc. across South Georgia yearafter year, including hurricanes crossing the area bringing drenching rains if one goes back even 50 years. Georgia is known for its volatile weather -ice storms can cause freezes almost to the coast on occassions (ice storms to the north) . Futhermore, updated earthquake data is now available for the South, including Georgia , and it must not be forgotten that the Charlston earthquake caused chimneys to fall in Atlanta, shattered windows and knocked down a house there, and according to a 1996 news report, experts predict a 25% chance of a Charlston magnitude earthquake that will hit SOMEWHERE in the east in 25 years. In its comments on the CRAC-2 report, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations report to Congress, noted that "Peak" does not

necessarily mean worst case results because the CRAC-2 model considers only one years worth of data and does not model precipitation frequency beyond a distance of 30 miles from a reactor, may not adequately characterize the frequency of precipitation events and this was significant as

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as highest consequences from accidents are predicted to occur when a radioactive plume encounters rain over a densely populated area. Furthermore, that assuming fatal doses i.e. assumptions regarding fatal doses, may be subject to question as, they stated, the model assumes that "supportive treatment" is available of special sterile procedures, massive use of transfusions and antibiotics, and considerable medical attention, and that the Reactor Safety Study concluded that such a level of attention would be available to only 2,500 to 5,000 people EVEN IF THE TOTALITY OF SUCH RESOURCES IN THE ENTIRE U.S. WERE USED.

I would add to that, that the level of knowledge required to treat patients suffering radiation exposure in most hospitals here and abroad is sorely lacking. One of the best hospitals in the world for this being in Japan (as a result of the nuclear destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.) The psychological trauma of medical staff faced with trying to deal with persons dying from radiation exposure of the worst type - with the blood pouring from every orifice in the body as the body literally "melts down" because the molecular internal structure of living cells is breaking down (or, to quote the essentially government funded (including DOE etc) National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiations Report No. 5, on effects of low level radiation (which left much to be desired although the nuclear club hated it) "Ionizing radiation is energetic enough to displace atomic electrons and thus break the bonds that hold a molecule together,"-that sort of trauma could lead to staff meant to be helping unable to. How many lead lined coffins does Georgia possess in which to bury radioactive remains? Southern should answer that. The attempts of international bodies including the notorious International Atomic Energy Agency and the awful International Commission on Radiological Protection (who do not recognize direct medical experience with Atomic Bomb victims, Chernobyl or other radiation victims as being relevant, according to the Permanent People's Tribunal Session on Chernobyl, Vienna, 1996) to cover up the true effects of Chernobyl is relevant in connection with attempts to project effects of major nuclear accidents, because people labor under the delusion few died, and accidents elsewhere may be similar. Chernobyl only lost between 4% and 10% (estimates differ) of its radioactive core inventory. There was no full meltdown - in part due to the heroic efforts of the workers - 800,000 of them drafted to assist in emergency response, thousands of whom are now dead. The Russian so-called "Secret Protocols", serious scientists from across Eastern Europe and others, come up with more than 25,000 killed immediately in the course of the disaster. A Russian nuclear physicist from Kiev stated in the year following Chernobyl, "over 20,000 pregnancies have been aborted due to the Chernobyl catastrophe only in Kiev". When the amount of hospitalized passed 10,000 during the catastrophe, it was solved by increasing the levels of "accepted" radiation levels to people by fifty, i.e. were automatically healthy and dischargeable, so they presumably died at home - or somewhere. A few days after the Ministry of Health Care put out the edict, the number of hospitalized (incoming) decreased, and the discharges increased. An Excerpt of the Protocol of May 12th, 1986 states: "It is reported by Mr. Schtepin that in the course of the last day 2,703 more persons have been hospitalized generally in Byelorussia, 678 persons discharged from hospitals, 10,198 persons are undergoing treatment and medical examinations in hospitals". In parliamentary hearings in the Supreme Council in 1990, it was admitted that 1.6 million children received "irradiation doses that are worrying us" and if they lowered the dose limits (back down) relocation

of "1.6 million people would have to be considered." (i.e. off what is really contaminated land) . The research in what used to be the former Soviet Union on Chernobyl is massive, the results are horrendous. So bad is the contamination, that one proposal was to raise the permissible level of nuclear contamination in soil, especially in unoccupied areas, relocate the population on to that land, and relax contamination standards in food and water. According to the aforementioned Tribunal Session on Chernobyl, comprised of experts from all over the world and across Russia, they may have got the idea from a new policy of the notorious ICRP stating after a nuclear accident the principle of applying ALARA (a terrible policy in itself which states that radiation doses etc. should only be kept "as low as reasonably achievable" (alara) depending on technology, how much money industry etc. wants to spend on it etc. which is how nuclear industry and plants operate worldwide, and has nothing to do much with health) simply NO LONGER EXISTS, that it requires risk/benefit studies to justify evacuation, restricted land use or consumption of food and similar criminal attitudes. Is this what people can look forward to if Hatch or any other plant blows ? Will people be told to eat their radioactively contaminated food while watching their children die of cancer or their wives aborting, and told to shut up and be thankful because ICRP and IAEA has decided so ? And besides, NRC is agreeing to new generations of nuclear power plants so industry can continue to generate nuclear waste and create their beloved plutonium-uranium economy worldwide ? Is this why Southern put the severe accident dollar figures so low ? In the interests of protecting public health and the environment, NRC must pass a Rule forbidding this from happening. (If a plant near Washington blows NRC will be glad it did.) It is also unclear whether Southern took into consideration the colleges that could be in the windpath of a nuclear release from Hatch, such as in Statesboro, or the huge Army base at Fort Stewart - the military would be about as pleased as a disturbed rattlesnake if Southern/Georgia Power radioactively gassed its troops - who knows, they might even consider returning the favor and wipe out north Georgia in the process.

You know, Mutually Assured Destruction, that old standby. Better shutdown Plant Hatch before that happens.

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TO/ U.S. NRC

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