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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

ICT DIAM OF PARY

() Jun La-McGuise)

Docket No. 70-1623

Place barlotte, North Carolina Date 3 August 1979

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NATIONWIDE COVERAGE - DAILY

UNITED SEATES OF MEERICA

NUCLEAR REGUNATORY COMMISSION

i the matter of:

DUKE POWER COMPANY

: Codiat No. 70-2643

Taxondoens to Materials License SMM-1773 for Oconee Nuclear Standon John Fred Transportation and Storage at NeGuira Veclear Station)

> Fourth Ploor Board Room, Education Smilding, 791 East Second Street, Charlotte, North Caroline.

Wadnasday, 3 August 1979.

The hearing in the above-entitled matter was acconvened, pursuant to adjournment, at 8:30 a.m.

MARSHALL E. HILLER, Esq., Chairman, Atomic Safety and Ticensing Board.

DR. EMMETH A. LUEBER, Member.

DR. CADET H. HAND, Member.

APPEARANCES:

on behalf of the Applicant:

J. MICHAEL McGARRY, III, Esq., Debevoise & Liberman, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM LARRY PORTER, Esq.,
Associate General Counsel,
Duke Power Company,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

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NEW MED E. HERRICHE, ESC.,

Dirige of the Executive Legal Director, In ted States Muclear Regulatory Commission, (L. Mington, D. C. 2,385.

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In Takel? of Intervenor Natural Resources Defense

ANTHONY Z. ROISMAN, Esq., Machington, D. C.

On behalf of Intervenor Carolina Environmental Sandy Group:

JESE RELEY, Charlotte, South Carolina.

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PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Are we ready to proceed? Whereupon,

JOHN P. ROBERTS,

DARREL A. NASH,

R. DANIEL GLENN,

and

BRETT S. SPITALNY

resumed the stand on behalf of the NRC Regulatory Staff and having been previously duly sworn, were examined and testified further as follows:

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Mr. Riley, I believe it is your turn.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

BY MR. RILEY:

When we left off last night we were talking about the Stone and Webster pool. Have you, since that discussion, calculated the center-to-center spacing that Oconee fuel assemblies would have in the area of the Stone and Webster pool?

A (Witness Roberts) No, I have not.

I think at the end of our discussion last night when I was running through the calculator we came up with--You wanted to, I think, determine the number of assemblies in the pool, and I said, well, one quick way it could be done

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WR8/ep2 I was to take the 1150 metric tons and divide by .45 metric tons per assembly, and that gave you, as I calculated, about 2555 assemblies would fit into the pool.

I checked your calculation and I agree.

Now based on the pool area, can you use that number to find out the area per assembly?

A I gress if I go through and if I have the dimensions here and one of these -- Let me check and see if I have the dimensions and I may be able to do that.

Would you like to do that so you can come back with it after a recess, please. What we want to know is the centerto-center distance because what we're trying to determine is whether it's a high-density stainless steel rack situation or poison rack situation, or what-have-you. That obviously is going to bear on the cost per assembly.

CHAIRMAN MITLER: Does the witness agree that there is a link to the assertions? We might as well find out where we're in agreement or where we're not, Mr. Riley, to see whether it's a meaningful exercise.

WITNESS ROBERTS: I would say that it will not necessarily give you an accurate figure because -- You know on a first cut, if you make assumptions that you can simply say there is so much space and I can put these in such-andsuch a packing and I can assume I have the full area of the pool, then I can make the assumption that -- the cost value

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that Mr. Riley is assuming.

That may not be the case if you go through the full review. For example, there is the gate. You'd have to leave some spacing at that end, presumably.

The things I'm thinking of are some of the proposed --And this is not...Let me soe if I can explain this.

One of the things that we have looked at in ISPSI design, and this is not in Part 72, one of the considerations has been leaving enough space in the racking and so forth that in the event of a Class 9 situation, that air cooling might actually, for the age fuel we're talking about, be effective in cooling the fuel. That is not even in, admittedly, in the Reg. Guide.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: This is Class 9?

WITNESS ROBERTS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: To what owners do you normally consider Class 9 as being probable?

WITNESS ROBERTS: In's not. In's not a credible accident.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: When uren't we salking about partipheral matters duare? Can't we get a more central pasitube suther these paripheral descent and eld of the out with some kind of ressonable computation that you be both fall to the Shaff in using their expersion, and to the proposaltion that Mr. Biley's incurrented the ---

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WITNESS ROBERTS: I think so. I'm willing to go ahead and calculate on that basis, having just expressed kind of the caveats I have that, you know, this is maybe not as optimum as we see, but I don't know that it will make more than perhaps a few percent difference one way or another, shall we say.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right.

WITNESS ROBERTS: Is that satisfactory?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Is that acceptable?

MR. RILEY: Yes. We're talking about a factor of two difference so a few percent error will not be a problem.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: We'll go on that basis then.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Mr. Spitalny, referring to your Exhibit 19-C again, page 7, in the middle of the body of print-- Do you have it?

A (Witness Spitalny) Yes.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: What page, Mr. Riley?

MR. RILEY: Page 7.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Does the sentence that reads:

"In general, the use of neutron absorbing (poison) racks is an accepted practice."

What I want to ask you about is has Staff already licensed some fuel pools for poison racks?

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RB/eb3	1	A	(Witness Spitalny) Yes, certainly. Yes.		
	2	Q	Are any poison racks actually in place?		
	3	A	Are any in place?		
	4	Q	In fuel pools?		
	5	A	Yes.		
	6	Q	Are any currently holding spent fuel assemblies?		
	7	A	Yes.		
	8	Q	Mr. Nash, we neglected you yesterday, but I have a		
9		few quest:	lons for you this morning.		
	10		Referring to your most recently filed testimony		
	11		Mr. Nash, I was about to commit an error by		
	12	examining	you on testimony that hasn't been introduced, and		
	13	I've been	saved by Mr. Roisman.		
	14		If you'll just give me a moment, please?		
	15		(Pause.)		
	16		Mr. Spitalny, I have here a copy of a certificate		
17	17	of compliance in connection with the cask. It's the cask			
18		under disc	cussion here. It's USA6698B.		
	19		On page 370 You do not have the document avail-		
	20	able to you, do you?			
	21	А	I do not have one in front of me, no.		
	22	Q	All right.		
	23		This is the document.		
	24		(Handing document to the witness.)		
	25		On page 370		

please identify the document?

MR. RILEY: Yes. Mr. McGarry, it is the certificate of compliance. It's in respect to your Applicant's cask. The certificate number is 6698.

MR. MC GARRY: Mr. Riley, I'm sorry. Could you

BY MR. RILEY:

Q On the last page of that document which is numbered 370, under Item 19 there's an expiration date given as November 30, 1979.

Would you tall us what we can anticipate after that expiration date in view of the present status of the cask, which perhaps I should define?

Seven existing casks are presently in noncompliance.

A (Witness Spitalny) I would like to clarify one area. The design of the casks are not in non-compliance with the certificate. The construction of the cask is what is being evaluated. It has been found that one of the seven you're discussing is still in construction and has not been put into use.

Three of the six that are in use do meet the requirements of the certificate of compliance.

Three of the casks do not.

Q. May I interrupt a mcment, Mr. Spitalny?

Could you give us the status of Duke's casks with

respect to the three that do and the three that don't?

A It is my understanding that one of Duke's casks does not meet the certificate as a result of construction problems, and one does. Duke presently has two of the NST4 casks.

The Staff has not taken any position yet as to what they're going to do. Presently they have a number of paths that they are looking at. There has not been a final commitment by that particular branch that's responsible for licensing those casks.

I view the expiration data of the certificate in November of 1979 as independent of the situation the cask is in presently. The certificate can be renewed without any problem.

The problem area is that the casks, some of the casks may not meet the certificate so I believe that they are independent problems.

I haven't looked at the date of your certificates.

I don't know if it has actually been updated since that one.

I believe the latest revision is Number 8 possibly.

- Q Well, the date on it is an application going back to October 6, 1972.
 - A Do you have a revision number?
 - Q Yes, Ravision Number 3.
 - A I believe that's the current one.



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Again, as the time approaches for the expiration of that certificate, it will be adjusted.

The paths that are being looked at: First of all, first of all, it will be up to NAC at this time, Nuclear Assurance Corporation, to apply for the renewal of that certificate which is not a difficult task, but because of the situation that we have presently, there are just different routes that are being looked at as to what we can do.

Q Now does the certification process involve the actual design specifics of the cask as well as the meeting of certain shielding requirements?

A Yes. I would say that I'm not an expert in the construction or the qualifications -- the certifications that the casks have to go through. I'm generally familiar with it and I might be able to respond to your questions, but it is handled in a different area at NRC than my own.

Q You are familiar with the cask to the extent that you know that the outer steel member which is 1-1/4 inches thick is in two sections with one portion telescoping inside another of larger diameter?

Would it be helpful if I gave you a drawing of the cask?

A I would like to see it.

MR. RILEY: Would the members of the Board wish to see copies of this?

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CHAIRMAN MILLER: The Board would want one if you have an extra one.

(Documents distributed.)

MR. WILSON: Is this the same diagram that was earlier introduced as CESG Number 1?

MR. RILEY: That's right.

MR. WILSON: I believe we have that.

MR. MC GARRY: May I have a copy?

MR. RILEY: Surely.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q If you will refer then to this drawing,
Mr. Spitalny, you will see that in the lower half, roughly
one-third from the lower side of the drawing there's a change
in diameter of the heaviest member shown, the het lest
cylindrical member. And you can see that the smaller member
telescopes into the larger member.

Do you follow what I'm saying?

A (Witness Spitalny) Yes, I see that.

Q Well, since this is a construction detail, is in conceivable --

MR. KETCHEN: Objection, Mr. Chairman. This is not relevant to the direct; relevancy and repetitiveness. We've been through this with another panel about this cask and we've getting into it again. It seems like we've spent a lot of time on this exhibit. I think the Intervenor has had a chance

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on this and I don't think he should repeat it again.

Over with the panel which purported to have the expertise necessary to answer cask questions? Is my memory incorrect on that?

MR. RILEY: This is a foundation, Mr. Chairman.

What I am directed toward is a question of when the casks will first be available to the Applicant.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Be available?

MR. RILEY: That's right. And what I'm trying to determine is whether or not there is going to be a certification problem due to what I believe is a structural defect that has caused three of the seven casks to not be in compliance.

It seems reasonable that certification would make some changes in cask design to see that that doesn't happen in the future.

Obviously one of the two casks of Duke which not in compliance is going to have to be brought into compliance. All of this affects the schedule for transshipment, and that's the context in which I wish to raise this.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: We don't quite see what the schedule necessarily has to do with the material issue I suppose, Mr. Riley.

MR. RILEY: It's the date at which casks will be

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available for transshipment. And if casks were not available for the next five years, it's obvious that the only alternative would be onsite storage.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Wall, it's obvious that the alternative of transshipment would not be available.

MR. RILEY: That's right. And it's in that sense that I want to pursue this.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: We're not certain whether this is the panel from which to get that information if you're going into the technical aspects. If you're going into certification we have permitted you to ask those questions. We're concerned that you're getting into other areas.

MR. RILEY: I don't wish to stress the technical aspect. I just want to ask Mr. Spitalny if what appears to be the feature in the cask which accounts for non-compliance is as I identified, if it might not cause the certification process to be impeded.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right, you may ask that question.

BY MR. RILEY:

To try to put this into straightforward questions, Mr. Spitalny, isn't it true that at present Duke has no casks available for transshipment?

(Witness Spitalny) Duke does not have any casks at present that they presently own that are available for

transshipment. There are a number of other casks which they can either purchase or isase for transshipment.

Q Right.

Now that means that for them to be able to transship they will either need to secure other certificated casks or make repairs to one of their casks and weit for that time where both casks again are certificated?

A I believe Duke is in a position where they're waiting for some action from the Staff to determine exactly what
Duke has to do to put their casks back into complying with
the certificate.

Q All right.

Are you able to tell us what those action by the Staff will be, and how long it may take for them to be taken?

A I'm familiar with a number of actions, but they have not been presented publicly, and I don't know if there are any legal implications at all. I think I would have to ask my Counsel if I can mention it.

MR. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, will you please advise me on this?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Am I the Counsel?

MR. RILEY: No, sir, you're not.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, I didn't think so.

MR. RILEY: I said advise we --

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Oh.

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MR. RILEY: -- on how to proceed.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, ask the question.

WITNESS SPITALMY: In I may ask a question of my

Counsel?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Whom do you deem your Counsel to

be?

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WITNESS SPITALNY: Mr. Hoefling, I believe.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Fine. You may ask him.

We're not going to start this day out with more secrets, are we?

(Witness Spitalny conferring with Counsel.)

WITNESS ROBERTS: If it is of any value, at this time I probably could give an approximate figure for the one --

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You probably could. I think

we'll have it straightened out momentarily.

MR. KETCHEN: Mr. Chairman, while we're having this little interlude, I said I would pass out the piece of Dr. Nash's testimony with his corrections on it, and last night I neglected to do so. I'll get that passed out some time today.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Fine. I'm sure we'll have another interval shortly and you can pass it out at that time.

MR. KETCHEN: I don't have it yet, though.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, when you get it and we have an interval, then you may pass it out.

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Are you able to answer the question, Mr. Spitalny? WITNESS SPITALNY: Yes, I am.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Do you recall the question?

WITNESS SPITALNY: Yes, I believe the question was what are the paths that the Staff is looking at.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q And what is the probable schedule?

A (Witness Spitalny) And what is the probable schedule.

One of the paths that are being evaluated is the possibility of putting the three casks which meet the certificate back into service. The certificate would be modified to reflect a maximum thermal value of 2.5 kW. The present value is 11.5 kW.

The reason for that is to limit the thermal stress on the cask. That is one of the options available.

A second option available is putting the three casks that meet the certificate back in service after the completion of a buckling analysis which is being performed by Nuclear Assurance Corporation which will be evaluated by the Staff. This is to take into consideration any possible bowing or sagging of the cask that has been evidenced in the three that do not meet the certificate.

At the completion of that evaluation we can possibly put the three back in and issue instructions to leave the

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A third path would be to not take any action and wait for the avaluation of this buckling analysis, correct the three that are -- that do not meet the compliance, and if they are able to be corrected, put them all back in at that time.

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With regard to schedules, the option of the

2.5kw Presently is being held up as a result of a QA

inspection which was done last week at the two companies which
manufacture the NSF-4 casks. The two companies being

Stern and Rogers and the other EXCELCO.

We're waiting for a full report as a result of that QA inspection to determine whether or not the 2.5kW route may be chosen. If the QA inspection report shows deviations which are able to be cleared up and are not considered significant, it is possible to put these casks back out on the road within a month.

As far as if there is a problem with the QA report, we will have to deal with those problems when we see what they are.

The option of putting the three back on the road after a buckling analysis it's difficult to put a time schedule on. I haveheard times as great as one year.

The analysis that is being done is a pretty in-depth thorough analysis and it's going to take quite a length of time to perform it.

The option of waiting and putting all of them back on the road would obviously take more than that option of putting the three. They would have to wait for the analysis to be done and also for the corrections to be made.

Basically that's the position.

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O Mr. Spitalny, was not one of the concerns with regard to the deficient casks a shielding deficiency due to the smaller thickness of lead in one region of the cask?

A That's how the deficiency was determined. I don't know that --

O Did that shielding deficiency result in exceeding over certain parts of the cask the permissible radiation levels using the newest fuel for the permissible use of that certification?

A I'm not sure what the exact readings were. All I know is that when they took a scan of the cask, there was a disparity in the scan that revealed something in the middle of the cask.

And when they took a look at it, they realized that there had been a change in the structure there -- not a change, it was basically a copper plate that was put in as a band to increase the shielding in one area. That is what has prompted the action that is presently happening.

Q Do you know if that copper plate was inside the neutron shield or at the surface of the neutron shield?

MR. MC GARRY: Mr. Chairman, I'll object to that question. It seems like we're now getting into the structural integrity of the cask as opposed to the cask availability issue.

MR. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, I was trying to get a:



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the corrigibility of the defective casks, how readily can they be brought up to par.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well your inquiry is based upon the time factor, I presume, is it not, the time within which a cask or casks can be made available as a realistic matter, is that the thrust of your examination?

MR. RILEY: Right.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: We don't, as you know, want to get into the technicalities of the casks which have been gone into previously by witnesses whose competence I think it was. Now can you avoid that and still get into the time questions that we have been permitting you?

MR. RILEY: What I'm trying to do is get an informed estimate of how long it will take to correct the deficiencies.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, can you find out if these witnesses can tell you or not? If they can, I'm sure they will, if they can't we'll just have to take it that way.

WITNESS SPITALNY: To my knowledge, the Staff doesn't know the length of time presently. They are not sure what the corrective action is going to be, so they have no way of putting a time on it.

MR. RILEY: All right.

BY MR. RILEY:

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Have you made a study to determine what casks are

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actually available to the Applicant and in what time frame the Applicant, if it sought to obtain these, would be able to obtain them?

A (Witness Spitalny) I have not made a study, no.

I'm aware the casks are available, the problem is one of
the Applicants.

Are they rental casks, in part, privately owned casks; in part, what is the status?

A I do not know the details. Some are privately owned, some are leased.

Q And do you know the population of available casks that would be suitable for this spent fuel?

A I believe I do, and I believe that's in the record.

Q Could you give us an order of magnitude, then, to recall the record? I, too, believe it is in the record but in the present context it would be helpful.

A The cask which is most similar to that of the NSF-4 cask is an NLI 1/2 cask, which is National Lab Industries. There are five of those casks which are presently authorized for use.

There is Transnuclear Corporation, I believe, which has a cask which is called TN-8. It's also a truck cask. And there are two of those presently available. Two

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of those are presently under construction, and I do not know the dates when they are expected to be completed.

General Electric has a rail cask designated the IF-300 of which there are four presently available.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Pardon me, did vou sav a rail cask?

> WITNESS SPITALNY: A rail cask, yes. CHAIRMAN MILLER: All four of them? WITNESS SPITALNY: Yes. BY MR. RILEY:

Q In this context I taink we can confine our discussion to truck casks.

(Witness Spitalny) Fine. If it's truck casks. we limit ourselves to the NSF-4, the NLI 1/2 and the TN-8.

You mentioned there are three casks under construction, one NSF and one, I've forgotten the designation, and the one you just referred to. Have those casks been contracted for, have they been sold?

I do not know the specifics.

In other words, you do not know the market supply of suitable casks for this purpose?

I have not researched that.

It is my understanding that Duke has, on occasion, used an NLI 1/2. I don't know where they got it from, but apparently they were able to get one.

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no.

Q Is it your testimony that you do not know of the available seven casks which are privately owned and which are available as rental casks?

A The available seven, the number you're referring to, the five NLI plus two?

Q Right.

A I do not know their locations.

Addressing the panel generally because I'm not sure which of you wishes to respond here, you are familiar — and this is a bit of foundation — with the studies conducted by the Department of Energy in which a no longer certificated group of casks, two I believe is the total, were involved in a series of high velocity collisions; two, as I recall, against a concrete barrier, and I think in another case a locomotive running into the side and so forth. Are all members of the panel familiar with that test?

A (Witness Nash) I am not.

Q Mr. Glenn?

A (Witness Glenn) I'm aware of those tests but I'm not familiar with them.

Q Have you read the Sandia report on the subject?

A I have not had a chance to read that report yet,

Q Mr. Spitalny, have you familiarity?

A (Witness Spitalny) I have a general familiarity

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with it. I have not read the Sandia report.

Q All right.

Mr. Roberts?

A (Witness Roberts) I happen to have seen the film that DOE has produced showing the tests in progress.

- A (Witness Spitalny) I've also seen the film.
- Q Does your testimony make reference to those tests?
- A (Witness Glenn) The testimony of the transportation panel did, and the person that was responsible for that testimony was Dr. Hodge, who is not on this panel.
- Q Mr. Glenn, as the writer of the first draft of the EIA, I realize there are problems. What do you see as your responsibilities with respect to assertive content?

A I'm sorry, I don't --

MR. KETCHEN: I object, Mr. Chairman. I think the question is confusing. I don't understand it either.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: What's the question, Mr. Riley? What do you understand to be their responsibility with regard to what?

MR. RILEY: Assertive content.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Assertive content? I gather they don't understand what you mean by assertive content.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Conclusions drawn not necessarily by yourself, in other words, conclusions that you could examine the basis

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of thing.

for and them come to your own conclusion with respect to acceptability.

I'm saying did you take items of a conclusory nature and transfer them directly to the report without making your own critique of them?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: That's what you would like to have the panel answer?

MR. RILEY: Primarily Mr. Glenn at the moment.

WITNESS GLEN: I've evaluated various applicable reports that pertain to this subject and, based on those reports, I did summarize what they said. Those were reports that are generally accepted within the industry for this type

BY MR. RILEY:

- Q Your criterion is general acceptance?
- A (Witness Glenn) These were DOE reports and NRC reports that are available, yes.
- Q Right. But that was general acceptance within the industry, that was your criterion?
- A Yes, I think that's what I testified to when this transportation question was brought up with the other panel.
- Q Did you reject any conclusions that were present in that type of documentation that would pertain to your FIA?
 - A I cannot say that I specifically rejected any.

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I may have chosen one report over another on the same subject, but I didn't do it because I rejected one report.

Q All right.

In regard to the tasks, it is in the Staff's testimony that casks were subjected to a series of savere impacts. I can't find the reference, but will unless you're satisfied that that's a true statement.

MR. KETCHEN: Objection, Mr. Chairman, wa're just far beyond the scope of this panel's testimony. We're talking about -- I know Mr. Riley likes to talk about other things but those people were here. These people have a fairly broad scope on the alternatives, but I think we're just far on the periphery of what's in their testimony. If he wants to ask directly about it, I think it's appropriate, but he never gets to the point.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: The point seems to be his cross-examination of those members of the panel who have testified as being responsible for the drafting, at least initially, of the Environmental Impact Appraisal. He's asking what they based it on. You have the draftsmen here, and so we can't really say that it is not relevant because it is relevant.

You may proceed.

WITNESS GLENN: In this interlude, I kind of lost track of your question.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Restate it.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q To save time and my having to go through papers,
I said would you agree that as part of your testimony .
including the EIA, that the series of tests spoke to impact
resistance or integrity of the casks.

A (Witness Glenn) The series of tests alluded to in the EIA are those that are contained in the Code of Federal Regulations relating to drop tests, immersion tests and subjection to a fire.

In the EIA, I did not specifically allude to the tests that were conducted by Sandia. The only place that those were discussed was in the testimony that was brought in earlier and Dr. Hodge was responsible for that.

Q All right.

His conclusion was that these casks that are being used in the present proceeding were very unlikely to be breached in any credible transportation accident, is that correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q And his conclusion was based on the Sandia studies we've been referring to, is that correct?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Now Mr. Riley, I think you are getting beyond the environmental studies for which these gentlemen are responsible. You're now going into matters that

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were the subject of testimony by others. You had the benefit of examination, or I believe Mr. Blum did at that time.

But now I do believe you're getting asyond the scope that you should legitimately examine into.

MR. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, may I indicate my line and find out whether it's agreeable or not?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Surely.

MR. RILEY: Probabilistic analyses have been made of the validity of drawing a conclusion for a large number of cask transport events based on a series of four experiments. And probabilistic studies show that there's a very high chance where if a cask would breach in one of 100 accidents, of having the first four tests come out successfully.

Now I think this is a perfectly legitimate criterion for the conclusion and should have been borne in mind by the people who cited that conclusion and used it in their report.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: That may be true, but the witnesses to whom you should have addressed that question, if it wasn't done, would be those who were testifying based upon the Sandia studies and other studies and then the evidence, the inferences that flow are available to you in motions to strike and all that.

The question here, you see, is these witnesses

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are testifying as to what they did, what they considered, how they evaluated and matters that appear in the Environmental Impact Appraisal that they did. Okay.

But you're going beyond that now, you're going beyond what -- and it puts you beyond the purview of what we see as reasonable examination of this panel.

MR. RILEY: And basically there is no great burden on the people who draft the report to examine the bases for conclusions of works they ve relied on.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: That may well be but that's a matter of argument. This is what you will urge when you, at the appropriate time, make motions or you can address the Board concerning the adequacy or alleged inadequacy of the resultant product, but not now.

Please proceed.

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MR. RILEY: One final question in this general area, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You may.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Subsequent to the first phase of this hearing in which witnesses did testify in this area, has any one of you further pursued questions that we agree may not be raised at this point, to provide yourself assurance with respect to the correctness of the conclusions you assert?

MR. MC GARRY: I'm going to object to the question. I think it's premised upon the matter you just ruled upon.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Not quite, I believe,

Mr. McGarry. He's asking whether subsequent to that testimony, which we have ruled upon, these witnesses did anything
to verify or otherwise take it into account. And I take it
probably a yes or no answer would be indicated, followed up
if there is some development.

Is that the thrust of your question?
MR. RILEY: That's right.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You can answer that.

WITNESS GLENN: I would like to answer No. And then I would like to say something with regard to that.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Go ahead.

WITNESS GLENN: The acceptability of the cask is

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not based upon the Sandia study. Those were just tests that were done to show that the casks could withstand those things and to verify computer models of the deformation of the cask. And those tests did verify that the computer studies were accurate.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Are you familiar with those computer studies?

WITNESS GLENN: No, I'm not.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Did you take them into consideration in preparing the document?

WITNESS GLENN: No, I did not.

MR. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, might we move to strike that response as being beyond the purview of the question? CHAIRMAN MILLER: You can if you want to. Are you sure you want to?

MR. RILEY: I don't want to strike the first part of his response.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: If you want to claim it as not being responsive I'll grant your motion.

MR. RILEY: Simply the terminal part of the answer, not the first part.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Im not going to split it up. You will have to disclaim it or not disclaim it. You'd better stop and think whother you really want to disclaim it. MR. RYLEY: I have, sir. We're not disclaiming it. WRB/Wb3

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MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, may I just ask a question? Why is it not proper to strike the additional part of the answer that the witness gave which was outside the scope of what you said the cross-examination could get into and leave the "No" there? If his explanation had explained the "No" in a way that was relevant, obviously the explanation and the "No" would be hooked together.

As I understood Mr. Riley's motion it was because the explanation was irrelevant to the question, and he wanted to strike the explanation and leave the "No."

CHAIRMAN MILLER: In Sirness, we told the witness, we asked him in effect to give a yes or no answer with the implicit assurance that he could explain it. Now we're not going to be unfair and extract the "No" and then say we're going to cut off the explanation.

Now if you want to do scmething about the explanation I've given you the opportunity on responsiveness.

But we think it should go together as a package because it's a pre-arrangement we have made with the witnesses to try to get short responsive answers.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Mr. Spitalny, what is your response?

A (Witness Spitalny) No, I have not done anything further, other than just keeping up with what has happened with the NFS-4 cask.

A (Witness Roberts) No.

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If it's appropriate, Mr. Chairman, I did run through that calculation and I come up with about 12 inches.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: That's the answer to the question you propounded earlier, I think, Mr. Riley.

MR. RILEY: That's right.

BY MR. RILEY:

Would you give me that, please, Mr. Roberts, the area that you used in your calculation?

A (Witness Roberts) Okay. What I did was kind of round the area upward here because I come up with essentially an iterative situation where the area is equal to the number of assemblies times x2 of the area per assembly. I don't know the number of assemblies, theoretically, and I don't know the area per assembly, which I'm trying to determine; effectively I'm trying to determine 12 inches,

So I looked up at our previous discussion where we've come up to about 2500 assemblies, and it turns out that the area of the pool is about 2500 square feet, so then I would say -- all right: that's 2500 and 2500 gives me 1x2 equals 1. That's about what they're apart for each assembly. 486071

Q All right.

The area of 2500 square feet to which you make



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reference, is it explicitly indicated in the Stone and Webster proposal?

A No. I said I rounded up.

What I did was, looking at the numbers here
I've got available in this July 12th latter, the length of
the bay and the width of the bay, I subtracted the width of
the thickness of the wall, the pool wall, and I came up with
a total area of approximately 2500 feet. Now I rounded up.

Q Would you give us, please, the length and the width?

I subtracted 15 to get 76, and 48 minus 16, I got 32. I multiplied those and got 2432. And then looking up-- As I say, when I got this iterative equation I looked up and I said, Okay, that's approximately 2500, I've got approximately 2500 assemblies, the spacing is about a foot apart.

Q With respect to your correction factor of 16, would you give us the dimensional components?

A That's the width of the pool below the grade-The thickness of the pool wall below grade is 3 feet, so I
took off 8 feet at each end; okay?

Q Do Stone and Webster explicitly give 8 feet as the pool wall thickness?

- A Yes; below grade.
 - Q And do they explicitly indicate that their 92x40

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dimension is the out dimension of the pool, as opposed to the inner dimension, which would be the functional dimension?

A What I've got here is that the fuel pool bay is 92 feet long by 43 feet wide. And then...Let me take a look at this.

(Pause.)

It says the exterior walls-- What I've got here are exterior walls of the pool bay are 6 feet thick below grade, and 8 feet thick from grade to elevation-- I'm sormy.

It appears to me that I could add 2 feet at each.

That would be 80 by 36. I think I misread that. Let's see what I get here.

Okay. I would get in that case instead of 2400, I'd get about 2880, and so I would wind up with 2880 equals again this iterative nx² and I think in that case it's probably going to give me closer to 13 inches than 12.

DR. LUEBKE: May I interrupt here?

This Stone and Webster proposal, I'm a little

puzzled. If it is a product they are ready to sall somepody,

why --

WITNESS ROBERTS: No, it's not.

DR. LUEBKE: -- is there so much mystery about it?

WITNESS ROBERTS: Well, I guess I should say this

As far as I know-- I shouldn't say No, it's not

because I know Stone and Webster has talked to people in the

industry. As far as I know, they have not sold the particular design.

DR. LUEBKE: Jo they really haven't come down to the mitty-gritty of the detail that is being solicited --

WITNESS ROBERTS: What's correct.

DR. LUEBKE: -- in the papers you have before you?

WITNESS ROBERTS: Yeah. And that's kind of why

I'm a little--

You know, Traveated my answer to you, Mr. Riley, not to evade the situation. It's just that, you know, I don't think-- As I was saying, I'm not sure that we're right now that accurate.

But I think for purposes of the question you've asked, I think this answer is about as good as I can give you.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Then in your judgment, Mr. Roberts, when an engineering firm makes a proposal with regard to a fuel pool, what they describe is the outside dimension of the fuel pool wall rather than the inside dimensions of the functional space?

A (Witness Roberts) All I can give you, Mr. Riley, is what I've got. All I can give you is what I've got. either in my memory or as I say, in this document. And you know, it's on the basis of that and from my recollection, you know, I think these are the dimensions the best I can give them to you.

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There's no problem with respect to the dimensions, Mr. Roberts. The question is that of interpretation and the correction factors applied.

If no correction factor were applied and the 92 x 48 --

- My recollection is that --A
- I haven't finished my question, Mr. Roberts.
- I'm sorry.
- Q If the functional dimensions of the bay are 92 x 48 -- this is a hypothetical -- would you agree then that the area as 4416 square feet?

A If I multiply it out I presume we would get about that figure, yes. But to the best of my recollection, that is not the case.

To the best of my recollection the case is as I've done it. I'm sorry that I was a couple of feet off there because I mentally subtracted -- I read the 3 as being below rather than 6 when I was sitting here looking at it.

But to the best of my recollection, you know, it is not what you're saying, that it is the entire thing through the building.

Q Is it your testimony then that the answer you've given involves two elements. One is material in the Stone and Webster letter and the other is your interpretation thereof?

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- Q May I ask for a yes or no answer?
- A No.
- 2 Then will you amplify and explain your answer?
- A Okay.

What I'm looking at is a letter that was sent to Stone and Webster on July 12, '78, indicating that we approved the conceptual design of the pool. And in that letter we indicate the dimensions that I have talked about.

That, and my recollection is that the length of the pool was about 3 feet long. That's the best I can do.
I'm sorry.

- Q Let's try for another yes or no.
- A All right.
- Q That is, is there an element of interpretation in your response?
 - A Yes.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Pardon me. Was that letter you referred to in evidence or marked as an exhibit? Is that the letter dated January 12, 1979, to Mr. Jacobs?

WITNESS ROBERTS: No, sir, this is an earlier letter, July 12, '78.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Let's have it marked for identification if we're going to be referring to it.

Mr. Riley, do you care to mark it?

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Does the Staff want to mark it? Do you want it marked as a Board exhibit? We simply want it identified for the record since it's been referred to by both yourself and by the witness.

What is your pleasure?

MR. RILEY: As a non-legal person, Mr. Chairman, I'm at a loss as to the proper procedure.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I've offered you alternatives.

All right. Let the record show that the letter on the letterhead apparently of United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission dated July 12, 1978, at the top upper left "Project M-1," to Mr. S. P. Jacobs, and so forth, signed by Richard W. Sterostecki, Chief, Fuel Reprocessing Recycle Branch, and so forth--

Is this the letter with attachments you were referring to, Mr. Roberts?

WITNESS ROBERTS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Let that be marked as Board Exhibit for identification Number 10.

(Whereupon, the document referred to was marked as Board Exhibit 10 for identification.)

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You may go shead.

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MR. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, when will it be the Board's pleasure to declare a morning recess?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Hould you like one now? All right, we'll take about ten minutes or so.

(Recess.)

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right, Mr. Riley, are you ready to proceed?

MR. RILEY: Yes, sir.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Mr. Glenn, you took responsibility in your earlier testimony for some dosage calculations.

I don't want to open up this whole matter and go into it again, but I believe Mr. Blum, with the consent of the Chairman, provided a little bit of followup in this area.

I want to ask you your definition of "conservative" in the context of radiation exposure from a spent fuel cask.

Is a conservative estimate one that will tend to the high side of the dose, or tend to the low side of the dose?

A (Witness Glenn) It would tend to overestimate the dose.

Now, we already have in the record that your assumption was that the passengers in a vehicle in a delay situation would be nine feet -- nearest passenger -- nine feet from the side of the -- from the edge of the trailer.

Is that correct?

A That was correct.

Q Now, in your experience of being held up in traffic tie-ups, do you think it's realistic to use as large

a number as nine feet? Do you think it's conservative?

A That one term may not be considered conservative.

It may be considered what I thought was more realistic than trying to get more vehicles closer to the truck.

The overall calculation, though, is, I feel, conservative.

Q What was your last phrase, please?

A The overall calculation, though, I feel was conservative. The other assumption is taken into account.

Q All right. Well, we're looking at this little piece. Would you characterize this bit as non-conservative?

MR. MC GARRY: Excuse me. May I just have a clarification of the record? Are we talking about a traffic jam?

MR. RILEY: That's correct.

MR. MC GARRY: I would object, then, to the line of questioning.

Mr. Blum, prior counsel for CESG, questioned Mr. Glenn on the traffic jam scenario, beginning at page 2871.

My objection goes to the fact that this is repetitive cross-examination.

1	CHAIRMAN MILLER: It was covered, to my recollection,
2	as well as the transcript citation, Mr. Riley.
3	MR. RILEY: That is correct, Mr. Chairman. However,
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5	CHAIRMAN MILLER: In that event there's no
6	necessity to redo it. You have the benefit of the record.
7	MR. RILEY: Not in response to the question that
3	I was asking.
9	CHAIRMAN MILLER: Pardon me?
10	MR. RILEY: Not in response to the question that I
11	asked. In other words, what I'm seeking to establish is that
12	certain parts of Mr. Glenn's assumptions were non-conservative.
13	His general conclusion in the testimony is the assumptions
14	were conservative, and it raises doubt that this is consist-
15	ently the case.
16	CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes, but he's already testified
17	to that, including the present testimony. It's repetition
18	rather than relevance that we're looking at.
19	MR. RILEY: I'm having a little problem, Mr.
20	Chairman. I thought that at one page of the transcript there
21	was a colloquy between you and Mr. Elum in which Mr. Blum
22	tried to leave the door open for me to pursue further these
23	matters.
	mb fact that he saked come questions of Mr. Clann

in this area would preclude me from any followur:

1	CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, insofar as it's been
2	covered, yes. We spent quite a bit of time already on the
3	subject.
4	MR. MC GARRY: Mr. Chairman, if I may read into
5	the record well, not read into the record, but identify
6	the page in the record, it's at page 2876 and 2877, and Ar.
7	Blum did, indeed, leave the door open for Mr. Riley, but he
8	said that he didn't think that Mr. Riley's examination would
9	be very lengthy.
10	I think the record speaks for itself on the matter
11	of time the er mination has taken thus far.
12	Chairman Miller also yourself said, "We're
13	not precluding you "meaning Mr. Riley. "We wouldn't want
14	to have repetition."
15	CHAIRMAN MILLER: I'd be surprised if I hadn't
16	said that. And we are getting repetition, Mr. Riley.
17	So why don't you move on to matters that have
18	not been covered, because you already have your record.
19	MR. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, not really wishing to be
20	obstinate
21	CHAIREN MILLER: Is the one who said, "I'll never
22	surrender, "surrendering?
23	What's your problem?
24	MR. RILEY: Well, it's the definition of repetition

And if I ask questions of Mr. Glenn with the same thrust that

Mr. 31um did, it would appear to me to be repetitious.

On the other hand, if I go into areas that Mr. Blum did, the same general category, it would seem to me not to be repetitious but to be enlarging the record in that area.

That's what I'm seeking to do.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: The record doesn't need enlarging.

To the extent that you require it for your own purposes, and to the extent that it's relevant, it's already in. Now, there's no point in doing it over and over again with other witnesses and other panels.

MR. RILEY: I certainly agree. All I'm saying is if I have what we would agree is new matter in that area, would that be considered repetitious?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, if it's new matter, by definition it would not be repetitious. But you'd becar be sure that the new matter is new matter.

MR. ROISMAN: Excuse me. Mr. Chairman, may I attempt to shed some light on this?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes.

MR. ROISMAN: The questions that deal with the issue that Mr. Riley is now raising start basically at page 2871.

In the middle of them, Mr. Ketchen . . . well, let's see, about 2872, we all begin to show a little of the strain of the length of those hearings. It was at the end of

the	second	week,	if	you!	11	remember.
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At 2872 we start wondering about whether Mondas have radioactive shocks on them.

Your comment, and mine, about coming from Japan.

Then Mr. Blum trying valiently to get back to tha

6 point.

Then Mr. Ketchen, at 2873, jumping in. Mr. Blum saying, "Let me finish the question." You saying, "Objection sustained."

And then, as you know, a sneeze from the King is the equivalent of pneumonia for the rest of us, "Do you think about another ten minutes or so, Mr. Blum?"

In short, it seems to me that this very phase of the cross-examination was conducted under extreme time pressures, and that unless Mr. Riley is asking basically the very same questions again, it doesn't seem to me unreasonable to let him ask questions. There are only 2-1/2 pages in the transcript that deal with this.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, that's true. I accept your connotation that we were all probably weary by that time, and we undoubtedly were.

But on the other hand, the Board is looking also at the significance of the information. NOw, we've covered vehicles, whether they're Japanese design or make or others, alongside and in front of or in back, and there's a point of

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diminishing returns on its usefulness in decision making.

I suppose that's really what I'm getting at.

Now, if Mr. Riley has something he considers truly new -- and we don't mean the vehicles and the traffic am or the non traffic jam, because we've been through that essentially -if you've got something new, yes, we certainly would entertain it. But it better really be new.

> MR. ROISMAN: May I just say something to Mr. Rilay? CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes.

(Mr. Roisman and Mr. Riley conferring.)

MR. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, may I give a bit of foundation as to where I'm going, so I can get guidance? CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right.

MR. RILEY: What I sought to show was that throughout Mr. Glenn's assumptions dosages were not conservative. These range all the way from the routine situation to the worst accident situation.

I agree that if we're talking about the difference in dose between one foot and nine feet, we would all tend to say, yes, that's a pretty minimal dose even at one foot. So it was non-conservative, so what?

But the place I'm moving toward is the most severe accident.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: The what?

MR. RILEY: The most severa accident. And what I

Would like to demonstrate
CHAIRMAN MILLER: Why don't you move right there
MR. RILEY: Very good.
MR. ROISMAN: Excuse me. Mr. Chairman, may I
approach the bench for one moment on something I just would
rather not have on the record? It has nothing to do with the
hearing.
(Mr. Roisman at the Bench.)
CHAIRMAN MILLER: Let the record show that counsel
had an inquiry of the Chair that had no relationship to the
case, or the handling of it in any fashion.
All right, Mr. Riley, you may proceed.
BY MR. RILEY:
Q Mr. Glenn, I have in my hand Sandia Report 771927.
Now, it's mostly known, because it supplies the basis for the
Commission's actions with respect to sabotage. But that's
not the purpose I have in mind here,
It also has a discussion on accident severity.
Do you have that document available to you?
A (Witness Glenn; I do not, and I'm not familiar
with it, either.
O The publication date on the document is May, 1973.
This would be considerably before the publication date of
the EIA, is that correct?
A Yes.

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Q Chapter 4 of that document is, "Impacts from Transportation Accidents Involving Radioactive Materials in Urban Areas."

Would you consider that a relevant document to the preparation of your EIA?

MR. KETCHEN: Objection. Is it my understanding the witness said he was not familiar with the document?

WITNESS GLENN: Yes.

MR. KETCHEN: The objection would be, how could be answer quastions about the value of ---

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, I think the witness will tell us that. The question is whether a document, which is now being shown to him, which has been identified previously by other witnesses, whether or not it reasonably should have been taken into consideration.

Whether the witness is familiar with it or not,

I think he can tell us his own knowledge on that score, as

can any of the other witnesses.

MR. KETCHEN: Well, then, I would like maybe to ask the Board for a direction to the witness -- it is a pretty lengthy document. It looks like about an inch and a half, to me. I'd like the witness to be able to understand that before he answers he's entitled to fully examine that document, and I would believe he's entitled to some time to look at the document. But just a quick glance at it --

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significance, and it apparently has been referred to in the record, and if you're going to tell me that your witness is now going to be required to read that document and study it in order to come to an informed opinion as to whether or not it should be considered, I suggest the record is not going to be the way you want it to wind up. That document is not an unknown quantity.

MR. KETCHEN: Well, not to the record, but maybe to this witness.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, in that event, that's an aspect that's certainly within the scope of cross-examination.

MR. KETCHEN: Well, we'll see how it goes.

on the title of Chapter 4, it would seem to be a relevant document.

However, there are a great number of relative documents.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Relevant documents?

witness GLENN: Relevant -- excuse me -- thank you.

-- relevant documents available, and in my review I have to
look mainly at titles a lot of times to determine if I want
to use a document or not, and a document that relates to
sabotage was semething that I just didn't consider relevant
during my literature search.

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		CHAIRMAN	MILLER:	I	think	that's	a	fair	answer	to
a	fair	question.								

BY MR. RILEY:

- Q Mr. Spitalny, were you familiar with the document?
- A (Witness Spitalny) I am familiar with the existence of the document. I have leafed through it, but not read it in its entirety.
 - Q Have you looked at the table of contents?
 - A Yes, I have.
- Q Did you know that Chapter 4 dealt with accidents in an urban area?
- A I was aware that the document spoke to that, not specifically Chapter 4.
- Q Would you then consider it relevant material to call to Mr. Glean's attention in the preparation of the EIA?
- A That document was addressed by the Staff in -CHAIRMAN MILLER: Wait a minute. First of all,
 would you regard it as being relevant to being called to the
 attention of Mr. Glenn?

yes.

MR. GLENN: Excuse me. Could I draw your attention to something? It says on page 33, under Section 6.1, "More severe accident conditions could happen." It goes on to relate that their probability of occurrence is

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smaller.

I have not said that the accident that I have described here is the most severe accident that could occur. I've included it as the benchmark for a person to be able to look at what an accident of this severicy would entail, and what the consequences of that accident would be.

occur - excuse me, I want to rephrase that. That you could postulate a more severe accident, one with higher consequences than what I have, and I think I have stated that in the EIA.

13:

O Was it your testimony earlier, Mr. Glenn --1/2 wel/adbl Strike that. Is the universe of events in regard to the type of accident we're considering very, very small, minimal? 5 A All of the transportation accidents, the probabilities of them occurring is. I said the universe of events on which one bases a probability calculation. If the term is not familiar to you, I'll try to use different language. 10 A It would be helpful to me if you would phrase 11 your questions without the use of --12 0 Statistical jargon? 13 Well \$50 words, for lack of a better term. 1.4 That was called two-bit words when I was a kid, 0 15 There's been a lot of inflation. 18 CHAIRMAN MILLER. All right. Use simple language 17 so that even the Board can understand. 18 BY MR. RILEY: 19 20

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O When we talk about actuarial findings, it's based on a large number of events. And in regard to a common illustration, 50,000 annual motor deaths, we know how many drivers there are, what the chances of one of us as a driver being killed in a year is based on experience. We find from year to year that this experience does not change very much. We can say that this sort of a statistic is a reliable

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statistic. This total number of drivers and accidents in the United States is the universe of events in that context.

Now if we saw the accident record for semething like 30 minutes in the year, that would be a small sampling of that universe of events.

My question to you, Mr. Glenn, is do we have a large sample on which to base probability calculations of the sort that you've relied on in your earlier statement?

- A (Witness Glenn) Yes.
- Q Please explain.
- transportation industry, for trucking in general. We're postulating what the probability of an accident occurring will be, not the probability of what the consequences of that accident will be. What we're saying is what's the probability of the truck being involved in an accident that will produce the fire. That's my understanding of it.
- Q Can you state with assurance, Mr. Glenn, that that accident history is comparable to the sort of load we have here which is a load that -- is the tractor just at about most state limits for load?
- These are questions that could be answered more readily by Dr. Hodge, and these are questions that were asked of Dr. Hodge in previous testimony. I believe.
 - Q You have a background that includes a course in

wel/acb3	mechanics and physics?
2	A I've had courses in physics, in mechanical physics
3	yes.
4	Q Would you agree that the momentum and the capacity
5	for damage is greater for a 25 ton container than for a 2500
8	pound load traveling at the same speed?
7	A Yes.
8	May I state also that you'll find that most trucks
9	traveling the highways today, there are a great number that
10	will carry loads to their capacity that they're allowed to
11	carry. And if you will notice in the newspapers recently,
12	thera's been a great controversy about allowing them to carry
13	
14	even more.
	Q Do accident statistics also include empty trucks?
15	A I do not know.
18	Q You've said that for the population of all truck
17	transport that we do have a good data base?
16	A Yes.
19	Q How about the data base for transport of spent
20	fuel assemblies?
21	A This is outside the area of my expertise and has
22	been answered by Dr. Hodge previously.
23	Q Is your knowledge of probability such that you
24	can relate when a forecast incident will occur in relation to
25	the probability assigned for that class of incident?

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A	I know that if	Fou assign a	probability (of 1 in
a million,	it doesn't tell	you when the	first one is	going to
occur. It	could occur tomo	ornow.	4	

- Would you restate what you had in your curriculum vitae as your place of amployment, Mr. Glenn?
- A I'm employed by Battslie Northwest Labs in Richland, Washington.
- Are you familiar with the testimony that the Applicant introduced by Dr. Garrick?
 - I have stated before that I am not.
- Do you know that he relied on a Pacific Northwest Laboratories' report for releases in hypothetical accidents involving this type of cask?

MR. MC GARRY: Objection, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN MILLER: Sustained.

MR. RILEY: I really don't wish to burden you, Mr. Chairman, but -

CHAIRMAN MILLER: It's no burden. If he doesn't know, he doesn't know. So go on assuming he does know.

BY MR. RILEY:

- Are you familiar with a molease study for cask accidents performed in your laboratory?
 - (Witness Glenn) (Pause,) A
 - -- under contract with the NRC?
 - I would have to have more information on what A

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1 that was before I could answer. 2 I'd like to state for the record that Battelle 3 employs more than three people. It employs --14 CRAIRMAN MILLER: Let's not volunteer. Remember, 5 I've instructed all witnesses, you're not advocates. You'll 6 answer the questions, but as far as intellectual integrity 7 goes, you're neutral. So let him ask the questions, or other counsel 3 ask you questions. 9. 10 Hr. Riley, what is your question? MR. RILEY: I'm seeking the paper to give him a 11 125 precise question. CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. 13: Is that question really necessary? I mean I 10 wouldn't want you to take the time if you're getting to 15 something that --16: MR. RILEY: I have it here now. 17 CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. Go ahead. 18 BY MR. RILEY: 19 The document in question is one with which you 20 were not familiar. 21 (Document handed to the witness.) 22-

MR. KETCHEN: Excuse mo, Mr. Chairman. I'm confused.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: He's seeking the page number of

an exhibit which I understand has been introduced evidence. We'll find out in a moment what it is MR. KETCHEN: Thank you. I'm just It's not the Garrick testimony, but something ele BY MR. RILEY: Q Are you familiar with reference A2 is document, page A43, of "Risk Analysis of Transport Spent Nuclear Fuel to McGuire Nuclear Station", PLG-0102, which reads: "An assessment of the risk of transport nuclear fuel by truck, PNL-2588, November Northwest Laboratory." A (Witness Glenn reading document.) I believe I have a copy of that document believe I have a copy of that document MR. KETCHEN: Excuse me, Mr. Chairma want to interrupt, but just for the record, for review of the record, Mr. Riley asked about reference this document." Could we get what "this document I can find it scmetime later? CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes, could you ide	
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I can find it scmetime later?	erence A2 of
	ent" wrs, so
22 CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes, could you ide	
	entify that
23 more precisely?	
MR. RILEY: I read the document's to	itla into the

record, Mr. Chairman.

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1 MR. MC GARRY: It's Applicant's Exhibit 11, Mr. 2 Chairman. CHAIRMAN MILLER: And what page was Mr. Riley 4 referring to? 20 MR. RILEY: Pago A2. 6 CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you. BY MR. RILEY: 7 Would this then be in the category of literature 8 in the area of relevance to the EIA that you made a decision 9 not to utilize? 10 (Witness Glenn) I can't say that I made a 11 conscious decision not to utilize it. 12 Did you examine it in relevant part? 0 . 3 I remember reading the document once. 14 Do you know how the releases for given categories 15 published therein compare to those that you used in the EIA? 15 No. I don't. A 17 Mr. Spitalny, are you familiar with the document? 18 (Witness Spitalny) No, I am not. 19 Mr. Spitalny, in pursuing this phase of the work, 0 20 analysis of releases during an accident, what was your 21 procedure? Did you rely on the contracted person -- in this 22 case, Mr. Glenn -- to provide the relevant references in his 23 area of expertise? 24 I relied on Mr. Glenn to provide the analysis. 25 6860S6 POOR ORIGINAL

The analysis at that time was then given to the transportation branch in the NRC, and they were given time to evaluate it, and concurred in what Mr. Glean had done.

Q Were they under any directive to check the document in the sense of seeing whether or not it had used all presumably valid literature resources in connection with the matters it dealt with?

A It was understood at the beginning that Extelle had a good working knowledge of the subject, and there was not a need to go back at this time to reevaluate the sources that they were using.

When it was given to the transportation branch, specifically Dr. Hodge, who evaluated it, he also has a good working knowledge of numerous documents that speak to the styject. And from his source of knowledge, he is able to assess the work that was done by Mr. Glenn.

Q Could you explain to us, if it is in your province to do so, why Mr. Glenn did not make reference to in-house work at the Battelle Lab?

MR. MC GARRY: I'll object to that.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Objection sustained.

BY MR. RILEY:

Mr. Glenn, can you explain to us why you did not make use of in-house work at Battelle Lab?

A (Witness Glenn) At the time, I felt it was better

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î.	to use documentation that had been prepared for NRC, and the
2	numbers that were in their documentation, specifically NURBS
3	0170, and in the older document, WASH 1238, that wer:
4	government documents.
5	Q In the scientific and technical community, Ar.
6	Glenn, is it not usually deemed advisable to have in hand the
7	most current information in making a study and drawing
3	conclusions?
9	A That is correct.
0	Q Did you have in mind no, strike that.
1	This is a sheet from that document. It's Table
2	A4.
3	CHAIRMAN MILLER: From which document?
4	MR. RILEY: The Pacific Northwest document that
5	was just introduced as an exhibit no, I'm sorry, dir
6	it's the document that Mr. McGarry icentified for us.
7	Applicant's document.
8	MR. KETCHEN: Applicant's Number 11.
9	CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you.
0	BY MR. RILEY:
1	Q Hould you please provide the title of the table?
2	A (Witness Glenn) "Release Definitions" with an

- asterisk. The asterisk says, "Based on Table 9.3, Raference 2A." "A2", excura ma.
 - Q My quastion is: Did you have in mind the contest



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of that table at the time you decided not to make use of this material in the EIA?

A Would you refresh my memory? What document did you say this was out of?

Q This is the document I showed you, oh, two or three minutes ago.

A The reference that you showed me, or the actual document?

Q I did not show you the actual document, the document that referred to. I showed you the reference.

MR. MC GARRY: Just so the record is clear, Mr. Rilay, the document you've handed Dr. Glenn is the Applicant's Exhibit 11. Is that correct?

MR. RILEY: Page A-4 of Applicant's 11.

MR. MC GARRI: And are you submitted that what is contained on page A-4 of Applicant's 11 is indeed taken straight from the Bettelle study? Is that the point?

MR. RILEY: It is alleged to be.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Is there any question about it, Mr. McGarry?

MR. MC GARRY: No, that was just for clarification, Mr. Chairman.

MR. WILSON: If we might, Mr. Chairman, I believe we've got a little confusion on the reference to it. I believe it's Table A-4 on page A-3.

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L/ab2		Am I correct, Mr. Glenn? Is that what you're
	2	looking at?
	3	WITHESS GLENN: Right.
	4	CHAIRMAN MILTER: What is it again?
	3	WITNESS GLEND: Table A-s on page A-8.
	5	CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you.
	7	WITNESS GLENG: Yes, I would have had this for
	8	my use.
	9	BY MR. RILEY:
	10	Q My question was: Did you have it in mind at the
	11	time that the EIA was still unpublished?
	12	A (Witness Glenn) No, I did not.
	13	Q You did not have an awareness of its content
	14	at the time the EIA came out?
	15	MR. MC GARRY: I'll object.
	18	WITNESS GLENN: You asked two different questions
	17	to me.
	18	MR. RILEY: I'm sorry.
	19	CHAIRMAN MILLER: What's the pending question?
	20	MR. RILEY: I'm sorry, "pending" in this con-
	21	text means
	22	CHAIRMAN MILLER: Your pending question, the
	23	one that you're propounding that has not been answered.
	24	MR. MC GARRY: Mr. Chairman, maybe I cen stap 11.
	25	I think Mr. Riley asked a question about whether or not
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Dr. Glenn considered this document in preparation of the EIA. He responded he had not.

And then I objected to the next question. It would seem to me to be really the same question. Again I think Mr. Riley is just confirming that fact. That was the nature of my point.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I thought it was a slightly different question as I heard it.

What is your present question?

MR. RILEY: Well, if I may submit a new question? CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. Consider the other one withdrawn then, and it will be rephrased. Go ahead.

BY MR. RILBY:

At some point in the process in which you still could have introduced this material as an addendum to the EIA, were you aware of the content of this table?

(Witness Glenn) I was not specifically awars of the content of that table.

To add to that, at the time that these scenarios were selected for these accidents the lab that I worked for had received a preemptory priority and it took us two weeks to figure out what "proemptory priority" was.

What that means is that you drop everything else and go to work on another job. This was a commercial waste management document that we had. 686101



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were derived from that document. They were not referenced here as being out of that document because that document had not been published and I couldn't reference it. However, these accident scenarios were developed by the people who did these studies that you're referring to in part, and I've gone back and checked what they had done and been able to go back and calculate the origin of the source terms that they used and was able to confirm that I agreed with them, and I then used them.



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Q Mr. Glenn, in reference to what you just stated, what was your procedure for checking and confirming the numbers that you did rely on in the unpublished report?

A I verished what release fractions they used, and I can further state that I did a great deal of that work myself. I was responsible for doing on that report much of what I'd done on this report. And I was responsible to make sure that I concurred with what was being done.

Q When you say that you "verified" a release rate fraction, was this a numerical calculation based on certain assumptions?

A Yes, it was.

Q Did you do any experimental work with respect to empirically measureable releases under experimental situations?

A No.

MR. RILEY: May I have a few moments? I think I'm about to finish.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Very well.

(Pause.)

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Mr. Glenn, I'm referring to what I believe is
Exhibit Number 6, which was originally submitted on May 10th
or under the date of May 10th as the affidavit of C. Vernon
Hodge and R. Daniel Glenn, and charged subsequently to your

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cestimony.

Would you please refer to that document page 7, under "Conclusion"?

A (Witness Glenn) I don't believe I have a copy of that up here with me right now.

MR. RILEY: Could I ask Mr. Hoefling to furnish you with a copy?

(Document handed to the witness.)

WITNESS GLENN: What page?

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Page 7.

A (Witness Glenn) Okay.

Q Is it correct that in your testimony in the EIA there are a number of tables giving numerical values of doses?

A That's correct.

Q Referring to the top part of the page you say:

"The population dose estimates in Cable

l are orders of magnitude smaller than this estimate."

Can you explain why you used that language, using the word "estimates"?

MR. MC GARRY: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to object to that question. This document, Staff Exhibit 6, was the subject of cross-examination in the June hearings. At that time, Mr. Blum conducted that cross-examination and not on the last day of the hearing, of the June hearings. On the list day

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of the June hearings, Mr. Blum was cross-examining this panel, of which Dr. Glenn was a member, relating to the alternatives. so I submit that the time for accidents and emposures has passed. This indeed is repetitious, or a second bits at the apple.

The fact that Dr. Glenn happens to be also on this panel should not provide Mr. Riley with an opportunity to cross-examine him in that regard.

MR. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, may I respond? CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes.

MR. RILEY: My only concern here is with the conclusions reached and with I think a point that was not established in the earlier cross-examination and that is that the table in the particular exhibit has a number of column headings such as Individual Dose, Individual/Group Dose, Fraction of Background Dose. But nowhere is the whole additive effect put together.

And Mr. Glenn's statement is quite correct that -well, I should say quite defensible, that the estimates are
orders of magnitude smaller than this estimate, or that he
does not deal with the sum of the estimates which would be
the total dosage to which the population would be exposed.

And it's simply to get into the record the fact that he did not give an integrated value of all the desages associated with the options.

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CHAIRMAN MILLER: How many questions do you intend to ask?

MR. RILEY: At most, four.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I'll give you three.

MR. RILEY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You may answer.

For the record, it may well be that you're correct.

I don't have the transcript in mind. If so, we would grant
leave for these three questions, Mr. McGarry.

Go ahead.

BY MR. RILEY:

Q Have you my previous question in mind, Mr. Glenn, or would you like me to repeat it?

A (Witness Glann) Please repeat it.

Q It was why, in the sentence that I read, did you use the words "population dose estimates" -- plural -- rathanthan singular?

A Because it used -- It's the sum of various estimates to come up with an estimate of, in this case, dose from
non-solident situations.

Q Why did you not sum up, in the interest of a conservative number, the estimated population or integral of such dose effects as a basis for your conclusion?

A Those doses would not have been significant because in order to include them in this table, I would have had to

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have multiplied the dose recorded there times the probability of that accident occurring in any one year in eather to add it up. And wher we include probability in the table I think you would find that they would not add significantly to the numbers that we come up with.

Q In the first sentence under "Conclusion" which reads:

"We conclude that the routine emposures from these proposed shipments would not be unacceptably large."

Why did you use the phrase, "not be unacceptably large," rather than the phrase, "would be acceptably small?"

A You'd have to ask Dr. Hodge. He's responsible for drafting that. And I think, as I explain in previous testimony that Dr. Hodge and I had some trouble getting together to go over testimony because of our separation distance. And Dr. Hodge wrote this, and in reading it I could find no reason in my mind to change it.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Do the two terms have any differences as you --

WITNESS GLENN: In my mind they do not.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: They're identical?

witness GLENN: One is to state it positively and one is to state it negatively.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: But there's no difference in the



result.

WITNESS GLENN: (Shaking head negatively)

MR. RILEY: That will be all.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you, Mr. Riley.

Who wishes to examine?

WITNESS GLENN: May I request a recess?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes, you may. I was going to

declare one anyway.

(Recess.)

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CHAIRMAN MILLER: We'll be on the record.

We'd like to conclude the cross-examination of the panel. Dr. Glenn is ill and not feeling well, and I would like to request that whatever cross-examination may involve him be handled first so we can excuse me.

Who's next on cross-examination?

MR. MC GARRY: I have about three questions, and they're all for Mr. Spitalny.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. Who else has cross-examination? Do you have any more, Mr. Roisman?

MR. ROISMAN: No. -- Well, let me qualify that.

I did want Mr. Spitalny to give an enswer. It doesn't involve Mr. Glenn.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I just wanted to find out about Mr. Glenn.

MR. ROISMAN: Let me just explain.

Immediately after the conclusion of the last hearing I filed a Freedom of Information Act request with the NRC to obtain copies of the draft documents prepared by Mr. Glenn and Mr. Spitalny going to the question of alternatives. They were unable to have copies of those for me to look at available until after last Friday in Washington. My secretary went down and looked at them and put on air express and they'll be here some time this afternoon.

I have no way of knowing whether they will warrant any



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additional cross-examination at all. They are several drafts of the Alternatives section of the Environmental Impact Appraisal.

So there is a possibility, but it is not one that I can do anything about until late in the day today or tomorrow, in any evert, dealing with that one subject. Other than that I don't have any other questions.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: What about the Staff?

Does the Staff have any questions of Mr. Glenn?

MR. RETCHEN: No.

MR. WILSON: I just have one question for -probably Mr. Spitalny would be the most appropriate individual to answer.

BY MR. WILSON:

Q Mr. Spitalny, is there anyone on this panel, or yourself as a member of it, who can offer testimony at this time regarding the cask field inspections?

A (Witness Spitalny) We will supply an individual, and the individual is here, who can respond to that. But he's not a member of the panel.

- Q Will you identify that individual?
 - MR. WILSON: Thank you. That's all I have.

 CHAIRMAN MILLER: Then we will excuse Dr.Glenn.

 WITNESS GLENN: Thank you very much.

(Witness Glenn excused)



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CHAIRMAN MILLER: The examination of the balance of the panel will continue. Who's next? Mr. McGarry?

MR. MC GARRY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BY MR. MC GARRY:

Q Mr. Spitalny, on cross-examination yesterday there was discussion of the date when poison racks can be installed without transportation to another site. We're talking about Ocones. And I believe the date you gave was May 1982.

Subsequent to that discussion there was another discussion that focused on the need to start off-site shipping to maintain full core reserve and no reracking, and the same May 1982 date was given. And I'm somewhat confused.

Am I correct, the same May 1982 date applies to both scenarios?

Do you want me to start with the first one again?

MR. ROISMAN: How about getting the transcript

references? I can give him one because I've gotten that

far in looking at the transcript.

The second one was an answer to Dr. Luebka's question near the end of the day yesterday.

Mr. Spitalny answered the question. And then I believe,
Dr. Luebke, you asked him to clarify it later in the day.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, let's refer to the 3132

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citation and see if Mr. Spitalny has in mind the two dates, or the dates of the two events.

BY MR. MC GARRY:

Q Perhaps I could just ask the question.

Mr. Spitalny, what is the date when poison racks can be installed at McGuire without any transshipment having to take place to another site?

I'm sorry; did I say McGuire? I meant Oconee.

A (Witness Spitalny) What is the date when poison racks-

Q When poison racks can be installed at Oconee without necessitating transshipment to another site?

A The date that was referred to as May of 1982 was the date that Oconee will be at a full core reserve limitation. All it will have left for storage capacity is 175 spaces. Full core reserve is 177.

The date to install poison racks is dependent on the available space that would be required in the pool for working space. The particular schedule that Oconae is faced with for discharges is one such that during the year of 1981 there will be a discharge in April, another discharge in May, a third discharge in June. Because of those three consecutive discharges, at the end of those three discharges there would not be working space to install poison racks. Therefore the installation of the poison racks would have to

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occur prior to the three consecutive discharges which begin in April of '81.

- Q Now turning to the second question: What is the date that you would place on the need to start off-site shipment to maintain full core reserve at Oconee if there was no reracking?
 - A If there was no poison reracking?
 - Q Correct.
- A This I believe was a question that was asked by Dr. Luebke.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Which is at page 3268, I think, of the transcript.

MR. ROISMAN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: And the next several pages, in fact, you had better look at.

MR. ROISMAN: And the question he just asked answered the one that I'd asked him to answer on page 3138. So the pages and questions that deal with the question in front of us are 3132, 3268 and 3138 of yesterday's transcript.

witness spitalny: I don't have the transcripts in front of me. However,--

BY MR. MC GARRY:

- Q I believe that reflects a May 1982 date?
 (Document handed to the witness)
 - MR. ROISMAN: This is where Dr. Luebke asks the



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question, and on the next couple of pages you explain the answer.

of 1982 Oconee is at, for all practical purposes, a full core reserve. They could be storing fuel until that time.

for September of 1982. If we were to stone that discharge you would not maintain a full core reserve. To accommodate that discharge, which is a discharge of 72 assemblies, you would have to be shipping those 72 assemblies prior to the September discharge. At the rate of 1 per day it would be 72 working days.

We backed up roughly three or four months to give some time in there. And I believe that's why the date of May '82 came up again. The date might actually be June of '82.

BY MR. MC GARRY:

Q Mr. Spitalny, how many spaces are there in the Oconee Unit 3 spent fuel pool?

A (Witness Spitalny) 474.

Q And how many of those spaces are presently occupied?

A 765, I believe, or 463.

Q When is the next scheduled refueling for Unit 3 of Oconee?



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- May of 1980. A
- When was the last refueling of Unit 3? 0
- I believe just last month. It began in May of A '79 and continued for the duration of about a month.
- At the time of the next Oconse Unit 3 refueling where will that fuel be stored?
- A At the time Oconee Unit 3 discharges there will be space in the Ocones-1 and 2 pool. It would have to be moved to the Oconse-1 and 2 pool.
- Mr. Spitalny, does Duke have options available to it presently that would permit safe lifetime storage of Oconee fuel at Oconee?
- Do they have options available to them? Tes, they do.
- Does Duke also have options available to all its nuclear plants to permit system retention of spent fuel?
- MR. ROISMAN: Objection. It's ot clear what's meant by "all its nuclear plants," particularly in light of the--
- CHAIRMAN MILLER: That's true. Would you define it?

BY MR. MC GARRY:

All that are operating, those under construction and those planned; specifically, Oconse, McGuira, Catawba, Cherokee and Perkins. POOR ORIGIN

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A (Witness Spitalny) Yes, they have options.

o Mr. Spitalny, discussion yesterday focussed on the reason for the enlargement of the Catawba spent fuel pool. And I don't have the transcript cite before me, but my recollection is that you responded to a question, What was the reason for the Catawba spent fuel pool enlargement? The reason being. For the purpose to store Oconee fuel.

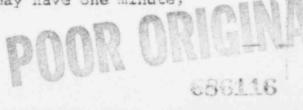
Do you know as a fact -- First, is that correct?

- A That was my response.
- Q Do you know as a fact that Oconee fuel will be stored at the Catawba spent fuel pool?
- A No. I was going to qualify that statement that I made yesterday, but I didn't get back to it.
 - Q Will you qualify the statement for me?
 - A Yes.

action it was my knowledge the intent was to store Oconece and McGuire fuel at Catawba. I do not know for a fact that when the Catawba pool was designed to the size that it presently is a igned to, the intent was for the storage or Oconece and McGuire fuel. I'm saying I do not know that.

It may have been to store Catawba fuel for the lifetime of Catawba. Subsequent actions may have resulted in the option of putting Oconece and McGuire fuel in that pool.

MR. MC GARRY: If I may have one minute,



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Mr. Chairman, I think those are my three or four questions.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes, surely.

(Pause)

MR. MC GARRY: No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you.

Who's next?

Mr. Wilson, have you completed your examination?

MR. WILSON: I believe we have, Mr. Chairman.

I don't think we have anything further.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you.

I guess it's the Staff's turn.

MR. KETCHEN: Mr. Chairman, I have maybe one redirect question that I would like to ask in a few minutes. What I would like to do -- The nature of my redirect will be in the nature of a couple of reports to the Board and the parties based on questions where we had to do calculations over breaks. That's the nature of my questioning.

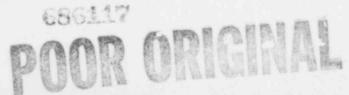
My notes show that -- I have a note here "Roisman calculations."

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KETCHEN:

Am I correct, panel, that we have waied that Q DOMS.

(Witness Spitalny) I believe the question that was outstanding was the question I responded to Mr. McGarry on.



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MR. ROISMAN: On recross I'll ask Mr. Spitalny to elaborate a bit on the answer. But it is the question that Mr. McGarry asked. He gave a part of the information I wanted.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Very well.

BY MR. KETCHEN:

The second point is: At some point in time you were asked about your experience with the 42 or some odd-whatever the number was --spent fuel pool expansion applications, and you were asked if you could reconstruct the information on which you based your conclusions.

I would like for you to report the process you have gone through in attempting to reconstruct, or respond to that request.

A (Witness Spitalny) I have gone through all the notes and documents that I brought down here with me, and I do not have those particular notes. At that time I called my boss back in Washington and explained that I needed the numbers, and asked him to contact the individual that I had contacted, which was Richard Clark in the Division of Operating Reactors, to tell Mr. Clark the nature of the requist and remind him of what he had supplied me, and to resupply that information.

Mr. Clark is not in the office at all this week.

Then they went through my office, I understand,



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looking for the notes, and they did not come up with anything.

At that point they sent over an individual to speak with Mr. Clark's boss to try and find out if anybody had the information. They could not locate it.

Branch and talked to the individual there who is responsible for evaluating the exposure for reracks. The only table ha was able to produce was the table that Dr. Mehemias had funished and made reference to, which were the five reracks.

At that point they went back to Mr. Clark's supervisor and asked what the nature of that information being available was, how was Clark able to come up with it. And his response was that Mr. Clark had kept that file on his own ever since the period of time when he had been working on the reracks, and it was strictly for his information.

Apparently he's the one who has to furnish it, and I have not been able to reconstruct it.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, we will waive the usual hearsay objections to that, with the understanding that Mr. Spitalny did all that one could humanly do.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes.

MR. KETCHEN: Mr. Chairman, the last point I'd like to raise in my questioning involves a legal point, and Iwould like to ask a redirect question in order that we may have a full record and that I may fulfill, or help the panel 686119

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and myself fulfill the obligation of the Staff to make as complete a record as possible. That's with respect to the hypothetical question which was raised yesterday at transcript 3306 and the surrounding discussion and testimony.

The question was asked, I objected, and you,

Mr. Chairman -- I didn't get a chance to state the basis for

my objection. The reason I would like to state it now is

to make sure that I have preserved my record.

My basis was that I thought it was an inappropriate hypothetical question.

We went on, and the sense of my understanding of your statements in ruling was that the Board also thought it was an inappropriate hypothetical question. But In reviewing the record it wasn't clear to me that I had preserved my record, and I wanted to do that.

So, with that discussion, I will go on with the redirect question. And that's the problem I'm having. After that ruling, or the sense of the ruling that I heard, other questions were asked which beat around the inappropriate hypothetical question and were responded to by Mr. Spitalny, and those questions had to do with, Do you know -- or questions in the sense of, Do you know of any methodologies or any applications, or any situations where this type of process had been undertaken. And the sense of it, as I understood the record, and understand the record, Mr. Spitalny's answers.

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were in the negative.

At this point in time I would like to ask him

if he would like to change his response to that question

or in any way explain his response to that line of questioning. And that's the question.

MR. ROISMAN: Could we have an identification of what precisely is the testimony Mr. Spitalny is being asked to change or emplain? What lines and what pages?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes.

MR. KETCHEN: The problem is, it goes on for a number of pages.

MR. ROISMAN: Is it to find out whether or not he is now going to explain, or change his answer as to whether he had any competence to make the statement in the Environmental Impact Appraisal or in his testimony that was the subject of the cross-examination? That's covered on pages 3301 to 3327 and primarily on pages 3304-3306, 3308, 3318 to 3322, and 3324 to 3327.

Are you saying you want him to give us an answer as to all of those pages, or to some particular piece.

MR. KETCHEN: No. The problem is that under our obligations as we see them under prior cases we wan: to report information that we have to the Board. And when we find out additional information we want to be forthright in reporting that information.

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Mr. Spitalny answered questions — I haven't got the specific page: I can go through it — whether he knew of any of these— He can better explain it. But whether he knew of any such instances where attempts had been made at breaching a spent fuel pool wall. His answer was in the negative. Since that time he has learned of new information which I thought, to make a complete record and to be fair to the parties, that we would have him report to the Scard. The significance of it I mink has to come out of the witness' mouth.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, why don't you ask the question. I don't see, frankly, that it pertains to the hypothetical question. I've read it, and my memory is the same. I don't think it refer to that.

Go ahead and ask your question. I think you're perfectly entitled to.

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BY MR. KETCHEN:

Q Mr. Spitalny, since yesterday have you had consultations with Staff members about any instances where methodologies of breaching spent fuel pool walls have been entertained or discussed?

A (Witness Spitalny) Yes, I have.

Q Would you elaborate on what you have learned since yesterday's session?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Describe the source of your information. If it be conversations, where, when and with whom, and the like, so we have the full picture.

WITNESS SPITALNY: I will. It was conversations with T. Jerrell Carter, who is a member of the Staff and a witness in this proceeding.

As it turns out, there happened to be two cases in which --

MR. ROISMAN: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Before the witness answers, it is now apparent that the best-evidence rule should be applied. Mr. Carter is here. If that's the source of the information, why don't we let Mr. Carter get up on the witness stand and in the next several hours, provide us with an elaboration on that question, rather than have Mr. Spitalny give us his understanding?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, it may well be. Let me inquire.

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Is the information which you are now trainfying to emanating from Mr. Carter, who will be testifying?

WITNESS SPITALNY: Yes, basically it is from him.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: If it is from him then we would --

WITNESS SPITALNY: I only have a reservation, or it might be in terms of a qualification to compromise my position of yesterday, and I don't believe it really does compromise my position.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I don't think that's an issue.

Nobody's quarrelling about --

You wanted to correct the record because you made certain statements which you found out are not completely accurate because you now have new and additional information; is that it?

WITNESS SPITALNY: No. That's what I would like to explain.

I do have new information, and I guess in effect all my responses yesterday were not accurate, but the new information does confirm some of the things I was saying.

charrman Miller: Well, our problem is this. It's
going to come from Mr. Carter rather than having you tell what
you learned from him which is hearsay, which might be permissible and it might be better to have it just from Mr. Carter

MR. KETCZEN: That's the substance, but it goes again-- What this witness would testify is -- and I will

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proffer it -- is that what he has learned has not changed his testimony, but it is additional facts that-- You know, in trying to be forthright, we want to make sure that we get all this for the record.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, if it doesn't change his testimony, then how do you have any question as to his forth-rightness that you need to remedy? We're happy to intertain it, but tell us what you are talking about. He doesn't seem to have a problem but if you think he does, tell us. We're not trying to cut you off.

MR. KETCHEN: I don't have a problem if the Board doesn't have a problem, but I don't want somebody to be coming back researching through the record six mont is later and say, "Hey, Staff, you didn't tell us about this." And we said, "Well, we didn't tell you about it because it wasn't important."

I'm saying now here's the chance. We're telling you about it. It's not important but we don't want to be bi: with that kind of a thing later.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Important or not, you're going to give us additional information which stems largely from Mr. Carter. Now I think in fairness to Mr. Spitalny, if this affects any answers that you've given that you want to explain or modify, we'll give you a chance and you may tell is.

If not, then leave it to Mr. Carter to bring in

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any information.

MR. KETCHEN: I think ha's done that already, so we'll let it go now.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Whatever you wish.

MR. KETCHEN: Maybe I can ask the Board or the parties, do they wish to hear this or not?

MR. ROISMAN: I do, but I want to hear it from Mr. Carter.

MR. KETCHEN: Okay, fine.

MR. ROISMAN: I'm interested to know, and I will at recross ask Mr. Spitalny how happened that this one area of information the Staff investigated after the hearing and they didn't investigate others. But that doesn't have anything to do with getting the answer.

WITNESS SPITAINY: If I got that question I'm perfectly satisfied.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Very well. We'll guarantee you that question.

MR. KETCHEN: That's the end of my redirect. If you'd like to clear up this matter right now while it's fresh, well, fine.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Mr. Roisman, ask your question as you promised.

MR. RCISMAN: Very well.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Mr. Spitalny, how did it happen that you obtained this additional information on this question of the experience with efforts to breach spent fuel pools for purposes of expansion?

A (Witness Spitalny) It just so happened that

Mr. Carter happened to be present in two meetings in which

breach of the spent fuel pool was discussed.

of the information, not how did he happen to learn of the information.

A Mr. Carter approached myself and Mr. Ketchen yesterday saying that he was in two meetings that discussed this technique.

Q I see.

MR. ROISMAN: That's the answer to my question. I just wanted to find out how he happened to learn the new information.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Mr. Carter told him, and this afternoon hopefully we're going to hear it.

Does that cover the matter that was troubling you!

.WITNESS SPITALNY: It wasn't quite the answer I

wanted to give, but --

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CHAIRMAN MILLER: Do you want to try again?

MR. ROISMAN: That's all the question I asked. I wanted to know how he got it, not what he got.

I do have a couple of other recross questions if I may.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Go ahead.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q Directing your attention back to the question that I had asked you and that Mr. McGarry asked you about the installation of poison racks at Oconee if one wants to install those racks in such a time frame that you would not have to transship in order to permit it, I believe you testified that because of the schedule for discharges in April, May and June of 1931 from the three plants, you would have to have the installation of the poison racks in place by April of 1981 because by the end of the third discharge, you wouldn't have enough room left in the pools to do your maneuvering for the installation of the poison racks. Is that correct?
 - A (Witness Spitalny) That's right.
- Q Is it true that you could have begun the installation and have some of the poison racks in but not all of them by April of 1981, and be able to accommodate your discharges and the further installation of additional poison racks without transshipment?

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CHAIRMAN MILLER: Do you want that restated?

WITNESS SPITALNY: No. I think I understand it.

I'm trying to think of the process of installing the racks.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Take your time on your answers.

witness spitalny: That might be a possibility, depending on the nature of the installation, if that can be done in modules as the present racks are being done.

However, there would be a drawback in doing that for a number of reasons. Number one, it's nice, once a specific task is being undertaken, to complete that task. Economically speaking, it's easier to keep on getting up instead of having to keep stopping and then restarting operation.

Number two, at the end of three discharges we will have put in roughly 150 freshly discharged assemblies which do two things, number one, raise the levels of the pool because of the age of decay, number two, raise the levels in the pool because of the movement in the pool and just disturbing the pool from this.

So although it might be able to be accomplished the way you say it, there may be some drawbacks that should be considered.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

of either the-- And by the way, when you said "levels"

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you're talking of levels of radiation in the pool?

- A (Witness Spitalny) That's correct.
- Q Putting aside for the moment the levels of radiation question and the economics question, to the best of your
 knowledge, although you don't know what the specific dates
 are, there may be a way to not have completed all of the
 reracking with poison racks as of April, 1981, and still not
 have to transship in order to finish reracking the pool with
 poison racks? Is that correct?

A I don't believe I said there may be a problem in completing by April of '81, if that's what you're asking.

Q No, I'm sorry, maybe I stated it wrong.

What I'm saying is that you wouldn't have to have all of the poison racks installed by April of 1981 in order to avoid having to transship if you wanted to completely rerack the Oconee pools with poison racks, the only thing is that you don't know what the dates would be, and is would require an analysis of several factors to know what that date might be?

A Yes, a couple of things would have to be considered to get it down, finite.

There is another problem that we haven't really addressed. Maybe I made an assumption here which may have been erroneous, but in our discussions we have primarily concerned ourselves with the Oconee 1 and 2 pool. If we

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are only limiting ourself to the poison remacking in the Oconee 1 and 2 pool, then I believe the discussion as we've stated it is fairly accurate.

If we start also discussing the poison weracking of the Occase 3 pool, that may change the numbers. It may also change the possibility of being able to rerack without transshipment.

Q You mean without transshipment offsite, or without transshipment onsite?

A There's definitely transshipment onsite. There may be a need I believe to transship offsite also.

Q All right.

Well, now I'm really confused because I had thought the context of all the questions, both mine and Mr. McGarry's, had been assuming that you were going to rerack the entire site of Oconee with poison racks, what was the date on which the installation would have to be completed or would have to be — whichever one of these dates you want to pick for a moment, when would you have to do that in order to avoid transshipping.

Now maybe what would be a better thing to do, because I take it there appear to be a lot of variables and maybe you're having to think about them now for the first time, would you like to postpone it again and just come back and give us the answer? And if so, I will spell the



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question out for you in sufficient detail so you can look at the pages of the transcript and see what I want to know.

A That would be fine. I would have only two alternatives, that being one.

The problem that I'm having in addressing this is that I believe that there is a problem with the Oconse 3 pool and reracking it. Because I've not been working with Duke, I'm not fully familiar with all the details, number one, in that pool, and number two, with their scheduling.

I believe that there is a problem with the Oconse.

3 pool and Duke might better be able to address that. Otherwise we can break and properly address it later.

MR. ROISMAN: Let me just say, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me quite possible that these dates could be extremely important and that it would be useful to have them pinned down.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes, we would like to have definite, accurate information.

wait and get it in September. I don't think they are dates which, once given, will necessitate any cross-examination.

It's for the purpose of the record, much as Dr. Luebke yesterday wanted to get crystal clear on the last date on which you have to start transshipping if you were going to avoid loss of full core reserve and you didn't rarack.

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BY MR. ROISMAN:

now or on another day or even in another session of the hearings is: Assuming that Duke Power wanted to put poison racks into the Oconee 1, 2 and 3 pools, and assuming that it did not want to transship anything offsite, what is the latest date on which it could begin the poison rack installation and what is the latest date on which it would have to have completed the poison rack installation, assuming all along that it wanted to retain one full core reserve in the entire site?

And I have no objection if you want to incorporate by reference your earlier testimony regarding -- or new testimony, if that's necessary -- what you think specific economic or health and safety consequences are of coing it on different dates.

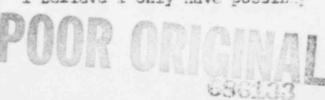
But my question to you is the latest possible data, the latest legally permissible date. Okay?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Do you understand the full scope of the question now?

responding to that after the break.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: What is the best method for us to get as accurate an answer as possible?

WITNESS SPITALNY: I believe I only have possib !



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one or two factors that are a little cloudy in my mind. If I'm allowed to just ask Duke one or two questions during the break, I can respond.

MR. ROISMAN: That's fine.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Okay, lot's do it that way,

MR. ROISMAN: I have one other question, just one other recress.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

asked you whether or not the next discharge of spent fuel from the Oconee 3 plant, whether that would require some movement of spent fuel from the Oconse 3 pool to another pool, I understood your answer to sound as though you were saying that the fresh fuel discharged from Oconee 3 would be put into the Oconee 1 and 2 pools, and I want to find out, did you mean to say the fresh fuel, or did you mean to say some fuel now in the Oconee 3 pool would have had to have been moved to accommodate the fresh fuel?

A (Witness Spitalny) The latter is an accurate statement. You need space to accommodate the discharge.

Q You were not suggesting there would be transshipping between the pools with fresh fuel?

A No. Even the cask on site is limited to a specified decay period.

Q I wanted that clear



MR. ROISMAN: Nothing further.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you.

Anything further now of the panel?

MR. RILEY: I have some recross.

BY MR. RILEY:

o Mr. Spitalny, to your knowledge, was the present physical capacity of the Catawba spent fuel pool that for which a construction permit was originally approved?

A (Witness Spitalny) I do not know for the original construction permit.

Q Is it information that you might be able to obtain during the break? What I'm interested in is the process by which Duke arrived at a very much larger spent fuel pool for Catawba than for McGuire and Oconee, and finding out when that process initiated, and what approvals it involved.

MR. KETCHEN: Objection, Mr. Chairman.

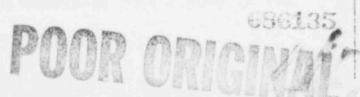
CHAIRMAN MILLER: On what grounds?

MR. MC GARRY: Objection. The basis for my objection is it goes beyond the scope of my cross.

chairman Miller: I think it does go beyond the scope of the cross. It would not be recross, really, Mr. Riley. Your interrogation now is very limited to matters that came up from the cross subsequent to your own.

The objection is sustained.

MR. RILEY: That concludes what I have to ask.



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CHAIRMAN MILLER: Thank you.

Now if that information is significant you may request it of, for example, Mr. McGarry. He may be able to provide it through witnesses for you. I'm not trying to pass upon the significance of it, Mr. Riley. But we do have to conclude in a procedural way the interrogation of the panel, and we feel it has been covered.

MR. RILEY: If I may then, I would like to state my interest.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Why don't you state it first to Mr. McGarry. This is a question, I take it, that could be answered by Duke representatives, could it not?

MR. RILEY: Or NRC representatives.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Take it up then with the Staff.

If you have a continuing problem then address the Board, but
we think you may be able to get the information in a usable
form by doing it that way.

Now I take it there is nothing further now of this panel. Is that correct?

MR. KETCHEN: Mr. Chairman, that completes the panel. I would like to proffer their testimony for introduction into the record and to have it bound into the record as though read at this time. I can go through a list, if you would like, of the totality of that.

There's this sort of loose end about Mr. Carter.



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I don't know quite how you want to handle that. But I'm moving the admission of the panel testimony in all its forms, and the professional qualifications into the record at this time.

then, since we've had the break in time from the original testimony and the marking of the exhibits. So why don't you offer the direct written testimony and the qualifications that accompany it of the witnesses who comprise the panel, and we'll see.

MR. KETCHEN: I can do it two ways, go by number or just in broad numbers. Until I'm stopped I'll do it the long way.

I am moving Number 13, which is the testimony of Spitalny and Glenn.

MR. ROISMAN: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Can we just shorten it and have him tell us the exhibit numbers?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right, the Staff exhibit numbers.

MR. KETCHEN: Number 13, Number 15, Number 16-A, Number 16-B, Number 17-A, Number 17-B, Number 17-C, Number 19-A, Number 19-B, Number 19-C, Number 19-D, Number 22.

That's it.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. Let me inquire if there be objections to any or all of these. Any objections



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one? 16-A?

WRB/enl6 to the exhibits as proffered?

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, I have an objection --I just want to check and make sure.

I have an objection to part of 18-A, to all of 17-A on the ground that the witness has not testified on that yet. His testimony will come up on the Cost-Benefit panel;

To 19-A, 19-B and 19-D, and until after wa've heard the testimony from Mr. Carter, I will reserve moving to strike the portion of the testimony dealing with the question of the breaching of the spant fuel pool.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right.

MR. ROISMAN: And whenever the Board wishes, I'll be glad to specify in detail the basis for the objection. CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. Which is the first

MR. ROISMAN: 15-A.

Lat me just see if I'm clear about this, so that we do not have confusion.

17-A is Mr. Nash's adoption of the cost-benefit balance in the Environmental Impact Appraisal. Me's not been crossed on that yet. Is that right? Is that what he's doin going to come with, along with Mr. Batiglio, on?

MR. KETCHEN: You call it a cost-benefit panel. This panel was proffered a long time ago, and their testimony

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was identified. They were here for questions. Dr. Nash was offered on all this testimony, including on Contention A and B, and the other piece of testimony. I've got to find it; I don't have it before me. But he's there for cross and the additional testimony later is, in my view, rebuttal and came in later, and is a different matter. It's in response to things that have come up during the cross.

And so he's been there, ready for cross, and I'm proffering his testimony at this time.

MR. ROISMAN: I understand exactly what he's there for. I just thought we had an understanding, and obviously we did not, that Mr. Nash and Mr. Batiglio, who were addressing cost-benefit considerations, both in new testimony and Mr. Nash in an old piece of testimony, would be crossexamined together as a panel.

on the portion of the cost-benefit analysis which constitutes the Environmental Impact Appraisal, then I'm ready to cross-examine him now. But I just thought it was simpler, since he's got a piece of testimony that arguably has some relationship with this, that he and Mr. Batiglio would be cross-examined together as a panel on the scheduling we had talked about yesterday for when they would come up.

CHAIPMAN MILLER: We have no knowledge of --MR. KETCHEN: I don't think that was in the



understanding that I've had. He's been sitting on the panel since Day One.

MR. RCISMAN: It doesn't matter. I'm perfectly willing to cross-examine him now. If he wants me to do it while Mr. Spitalny and Mr. Roberts are sitting there, I don't care.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: What's your pleasure?

MR. KETCHEN: Wall, he's there. He's available.

Ha's been available for a long time. As a matter of fact,

he had to fly in-- I made him fly in to be here Monday.

He's been available for cross. I guess we should proceed.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Which is Mr. Nash's testimony that you are proffering?

MR. ROISMAN: They're proffering 17-A and 17-B, but all I have an interest in cross-examining is 17-A.

MR. KETCHEN: 17-A, 17-B, and 17-C. C is the professional qualifications.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: What's Exhibit 20?

MR. KETCHEN: Exhibit 20? I'm going to have to clear that.

Exhibit 20 is Dr. Nehemias' testimony.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Ours says Dr. Nash.

What is the testimony now that's being proffered of Dr. Nash? 17-A, 17-B? Is that it?

MR. KETCHEN: And 17-C, the professional 686140



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qualifications.

MR. ROISMAN: It's attached to 17-B.

chairman MILLER: Well, it would seem simplest, unless Counsel wish to do otherwise, and since Dr. Nash is here, since his testimony is proffered as part of the overall offer and there has been no cross-examination, we might as well proceed with cross-examination so we have the Nash testimony in one piece.

Does anybody wish to do otherwise?

MR. KETCHEN: That's fine with me.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Proceed.

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FURTHER CROSS-EXIMINATION

BY MR. ROISMAN:

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0 Mr. Nash, directing your attention to Staff Exhibit 17A, are you in that testimony assuming responsibility for a portion of the Environmental Impact Appraisal? Is that

A (Witness Nash) It (asn't my understanding that I, except as a member of the Staff, am assuming responsibility for portions. I didn't review but a small portion of the Environmental Impact Appraisal.

Did you actually write any part of the Environmental Impact Appraisal?

No, I did not.

the thrust of this testimony?

Can you identify the portions specifically that you reviewed in the Environmental Impact Appraisal?

It was primarily Section 10, beginning on page 57, and consists of pages 57 and 58.

Q And what exactly did yourrereview consist of, what did you do?

I primarily looked at Table 10-1 on page 58 and compared this with the cost estimates that appeared in other EIA's, applications for spent fuel pool enlargement or increase of capacity.

Q What do you mean you compared it? You tried see if they were the same numbers?



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- A Well the same ballpark numbers.
- Q Had you compared the numbers in the other EIA's?
- A No. I participated in one other hearing and reviewed numbers appearing in theme that had modified to some extent numbers in the EIA and my testimony.
 - Q You meen in the other hearing?
 - A In the other hearing, yes.
- Q But here all you really did was look at the numbers in Table 10-1 and compare them to numbers that appeared in comparable tables in other EIA's?
 - A Yes.
- Q And does that mean that all you really looked at was -- looking now at page 58 of the EIA and the column Cost, which is the only one that has any numbers in it, that you looked at the numbers 7000, 12,000, 10,000, 6000, 150 man-rem, 108 dollars per year, 2000 and 120 man-rem, that's what you looked at?
- A Well I would say the entire page. There are cost figures that go with various alternatives that are listed in Column One.
- Q But you testified that what you did was make a comparison of figures, and I'm asking is that what you made a comparison of, those figures?
 - A YES. For the alternatives, yes.
 - Q Did you independently evaluate whether or not



these figures are valid for the case here, for this utility with these plants?

- A) No, no independently.
- Q Did you attempt to svaluate, under the column listed as Benefit, whether or not the narrative description there was an accurate description of the benefit?

Well only insofar as these benefits are discussed in other portions of the EIA or the implications of the alternatives are discussed.

My understanding at the time I reviewed it was that they were consistent with what's contained in the EIA.

But you didn't independently even check that to look and see if they were in the other part of the EIA because these are the pages you looked at, isn't that your testimony?

Yes.

Now, did you analyze in the first column of Table 10-1 Alternatives, whether that represented the appropriate range of reasonably available alternatives? Did you make any effort to reach a judgment about that?

A Well these are the alternatives that -- and f on 't say 100 percent, but these are generally the altern tives that have appeared in expansion of pools generally. There may be other EIA's that have other alternatives, I'm not cartain.



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/egla	¥	Q Well are you saying that you don't have an								
	2	independent judgment as to whether or not the alternatives								
	3	listed there represent all the reasonably available ones								
	4	to this facility?								
70	5	A I think that is correct. I don't have any								
	S	independent judgment. It's based on partly participating								
	7	in this hearing and talking with people in thatarea.								
	3	Q But your basis for thinking that that looks								
	9	like a pretty good and complete list of alternatives is that								
	10	that's what you've seen in most other BIA's dealing with these								
	11	kind of spent fuel pool issues, is that correct?								
	12	λ Yes.								
	13	Q Could I direct your attention to Staff Exhibit								
	14	19B, page eight, the bottom paragraph of the page. If you								
	15	could get a copy of that in front of you.								
	16	(Document handed to the vitness.)								
	17	A Page eighttthat was?								
	18	Q Page eight, the bottom paragraph.								
	19	A Starting with "The Applicant's commitment?"								
	20	Q Yes, would you just read that first sentence,								
	21	please?								
	22	A To myself? POOR ODICIAIA								
	23	Q No, out loud.								
	24	A The Applicant's commitment to nuclear power,								

coupled with the number of reactors projected to be

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on-line in the 1990's, places the Applicant in a unique position available to very few utilities."

Q That's sufficient.

Now does that suggest to you that perhaps utilizing experience with other utilities' ETA's might not be appropriate for this unique Applicant and that there might be a different range of alternatives for this Applicant?

A I would say yes, that the use of the word "unique" indicates that general discussions may not apply.

Q Now according to your qualifications, cost-benefit analysis is really your specialty, am I correct in that?

A Yes.

Q Is that a discipline that has a certain set of rules by which one would normally conduct a cost-benefit analysis for the standards that you would apply and then you could, for instance, look at a cost-benefit analysis so that you knew how it was done, evaluate whether it had been done right or wrong?

A WELL, there are certain — yes, certain — many accepted practices that one would generally use or be expected to use. And it may take a little bit of study after a superficial cut to dig deeper to see whether the analysis was adequate. There are certain things you could look at rather quickly and determine what it was acceptable.

Q Did you attempt to evaluate the cost-benefit

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analysis as done in this EIA to determine whether it had been done in conformity with the principles of a proper cost-benefit analysis?

A WELL yes, I did do that. Part of the -- one of the things that you look for in doing a cost-benefit analysis is how much effort is required to be put into it in order to make a comparison or reach a decision or whatever the problem may be.

I think I would say that this cost-benefit balance, as it is entitled, is not in-depth. I think that could be recognized by almost anyone. But I think it is sufficient to make the comparisons that are done in this chapter.

Q Well is part of the principles that one would apply in doing a proper cost-benefit analysis include the consideration of the time frame during which benefits and the time frame during which costs are to be incurred?

A Yes.

Q Would that be one of the factors? I mean, for instance, if you look only at the first year of some proposed action and saw whether it was good for one year but didn't look at 10 years, you might not get a full picture of its costs and benefits, is that true?

A That's quite true. The time frame is quite important.

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Q Did you analyze the analysis conducted here to see whether or not the time frame selected for evaluating what the benefits and costs of each alternative would be was the proper one to select?

- A WELL I did. I think it is also true that --
- Q I didn't hear the first part of your answer.

A I did look at that. I think, further, that the time frame is really not specified in this section, in this table.

And that's one of the reasons I made my earlier response that the depth at which you go into the analysis depends on what — you go into something until it is sufficient to reach a conclusion, and I think that was done here. I think it was a more complex question and not so freadily apparent that you would have to get into the time frame discounting when costs when benefits occurred and so forth.

Mell how do you know that the range of possible impacts is such that the time frame wouldn't be relevant in looking just at Table 10-1, which is where you told us you focused your review. How can you tell that from looking at that?

A Well it requires perhaps a little bit more information than is on the table here. But for example, looking down the list of alternatives to the one which is called "Storage at Other Nuclear Stations Owned by Duke Power,"

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there's a cost there of \$2500 per assembly --

MR. MC GARRY: That's \$3000 per assembly, I baliave.

WITNESS NASH: Okay. I have a red mark in here that says \$2500.

WITHESS SPITALNY: The errata sheet handed out last night --

CHAIRMAN MILLER: What does it show in that regard?

MR. ROISMAN: It shows what the witness just said, not what Mr. McGarry just said.

WITNESS SPITALNY: It changes the number from \$2000 to \$2500.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

- Q Go ahead, Mr. Nash.
- A (Witness Nash) I can use either figure.
- Q Use the one that is the one now being used by the Staff.

A 2500. Okay.

If you compare that to the second alternative, which is storage at an ISFSI of 7000 to 12,000, in the first alternative, this is — well first of all, it's a lower cost than storage at an independent facility. SEcondly, this is an annual or a periodic cos. The cost occurs more or less at the time that the operation is done, whereas in

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the case of building a facility, a new facility, this is done right at the beginning and the costs are all incurred right at the beginning, that is, the major part of the costs.

and I know that if I would have gone further and discounted these costs back to the present time, that that yould even go further toward making the cost of the independent facility an even greater distance than — or an even greater value to than in the case where costs are incurred through time.

And when you're making a comparison of those costs through time, you discount them back to some common point in time. So I know if I would have gone that further step that it would only have reaffirm d the conclusion that comparing these two alternatives the intorage at another facility would be lower cost.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I think we'll suspend for our lunch recess.

MR. ROISMAN: Could I ask one question related to that answer?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q The answer that you just gave me. When did you do the analysis that forms the basis for thatanswer, just now as you did it or back when you reviewed the cosphenefit section of the Environmental Impact Appraisal?



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A (Witness Nash) It's requiring me to recollect
what I did two or three months ago, but I'm quite certain that
I mentally went through something like I just described to
you at that time.

MR. ROISMAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: We'll resume at 1:30, please.

(Whereupon, at 12:00 noon, the hearing in the above-entitled matter was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m., this same day.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:30 p.m.)

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CHAIRMAN MILLER: We'll resume the evidentially hearing. Mr. Roisman was examining, I believe.

MR. HOEFLING: Mr. Chairman, could I take up a matter with the Board?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes.

MR. HOEFLING: We originally had planned to prosent two witnesses to respond to some questions. One wan a Boari question, the other was a question raised by the State of South Carolina. And one of the gentlemen who was to provide some information to the Board must leave now to attend to other Commission business which he has not been in a position to reschedule.

And we would propose that we take up the matter of the DOE emergency response teams and related questions that Dr. Luebke posed at the September session, preferably if we could set that as the first item when we reconvens on Monday morning, if that indeed is a Monday. We would propose to go forward in that fashion rather than treat that matter now, which has become very, very difficult due to a conflict in schedule.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Any objection?

We're speaking now about making that as the first order of business of the Staff's witnesses at any rate we /ac 32

at the September 10 resumed hearing?

MR. HOEFLING: That's correct, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right.

MR. MC GARRY: Mr. Chairman, I just have an observation. Mr. Wilson isn't here, so I think I understand his position. He has some schedule conflicts and we had agreed at a meeting among the parties that he would go first on the 10th, although I think the DOE emergency response is scmething he'd be probably interested in and I would assume also that that would not take up that much time. That being the case, I think it would not infringe upon Mr. Wilson's ability to pursue his case.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. Mr. Wilson isn't here -- well, you can mention it to him when he comes, but it would appear that --

MR. HOEFLING: I think that would work out well if he's going to be there on Monday. And as soon as we can get to Mr. Huffam and treat that question on Monday.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Who is the witness now that you're rescheduling?

> MR. HOEFLING: James Huffam. CHAIRMAN MILLER: Anyone else? MR. HOEFLING: No, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. He'll be scheduled for the first order of business on the 10th, and well1

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endeavor to accompdate the Staff's need in that regard and el/sob3 3 Mr. Wilson's schedule. 3 Anything else? All right, Mr. Roisman. 5 MR. ROISMAN: Thank you. 8 Whereupon, JOHN P. ROBERTS. 3 DARREL A. NASH 9 and 10 BRETT S. SPITALNY 11 resumed the stand as witnesses on behalf of the Regulatory Statis 12 and, having been previouslyduly sworn, testified further 1.3 as follows; 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Resumed) 15 BY MR. ROISMAN: 16 Mr. Nash, during the recess we have just takan, 7 have you had occasion to talk to anyone about your testimony 18 (Witness Nash) I didn't talk with anyone about 19 it, no. 20 I think the last point that we were attempting to 21 look at was the question of whether or not at the time during 22 which the alternatives would be affacted and the impacts that 23 they would cause, the pattern had not been taken into account in doing this cost-benefit analysis. And I believe 24

your last set of answers dealt with your statement that they

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had not been crucial, it had not been crucial to take them into account because of what you perceived to be the dollar differences between the alternatives.

A The dollar differences and the fact that the high dollar options also had to take place rather early in time where there's to be — the cost would flow over a period of time.

Now am I correct that when you were making that statement, you were looking at—— I'm looking at Table 10-1. in the Environmental Impact Appraisal. You were looking at the second alternative, "Storage at an independent spent fuel storage installation," and the sixth alternative, "Storage at other nuclear stations owned by Duke Power." Is that correct?

A That's correct. I was looking at this table just a few moments ago, and I think I was talking about, in answers to some questions before lunch, about construction of an ISFSI, and I see now that that's the third option rather than the second.

Q Actually your analysis wouldn't have been applicable to the second, would it?

A That analysis would not have been applicable to the second one. That's correct.

Q And would you tell us the reason why?



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A Well, the second alternative I think would beMy understanding is that that would be a flow of costs over
time; that is, they'd pay a fee as they made use of the
facility. So it would be similar to the third one from the
bottom in that the flow of money would be over time rather
than at the beginning of the time period.

O That's because in the second example the spent fuel storage installation would be owned by a third party, not by Duke, and the third party presumably would have made the investment in it. Is that correct?

A Yes. This would be from the standpoint of the licensee. I'm assuming now that these costs identified here would be fees paid at the time the fuel was placed in the facility.

Nould it be possible if the person who owned that independent spent fuel storage facility wanted to set the cost when you paid for the fuel simply so that it was no different than what the cost would have been if the entire facility, to the extent that it was used by the using utility, had been built by the utility itself with its own money up front?

A Presumably the cost would be set -- If this other owner wished to recover his investment, the cost would be set such that the fee charged world recover his investment plus interest over the life of the facility.

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So I think I'm answering. If I understand your question, the answer would be yes.

Q All right.

So then are you saying you could use the second example to make your point, namely that if you went to a third party and they were going to take your fuel for you and you just went there whenever you needed it, but they had incurred front-end costs in building the facility and having it available for you whenever you wanted it, and they wanted to fully recover their costs, they would set the charge, or could set the charge to do that, so that the cost would be that much higher to accommodate the extent to which they were disadvantaged by putting up the front-end cost in the first place. Is that right?

A Yes.

So to that extent, the second and third alternative should be comparable in analysis.

Q Do you know whether or not the values used in the second alternative, that range of values, takes that factor into account?

A I believe that these costs, both for alternatives two and three, are costs of construction only. I don't believe that either of them includes interest costs that would incur over the life of the plant.

Q Did you actually attempt to find out, or are you



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just looking at it now and it seems to you that they don't?

A Well, I think this gets a little bit into testi-

o You understand my problem with cross-examining you now. I thought that might happen, but go ahead and answer the question.

A So I have looked at these previous to the time that you asked it, and am confident that it doesn't include those financial considerations.

Mr. Roisman's problem if we can. Let me offer to get that other stuff up there now. I don't want to create any handles.

Cet it up there so we can --

MR. ROISMAN: That stuff is Mr. Pittiglio's mestimony. What I'd like to do is have these other two gentlemen
go off, close off that part of the panel, get Mr. Pittiglio
up there next to Mr. Nash, make your proffer to put in those
other two pieces, and —

the original request and being declined, we proceeded this way. But if we're now in agreement we'll take it.

MR. RETCHEN: It looks like it may be more effi-

MR. ROISMAN: Well, just let me ask Mr. Spitslay. BY MR. ROISMAN:



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Q Mr. Spitalny, there was the one open item. You do not have to, as far as I'm concerned, don't have to now answer the question about this poison rack installation at Oconee at this point.

Are you ready to answer it now? Do you want to do it now, or do you want to wait?

A (Witness Spitalny) Let me explain. It's an extremely complicated calculation and I have come up with a calculation which makes some assumptions. T can explain what was done and why it is complicated.

If the numbers I come out with are satisfactory to you we can leave it at that; if they are not, it may be possible to do it in greater detail during the break until the September hearing.

Q Well, why don't you tell us what it is. If it's so complicated that it seems useful to have it in writing in front of us to be able to ask you questions about it, we can do that.

MR. ROISMAN: But unless the Chairman has any objection, I'll let Mr. Spitalny tell us now what he's done, and the assumptions, and we'll see if that's enough.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You may do so.

witness spitality: Besically what happens is the reracking of the Oconee 1 and 2 pool is able to be done due to the type of structure that the racks -- the way they're



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April '81 was an accurate figure for when you would have to remark the Oconee 1 and 2 pool.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q When you say "have to," have to have it completed or have to have it started, or have to have --

A (Witness Spitalny) That was the completion date. Backing up for when you'd have to start that it is basically a four-month procedure to install the tacks, which would get you back to about January of 1981.

The licensing, the application end of it, and the contract and procurement of the racks, if we talk about a year or so we're back to a decision date of December to January of 19 -- December of '79 or January of 1980.

The place where this gets complicated is when we start to shuffle fuel back and forth between the 1 and 2 pool and the 3 pool. The racks in the Oconee 3 pool are free-standing racks. They are basically the first design of that nature, and there were a couple of conservative measures taken then they were installed. Those conservative measures were done due to the seismic evaluation of those racks.

What they entail is a channel which is composed of about a 1-inch plate of metal which is bent. It's about 10 inches -- I inch thick, 10 inches deep. It runs the width of the pool through the width of these racks.

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Running the length of the pool is a rod which
runs the full length of the pool, two rods actually going
through the top part of the structure, and they are fastened
to one end and there's a tensioner at the other end to keep
the entire assembly, the entire pool almost fastened as one
structure.

So because of the complications we start ed to get into -- there are some design areas that you have to look at just in removing the racks -- the first preference to get the racks out, because of the way they have been installed, would be to drain the pool.

Again, underwater installation of racks is a possibility as we have discussed numerous times, but because of this type of construction it become extremely difficult to do that.

If we were to assume that you had to drain the pool prior to the installation of poison racks, it would not be possible to drain the pool and install the racks without any shipment offsite.

During the break I evaluated it and discussed it with Duke. Doing it both by putting poison racks into the 1 and 2 pool first, and then moving the fuel that is in the Number 3 pool to the 1 and 2 pool and draining the pool, and the dates and discharges, the schedule of discharges works out that there is not enough capacity in the 1 and 2 pool



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to allow that.

There presently are 463 assemblies in that pool.

They can be shipped --

- Q That pool? Which one?
- A I'm sorry, the number 3 pool.

They can be transforred to the 1 and 2 pool roughly at the mate of one a day, where it works out no about 30 a month, just as an average.

Doing that, it would take almost 13 months just to empty that pool, and during that 13 months you're sail discharging more fuel from the reactors. And that's way this becomes such a complicated situation to look at.

Any way you go, trying to put poison racks in the 1 and 2 pool first, or poison racks in the number 3 pool first. could not be done without transshipment.

The other thing to look at then obviously would be what would be required to allow for the removing of the existing racks using divers. It would require possibly a seismic analysis of what happens to the racks when you tree!

It would require divers to get down and cut these channels which run the width of the pool, so that the acdular could be removed.

Additionally the rack module -- Well, it's rather difficult to describe. There are two rack modules which are



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6 x 8 feet I believe. The dimensions are 6 x 3. Two modules are welded together and them set down into the pool. These channels run the length of those two modules.

pulling out two modules at one time which--Presently there is not a grane capable of doing that at the Oconee pool, which at least has access to all of the modules.

The other method would be to send a diver down and cut them apart and pull them up in separate pieces for which there would be a crane that would handle it, but then you have the difficulty of cutting these things.

If I can really get to your question about dates, if we assume for some reason that we are capable of sending a diver down to do that, Duka could also go out and possibly get another grams which would be capable of lifting that particular weight. It would have to be a single-failure proof grams because it would involve lifting that weight over the top of other fuel assemblies.

If we assume all these things could take place, then we can look at some dates. So I'm making that assumption now and again we can look at remacking Number 3 first, and remacking 1 and 2 first.

If we look at reracking pool Number 3 first, basically what happens is we would be limiting ourselves to the 750 assemblies which could remain in the pool Number 450163



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1 and 2 as a result of the stainless steel reracking that they're presently doing. We are at 474 assemblies -- Well, there is actually a storage of 473 assemblies in the Oconee 3 pool.

of the assemblies to allow working space. You would have to leave a total of 192 assemblies in the -- a maximum of 192 assemblies in the pool to allow for working space.

Making these transfers, it would be possible to be ready to cut out the racks by August of '80, 1930. The completion date at that time would be 12 of '80, December of 1980.

Basically going that route first we have limited storage capacity and it would just move a lot of fuel into the 1 and 2 pool, and the 1 and 2 pool only goes to 750 assemblies. What you end up with is a window in which you could actually replace the racks in the Oconea 3 pool, due to filling up the space in Oconea 1.

the first date at which you could sctually get in there and start doing work, it is also about the same date-- You wouldn't want to postpone it any further than that, so that kind of seems just an operating window that they can work in at that time.

If you get the Oconee 3 pool reracked you would 886164



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then have to move the assemblies back out of the 1 and 2 pool into the 3 pool. It would be necessary to finish the remarking in the Oconee 1 and 2 pool by December of 1932, which means you could start as late as August of 1932.

Again with those assumptions that we can send divers down and can work out these problems, it is possible to rerack both pools without any shipment offsite. That would require, however, 598 onsite transfers. That was the one method of doing pool Mamber 3 first.

The other method would be doing pool Number 1 and 2 first. For that one, the latest data we could do that was the date I mentioned previously, which was April of '81. At that time we could rerack the Number 1 and 2 pool with poison racks and immediately start transferring the assemblies from the Unit 3 pool into the newly racked 1 and 2 pool.

The earliest date -- Excuse me.

If we were to start transferring from Oconee 3 to Oconee 1 and 2 pool, the date that we could start reracking the Oconee 3 pool would be January of '33, and complete about May of '83.

Now it would be necessary to complete by May of '83 because the Oconge 3 unit has an in-service inspection which comes up that fall. So we would want to complete prior to that in-service inspection.

There is, however, a window after the in-service

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Inspection which ranges from December of 1983 to April of 1984 which is after the in-service inspection. It would be possible to also remark the Oconee 3 pool at that time, so rather than having a first and final date, we just have two windows in which the Oconee 3 pool could be remarked at that time.

Going that particular way with the Ocones 1 and 2 pool first, it would require the transfer of 443 assemblies onsite.

So again it is possible. There are a number of things to contend with which I have not looked at, how the divers would go about doing it, what the exposure might be what the costs might be. Just looking at dates and discharge schedules, it could be possible to do, and that's about what it is.

in terms of time and flexibility or reduction in handling
if, instead of completing the remarking of the Ocones 1
and 2 pool with stainless steel racks, the Applicant stapped
the remarking, sought permission, and got approval to complets — to do the whole pools with poison remarks and finish
the remarking job of 1 and 2 with as many poison racks as
they could while still leaving enough space in the pool for
their other purposes? Would that buy you some time by loing
it at this point?

A I don't believe it would buy us any time because we presently— The assumption I made in this particular calculation assumed we had the availability of 750 slots, spaces, in the Oconee 1 and 2 pool, and it assumed we immediately went out for contractual arrangements and an application to allow — to receive what was needed as far as the licensing and the acquisition of racks.

Now we tried to optimize things I guess and see what was available.

Q Would you have a judgment as to whether or not some time between April of 1978 and-- Wall, strike that.

In your judgment, assuming that the technical problems with the zeracking of the Ocones 3 pool can be solved, remarking it wet can be solved, is there still time for the Applicant to choose that option, given what you've previously projected or the schedule times that it would take to get an order in, an application, and get it approved and de all that other stuff, for it to remark Ocones 3 with poison racks?

- A Yes, there is an option the of there is time.
- O When does the time exp's id I understand you to say it's necember of this year or January of next year, roughly, for them to make the decision to 5
- A Looking at the two alternatives I chase he one for doing Number 3 first, and the one for doing Number 1 and

2 first, the one that buys us the most time would be the installation of 1 and 2 first.

If we look at that one, they have until December 1979, this year, or possibly January, 1980, that time frame to start the license application and start the procedures to prepare for reracking.

- Q For poison racks. And that is if you start with 1 and 2.
 - A That's correct.
- And that option, if I resember, also involved about two-thirds as many onsite spent fuel transfers as you would starting with the Unit 3 remarking first, as I remember.
 - A That's correct.
- with reracking Unit 3 underwater are not are reasonably solvable, that the only way that it could be reracked with poison racks is to rerack it dry, and assuming that no off-site transchipment is permitted, when did the deadline pass that the Applicant could have submitted an application and had enough time to rerack Ocones 3 with poison racks?
- A To tell you the truth, I think I would have to look at it again. The thing I would have to look at is what the history of the discharge schedule was to find out how many assemblies were in the pool, to find out what the capacity was in Unit 1 and 2 pool, and it's the same procedure

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over again. I didn't consider that.

Now you made a reference to the amount of spaces that you would need in the Oconee 3 pool to have free enough working space, and if I remember correctly, I think you testified that you'd have to get down to at least no more than 192 spent fuel assemblies in the Oconee 3 pool to have sufficient working space in the pool to do a wet reracking with poison racks.

Do I remember that correctly?

A Yes.

Q I believe yesterday in testimony when we were discussing the question of the reracking of the McGuire Unit 1 pool with poison racks that you testified that you would --- if you put all 300 Oconee spent fuel assemblies into the McGuire pool, it would still be possible to have enough working space to rerack, you thought, with poison racks at that time.

Do you remember that testimony? Am I ramembering correctly?

A Yes.

Q Is there some difference between the problem of remarking the McGuire pool wet and remarking the Oconee pool Number 3 wet that makes you have to leave much more space in the Oconee 3 pool than you apparently were assuming you



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it?

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would need to leave in the McGuire pool?

A Yes, I believe there is.

To actually look at it and come up with an exact picture the way I just have for the Oconee pool, I would have to take a look at the specific racks again, but I can explain to you the distinction. It might be easier— I have a small diagram that was furnished by Duke to me, to show me exactly what the Oconee pool looked like. It may be easier to explain it if you were looking at it, rather than me trying to draw a verbal picture.

MR. ROISMAN: Let's mark it as an exhibit, Mr. Chairman.

I know what the next Staff exhibit number is, but do you have any problem with this little chart as a Staff exhibit? It would be Number 24. Otherwise I'd have to go to NRDC Exhibit Number 5,000, I guess.

MR. KETCHEN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: It would be 24, I think.

MR. KETCHEN: You recall yesterday I identified the errata sheet I passed out as 24, but if you want to scratch that --

MR. ROISMAN: Wall, all right, let's call this 25.

Can I take a look at that while you're looking at

(Mr. Roisman inspecting cocument.)



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MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, can we mark this one sheet of paper as Staff Exhibit Number 25 for identification?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes, it will be so marked.

(Whereupon, the document referred to was marked as Staff Exhibit 25 for identification.)

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1.	CHAIRMAN MILLER: We haven't seen Exhibit 24, wil:
2	you identified as the errata sheet, have we?
.3	MR. KETCHEN: I believe I passed out copies has
4	CHAIRMAN MILLER: That was additional testimony.
5	MR. ROISMAN: Well, there was, this morning, Mr.
Ģ.	Chairman, passed out at least to the parties
7	MR. RETCHEN: At the close of the session last
8	night, I thought I did give you the document. If I didn't,
9	I'll now provide you with copies.
10	CHAIRMAN MILLER: I guess we don't have it. That'
11	all right. I just want to keep the exhibits straight.
12	Now, E Roisman is showing Exhibit 25, which has
13	just been marked, to the witness.
14	BY MR. ROISHAN:
15	Q Now, Staff Exhibit 25, is that something you
16	prepared, or someone else prepared for you?
17	A (Witness Spitalny) This was prepared by somebody
18	else.
19	Q Who prepared it?
20	A Mr. Snead.
21	Q Would you just tell me, what does it purport to
22	show?
23	A Basically, it shows a top view of the modules that
24	would be seen if you were looking down on top of the apant
25	fuel pool of the Ocenne 3 pool. The authibit also shows a side

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view of one of those modules.

Q Okay.

Now, can you explain to me, by looking at this, what it is you think that would require you to leave more open space in the Oconee 3 pool to rerack it with poison racks, assuming you are going to rerack it wet, than you imagine would be needed to retain in the McGuire unit 1 pool if you were going to rerack it wet with spent feel in it?

A My assumption that I made for the McGuire unit 1 pool is one that I made in most zerocking situations. I usually look at the number 50 percent, roughly, to give an idea of what we require to accomplish raracking. 50 percent of McGuire would be the storage of 250 assemblies, and usually give or take a few, the real criteria is that any diver that is in the pool must stay a distance of 10 feet from any fuel.

So normally somewhere in that area you can go down and operate.

Now, where we run into a problem here -- and this is because of looking at the specifics -- what I was trying to say, basically, is you have 10 modules. Each are 5 x 8 feet.

- Q I'm sorry. You have 10 modules. Where?
- A In the spent fuel pool.
- Q Of? I'm trying to get it clear for the record.

 I can see what you're saying there, but --



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1	A In the Oconee 3 spent fuel pool.
2	Q All right.
3	A As I explained earlier, two of these modules are
-4	walded together. This is one (indicating on the exhibit)
5	and another (indicating on the exhibit.)
6	They're welded together and put down as a unit
7	into the pool.
8	Q All right. So there are five at this point, fir.
g	units, made up of two modules each?
10	A That's correct.
11	To look at a side view of that would be this
12	lower picture. This would be one module, which is welded to
13	the second module. These are upright canisters which receive
14	the fuel.
15	Q Okay.
16	A That would be a side view of the canister.
17	Q All right. So the thing that holds the two modules
13	together that make up one unit is this channel that you
19	referred us to that runs across the bottom of the andules?
20	A That's correct, across the width.

Now, the requirement of having to stay 10 feet from the fuel assemblies is, if you were to send down a diva: in one corner of the pool to, for example, remove this particular rack or set of modules, you need 10 feet this way

All right.



to stay away from any Zuel.

- Q I understand.
- A There's not 10 feet between these modules.
- O How much space is there between the modules?
- A I guess I don't know, for cartain.

Basically, what we did is we communicated. I asked questions and they responded. They had said that the reason they were limiting it is because of working space and the requirement to maintain 10 feet. By having fuel in this module it would not be possible to have a distance where the divers would have to work and get in. In other words, they wouldn't be able to stand on top of this module. They'd be standing here to work on this module, and it's not possible to have fuel here and maintain a distance of 10 feet to where the diver would be.

So it's necessary to remove fuel from this area to allow the required separation distance.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, earlier I had sort of made the point that I thought the information that we're now getting from Mr. Spitalny could be very important.

I guess the question I want to ask the Board -and maybe you're going to say, "We don't invite your upinions,
Mr. Roisman," is whether the Board feels, as I'm inclined to
feel, that it's sufficiently important that it ought to be
laid out in a piece of testimony.

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What I'm seeing here and I'll show the Board
so you'll have some idea what I'm seeing here is a chart
in which, on the upper part, we're looking at an overview,
looking down on the modules in the units. And the question
is: These units apparently are six feet by eight feet in
size. If you fill up three of them and want to work on the
furthest of the remaining two, do you or don't you get ten
feet between the adge of number 3 and the working part where
you are? That has to do with exactly what the number of feart
are between each of the units. It has to do with physically
where this person has to stand to do with work when they're
down there

The addition of one additional module sounds like it gives you something in the neighborhood of about 100 additional fuel assemblies that you would leave in the pool that pool having close to 500 capacity.

My question is: If I'm right what it's important, 100 fuel assemblies might give you as much as two additions... discharges from Ocones-3, is it going to be necessary to have this diagram done on a piece of paper that we can all look at, with the feet marked off so we can test the accuracy of the assumption that you have to have only two units filled rather than three?

If so, this isn't going to do it.

DR. LUEBKE: I would be inclined to add a further





thing, because I would imagine it's time and distance. In other words, if it's eight feet he works fewer hours or minutes, and if it's twelve feet he works more hours or minutes. So there's an additional discussion I could see that would be beneficial.

to have it done, not necessarily more elaborately, but in more detail. And I think we'd also like to have some testimony from somebody who's familiar with the work as it's being done on site, rather than doing it be personnal who are not familiar with the actual performance.

MR. ROTSMAN: Mr. Chairmin, would it then be appropriate procedure for me to suggest that I simply suspend at this moment with Mr. Spitalny, and at the next break attempt to discuss with Mr. McGarry and Mr. Ketchen what might be a supplemental piece of tostimony to come in at the hearings starting September 10, and advise the Board of what we think ought to go in and then you can advise as if you think there's more that ought to go in.

DR. LUEBRE: Yes, indeed. I have another question which is, as I listen to Mr. Spitalny, is it correct I might have the idea that it is physically mechanically moza difficult to put in poison racks than it is stainless steel racks, with divers, and welding, and cutting -- and the mechanics of--

WITHEES SPITALNY: No, that's not normally the





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situation	was.	the	inst	caller	tion	of	bha	36	particul	lar	racks

DR. LUBBRE: Which is different from other installations around the country?

WITNESS SPITALNY: Presently, yes. Presently there's an easier method of installing racks. These were the first set of free-standing racks that were employed. They were done a number of years ago.

DR. LUEBKE: That had better be elaborated on in this new testimony that we're talking about, so there's more understanding of how we got to the place where we are.

witness SPITALNY: It's a unique position. This method of installation has not been used anywhere else, as far as we know. So it's because of that

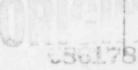
DR. LUEBKE: But given that situation, then, poison racks are mechanically just as hard to install or just as easy to install as stainless steel racks?

witness spitalny: Yes, assuming the removal of racks. That's where the problem comes in bers.

DR. LUEBKE: That makes me wonder why this application here, which has recently been approved, came in for stainless steel racks instess of poison racks, if poison racks are just as easy to put in.

WITNESS SPITAINY: Woll, there are a couple things





room.

to consider. At that point it's possible, at the time they were negotiating to receive the stainless steel racks, that they may not have been able to receive poison racks in that time frame in which they had a default position, and said we'd better use stainless steel because we're running out of

And it's also possible that at the time they were negotiating the contract they still had the problems with poison racks that have kind of gone away.

DR. LUEBRE: But that was some time ago. We might have a discussion of how it is next week.

WITNESS SPITALNY: Well, things have changed.

I don't know how -- there are a number of considerations.

MR. ROISHAN: I take it that would be one of the things you would like to have addressed?

DR. LUEBKE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I think we'd better suspend that line of interrogati at this point, because it is apparent that the Board coes deem it significant and we would like to have a more detailed study made on some of this additional information that's been described. Mr. Spitalny may be able to assist in the preparation of that. We'll take it up in September.

MR. ROISMAN: All right, Mr. Chairman, then I guess at this point Mr. Spitalny and Mr. Roberts could step

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- down and we could go ahead with what hir. Ketchen proposed,
- which is to get the rest of Mr. Nash's testimony and but Mr.
- Batiglio on the stand and continue with cross.
- CHAIRMAN MILLER: Are there any further questions
- 5 now of Mr. Spitalny?
- 6 MR. KETCHEN: Well, there was another calculation.
- 7 Is there an outstanding calculation to be done that you asked
- 8 about earlier?
- 9 MR. ROISMAN: I had asked him for a calculation
- 10 connected with this question in terms of the data on which
- the Applicant, assuming he couldn't do the underwater raracking
- 12 at Ocones Unit Number 3 -- I believe his testimony had been
- 13 if you couldn't do it, then you could never rerack Oconee
- 14 Number 3 with poison racks, without e.ther offsite shipment
- 15 or the building of an independent spent fuel storage Sacility
- 16 at the site, or something beyond just a transshipment on site.
- 17 And I asked him what date that would happen.
- Br that, I think, ties into -- and I would
- 19 supect in our discussions at the break that I would take clear
- 20 that I would want answered that, in the context of an under-
- 21 standing exactly what it is about Ocones Unit 3 that makes it
- 22 unique, and how much that creates problems.
- 23 So it could all be answered at that time. We
- 24 said he'd have to take some time to asswer that.
 - MR. KETCHEN: I just wanted to understand what

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his understanding is of what he is supposed to do. There was an additional calculation that had to be made.

MR. ROISMAN: I want in to be clear on the record.

I don't think we -- you and I, much less Mr. McGarry, have
an understanding yet.

What has happened is that the Board has said, as I understand it, that at this point in time it would be helpful for us to may a suggestion to the Board of what Mr. Spitalny and perhaps an Applicant witness might testify to at the September hearing dealing with this question of, in effect, the feasibility of remarking with poison racks Unit 3 at Oconse.

We'll discuss that and see if we can come to an understanding and report to the Board. Dr. Luebke will tall us all the things we didn't think about that he'd like to have dealt with, and we will then have a description of what has to be testified to in September.

Do I understand the Board correctly?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I think that's correct, yes.

MR. METCHEN: What I'm worried about, Mr. Chairman, is -- I'll participate in this process, but it's not our theory of the case, anyway. As you recall, we have a little more narrow scope of theory.

I guess I object to the process where we get into a situation where a guestion is asked of a witness, "Have you



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done a calculation?" He hasn't done a calculation.

I'm frankly willing to go that answer if it's a simple calculation that can help out and get us through the process, fine. But when that calculation leads into consulting work and needs additional testimony to be held over until another hearing that was set aside for a different purpose, it just gets into, in my mind, how long does this go? When does it stop?

You know, we can just do this forever and evert. That's my concern. And it's sort of in the form of an objection.

I'll participate in this process, but I think in the future -- I'll just express my concern about what happens at the next hearing, when an additional request for "Have you done that calculation?" "No." "Can you do it at a break?" And then we go on and on and on. It's that concern that I express. I'll quit thera.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, lot me just be clear, because I don't want to appear to be -- I don't want my position not to be clear.

I think that if the Staff does not want to provide the information, we'll leave the record where it's at now, and that that would not disadvantage my client.

I believe that if we ultimately prevail on the underlying legal question about the stope of the hearing,

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what will happen is that the hearing will result in a denial of the application on the ground of inadequate evidence to sustain the result.

I really consider it an idvantage to the Staif
to allow the opportunity to fill in this piece of the record.

If they don't want to do it, I'm not trying to force them to
do it, or to compell them to do it, on my own. And I
consider it a question whether Mr. Netchen wants to gamble
that he'll win on the legal position, and if so, so be it.

So I don't want the Board to think that I'm trying to compel the Staff to do it. I'm offering them the opportunity to do it if they want to do it.

DR. LUEDKE: Excuse me. In which case, Mr.
Roisman, you'll have some more cross-examination if there's
no elaboration of this testimony?

MR. ROISMAN: You mean some more cross-exemination for Mr. Spitalny?

DR. LUEBRE: Today.

MR. ROISMAN: No, my interpretation would be than Mr. Spitalny does not at this point have available to him information sufficient to tell us the feasibility of the poison remarking option for Unit 3 at Coonee.

DR. LUEBKE: Okay.

MR. ROISMAN: That the record doesn't contain the evidence for that, except in Applicant's Exhibit 1, which purports to say that it is feasible.

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WITNESS SPITALNY: I don't know if it is proper,
but there was a statement I was going to make, and I refrained
from doing it because I thought I was going to have to be
responsible to write some testimony. If I'm not going to
write testimony, it's my legal position that it would be one
other statement that I would have come out with at that time.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Everybody clear?

MR. ROISMAN: Yes. He'll give us a little bit bit but he doesn't have to give us a lot is what he testified.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well I think the parties had better consider what they're going to need for the record.

We would expect in the preparation of some of this testimony --we would think the Applicant would be involved, after all, they do have the expertise and they do have some incentive.

And the Staff's witnesses, if you leave the testimony where it is now, you're taking a certain risk.

If you're prepared to take the risk, do it knowingly.

MR. KETCHEN: I'm aware of what they are as well as Mr. Roisman, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: In that event, why the Board, being neutral, will abide by the gampling spirit possessed by counsel.

MR. KETCHEN: It wasn't necessarily with this instance, it was with the next one after this one. Do you see what I mean? I said I would parmicipate in this one at

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the break and with Mr. Roisman as to the calculation.

when it comes up again, did you do this, no, I didn't, and okay over a break you do it. And then we get into another hearing in October end, you know, it just goes on and on and on. At some time, we will take the risk and say let's close the record, we'll get your decision and we'll deal with it however it comes out.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Tell vs when you reach that point.

MR. ROISMAN: I don't understand why Mr. Ketchen is so convinced that the evidence cascade plan is a reality but he doesn't have the same confidence about the spent fuel cascade plan.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: One man's cascade may be another man's waterfall, I don't know.

Let's leave it thera.

MR. ROISNAN: Why don't we let them off subject to possible recall and go ahead with -- I'm ready to go ahead with Mr. Nash.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Any objection to this by anyone?

MR. RILEY: Mr. Chairman, if I may, I would like to introduce one consideration for Mr. Spitalny, whatever the course of events.

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BY MR. RILEY:

Q The usual approach is to have at least 10-foot layer of water as shielding for an underwater worker. And this question was touched on before but I don't know if the record resolved it in my judgment.

Wouldn't it be possible to introduce a temporary shielding material to supplement the water so that the diver could work with six feet of water between him and the shield and then the adjoining spent fuel, and the material for the shield could be lead. Now as I understood, there was objection to lead but lead, of course, can be covered with an impermeable sheathing like stainless steel.

But the question is, is it not possible technologically by a rather simple device to protect the diver in closer quarters?

MR. KETCHEN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to have to object again. This is exactly the type of thing I'm worried about. Mr. Riley's recross is over. He has made a couple of statements that I don't know, frankly, whether they're true or not true. They're now in the record.

And even if he was crossing I would object because he didn't ask the witness, he stated it as a fact or maybe he is assuming it.

But I think again he's asking -- this whole thing came up on a reserved question by Mr. Roisman after

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for the calculation and we're now talking about further elaboration of that. Now Mr. Riley has got some concerns he wants addressed.

We're just not consultants to Mr. Riley or Mr. Roisman, and I would object to a response to Mr. Riley's question, because his opportunity has passed.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: We sustain the objection on the grounds that it is beyond the scope now of recross-examination which is limited narrowly.

Anything within that narrow scope, Mr. Riley?

MR. RILEY: I apparently misunderstood, Mr.

Chairman, I thought that was within the narrow scope.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I don't believe so. Not in

view of the developments where we stand now.

MR. RILEY: Well my apparent failure to understand is I thought we were addressing the question of how we can make a time period such that it would be possible to avoid transshipment. One of the questions was dealing, as Mr. Spitalny pointed out, with these welded together modules.

MR. ROISMAN: Let me just explain.

As I understand it, where we are is that that is an issue which, if the parties agree among themselves, will be addressed at a subsequent hearing when Mr. Spitalny has had an opportunity to prepare, and perhaps the Applicant as well,

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a more datailed piece of testimony, at which time, if the allegation continues to be made that the 10-foot space is essential to preserve, it would be open to someone to ask the question Could you get away with less space using some alternative?

Do I understand correctly?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: That's our understanding, yes.

MR. RILEY: With that widerstanding, I withdraw

the question.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You may be excused, gentlemen, thank you.

(The witness panel excused,)

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, excuse me. It's getting out of hand here. I hope I'm not primarily responsible, maybe I am.

Those gentlemen who just left the witness stand have some body testimony that had been offered in evidence by the Staff along with Exhibit 17A, which was Mr. Nash's little piece.

The cross-examination with regard to all the rest of that with the possible exception of this one thing that Mr. Spitalny is going to provide us with is essentially completed. And if this is not the time, and I'm perfectly willing for it not to be, to make the motion in opposition to the motion into evidence by identifying the portions we

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want struck and why, fine. If it is the time, I'd like to make it and let the Board rule on the admissibility into avidence of Staff Exhibits 13, 15, 16A, 16B, 17B, 17C, 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D and 22, with the understanding that 17A wouldn't be offered into evidence until we've completed the cross-examination of Mr. Nash.

If we wait until it's all over near the and of the day when maybe nothing more significant than motions to strike mere on anybody's mind on way, we could do it then. I want you to know that was a pending item at die time that we got into this dispute about which panel went when.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well that is correct. There has been an offer into evidence of the

MR. KETCHEN: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: -- written testimony, and it has a number of exhibits, with the exception of Dr. Mash's which is being withheld temporarily until the completion of his cross-examination.

Now we have the remnants of the panel, while counsel cogitate at recess as to whether or not they are going to go into certain additional matters in September or not. The Board is not certain whether that impinges upon the proffered testimony, to the extent it can be deferred till then, or whether counsel wish it to be @forred till then, or if counsel wish to have the objections and the offers of

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proof heard in whole or in part at the present time.

So what we're going to do is take a recess for ten minutes. And we would like to have you, then, thrash it out, tell us what you wish. The Board in that respect is at your service. We don't care: we're willing to go either way whichever seams to be both efficient and fair.

(Recess)

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Come to order, please.

I trust counsel have had a chance to be discussing matters since we left off.

Can counsel report to the Board what recommendations you have as to the procedure and schiduling as well as any agreement which you might have come to which will reduce our trial time?

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, two points: one, the Applicant and the Staff advised me that they are not interested in voluntarily putting into evidence any additional material on the question of the feasibility of the meracking with poison racks of Oconee Unit 3 and they're willing to let the record stand where it is.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Very well.

MR. ROISMAN: Number two, Mr. Ketchen and I have discussed the question of the order of proof and with the exception of one question that he'd like to ask Mr. Spitalny we propose to go ahead and cross-examine these two gentlamen

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and Mr. Carter.

and at the end of all of that, the Staff will again proffer for introduction into evidence the exhibits that they have testified to and objections will be raised at that time to those proffers.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All zight. That's acceptable to the Board, you may proceed.

MR. RETCHEN: I have one question, a redirect question based on the present status that I would like to ask Mr. Spitalny, so if I could get him recalled.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You had better come back up here and take your seat briefly, and then probably we can excuse you.

MR. MC GARRY: Mr. Chairman, if I may incline of the Staff, after completion of cross-examination and redirect, will you also intend to move the EIA and the SER into evidence in addition to the documents you referenced?

MR. KETCHEN: Yes, and the errata sheet. Two

CHAIRMAN MILLER: We'll probably accept those.

., MR. KETCHEN: Ar. Chairman, I would like to be permitted to lead a little bit, if I can.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Go ahead. If it isn't too violent, we'll let you go shead.

NR. RETCHEM: I'd like to get the question out

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based on the questions Mr. Roisman was asking and har a this witness -- he was going to answer or volunteer a response to Mr. Roisman's question or request for the additional evaluation. The question is in the area of does At change your current evaluation.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: ARe you asking him?

MR. KETCHEN: That's what I'm asking.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Go ahead.

Whereupon,

BRETT S. SPITALNY

resumed the stand as a witness on behalf of the Regulatory Shallfand, having been previously duly sworn, testified further as follows:

FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. LTCHEN:

Q Mr. Spitalny, would these additional exercises and cluations change your testimony in any way?

And if I may ask the second question: if so, how?

A (Witness Spitalny) No, it does not change any of the testimony that has been given or anything that has been stated.

A point that I wanted to bring out was that we have focused very much on the use of poison racks and the dates of when we would possibly be able to install poison



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remember at this point and what the Staff's position is is that our evaluation is independent of the dates at this point. Our evaluation stops when we have determined what the impacts are and when we have determined what the impacts are and when we have determined what the costs related to the alternative is.

I have stated in testimony and numerous times in response to questions that the use of poison racks, it is a good idea. The point to remember is that the impacts from transshipment are insignificant in that transshipment is also a good idea.

And the drill that we may go through in trying to move the date up or back or whatever or try and accommodate one or two more discharges will have no effect at all on the evaluation or the impacts of any of this.

So I think it's important to remember the Staff'; position is not based on timeliness.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Anything further?
MR. KETCHEN: Nothing further.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Mr. Roisman?

FURTHER RECROSS-EXAMINATION

B BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q How do you know before you've done the more detailed analysis that we talked about doing that it wouldn't



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change the consequences or the results or the conclusions that you've reached?

Well, we have looked at the possibility of reracking. We have looked at the costs of the reracks and the impacts from that and determined that basically the alternatives, if we compared the poison racks to that of transshipment, are very much one and the same. And we have looked at it even beyond these 300 assemblies and drawn the conclusion that it's insignificant either way. Both alternatives in my mind, and I believe it would be the Staff's mind, are acceptable.

But as I understood, and maybe I misunderstood what Mr. Ketchen was asking you, I thought he had asked you whether, if you did the more detailed analysis, it would change your conclusions as to when and how remarking of the Oconee Unit 3 pool could take place.

Were you telling him that it wouldn't change those conclusions or couldn't change those conclusions, or were you telling him that it couldn't change this ultimate conclusion that you just told me about?

Well you've named three sets of conclusions, I guess. And what I'm trying to say is that I don't believe the timing of the poison rack installation would affect the overall conclusions that the Staff has come to.

> Let me frame the question differently so we ion'd TUUBL WELL

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do it in reference to Mr. Ketchen.

Do you remember just before the break we discussed --and the Board was involved in the discussion and Dr. Luebke
added in some points -- a much more detailed look at the
feasibility and timing of a remarking of the Oconee Unit
Number 3 pool with poison racks, particularly wet. Do you
remember that discussion?

A Yes, I do.

And that prior to that discussion you had testified to your conclusions based on some discussions with the Applicant and some work that you did during a lunch break as to when that time would be, what its difficulties would be, why you needed to keep this many spaces open and why you didn't — all those points. Do you remember that piece of testimony?

A Yes, I do.

My question to you is, if you did the more details analysis that you talked about just before the break, are you saying that you do not believe that it would change the conclusions that you have given in the immediately preceding testimony about the timing and difficulties of reracking the Geonee Unit Number 3 pool with poison racks?

A I believe I understand you.

The difficulty would still remain. The timing might change with regard to the dates that I spoke of, in that

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if it was able to be shown that we could indeed store an additional 100 assemblies in the Occase 3 pool, then we might be able to buy some more time. So, in that regard, the dates may fluctuate slightly.

The point that I was making here is I felt that I was being asked to perform an analysis which was at this point not really part of my particular --

MR. ROISMAN: Can I cut him off, Mr. Chairman?

I know what he's going to say, he's said it twice now.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes, that's correct. You may. BY MR. ROISMAN:

when you investigated the availability of alternatives for the — to the proposed action, the feasibility of the alternative in terms of its timing, when it might be available, didn't enter into the considerations, that all that entered into it was the economic cost and its environmental impacts? Is that your testimony?

A Initially we spoke to the timing of it, in the EIA we spoke to the timing of reracking. The timing did not allow for the action to take place, in our minds, at the time we were doing it. In addition to looking at what that timing was, we evaluated the impacts of all the alternatives.

I think if when we were evaluating it, if it was clear and there was evidence that the Oconee pools could be

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reracked and timeliness was not a concern, I think the conclusion of the document, the Environmental Impact Appraisal. may have read that there were two acceptable solutions to the immediate shortfall of storage space at the Oconee pools, one being reracking, the other transshipment.

Q What kind of reracking do you mean when you use the term?

A It could have been either/or, I'm not making a distinction.

Q All right.

The way the conclusion did read was that we felt there were two viable solutions, however, because of timeliness, one seemed to clearly outweigh the other, again because of the timeliness. But we have no objections either way.

The point that we brought out at that time and that I tried to make is that we just have found nothing wrong with the transshipment, so that our overall conclusion irrespective of the timing of the reracking is still that transshipment is acceptable.

Q Just for the record, you were wrong in your initial assumption that the stainless steel reracking could: timely be available for the Applicant, were you not?

A We were wrong in that it has been able to be accomplished. There were some things that led to that decision which has been discussed previously.

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Q I understand.

MR. NOISMAN: I'm ready to go on with Mr. Nash and Mr. Fittiglio.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. I assume that's the conclusion, then, of Mr. Spitalny's testimony?

You may step down. Thank you, Mr. Spitalny.

(The witness excused.)

Whereupon,

CLAYTON PITTIGLIO

was called as a witness on behalf of the Regulatory Staff, and, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows; and,

DARREL A. NASH

resumed the stand as a witness on behalf of the Regulatory Staff, and, having been previously duly sworn, testified further as follows.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You may inquire.

MR. KETCHEN: Mr. Chairman, if I may at this time,
I would like to identify a document, the Testimony of
Darrel A. Nash. It consists of five pages. I would
like to have that marked for identification as Staff
Number 26A.

This document was furnished to the parties and the Board by letter of July 20, 1979.

(Whereupon, the document

Staff Exhibit 16A was

previously referred to as

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CHAIRMAN MILLER: Very well. The document may be marked Staff Exhibit 26A for identification.

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MR. KETCHEN: Another document that I handed

out early today, and this document was prepared at the request

of Mr. Roisman, not totally at his request but by agreement

or stipulation at a bench conference, I believe, Monday

wherein he indicated that his preference would be to have

The document I will identify as a two-page document. It indicates page four changed, at the top right-hand corner it has the date 3/3/79. It's a two-page document. It starts out with the question:

any corrections made by a document rather than by having

the witness do it orally. And we did that.

"What are the cost comparisons of building an IS.'SI at Oconee versus other feasible means of handling the Oconee spent fuel?"

With respect to that stipulation that -- well, this document I would like to have marked as 268 for identification.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: It may be so marked.

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mony of Dr. Nash.

Other eupon, the document previously referred to as Staff Exhibit 26B was marked for identification

MR. KETCHEN: If I may just indicate for the record, based on the stipulation, the document identified as Staff Exhibit Number 26B is designed to replace the material starting at the bottom of page three of Staff Number 26A and continuing through page four. 25B would substitute for that material in 26A.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: In other words, it's the testimony of Dr. Nash, is that what it purports to be?

MR. KETCHEN: Yes, it is, it's additional testi-

CHAIRMAN MILLER: So Exhibit 26B then supercedes the existing pages four and five?

MR. KETCHEN: No, sir. It supercedes four, page four only, and the bottom -- or the last question and answer on page three starting with:

"What are the cost comparisons of building an ISFSI?"

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. It supercedes all the last question and answer on page three of Dr. Nash's testimony, isthat right?

MR. KETCHEN: I thought you said page three.



Pittiglio, Jr., has a cover page and five pages of testimony

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that will be proffered. And then the attached document is a two-page document. I would like those to be marked respectively as Staff schibit for identification 27A — the testimony 27A, and the professional qualifications as 27B for identification.

And the parties have been furnished the documents, Staff 26 and 27, and I have given the Reporter, or I will provide the Reporter with the appropriate number of copies so that he can have them bound into the record.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right. The documents will be marked for identification as indicated.

Whereupon, the documents
previously referred to as
Staff Exhibits 26A and B
and 27A and B were marked
for identification.)

CHAIRMAN MILLER: You may proceed.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KETCHEN:

- Q Mr. Pittiglio, do you have a copy of your testimony before you?
 - A (Witness Pittiglio) Yes, I do.
 - Q And I'll talk about 27A and 27B, if I may.

Do you have any corrections, additions or modifications to either number 27A or 27B?

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	Q	And Mr. Pittiglio, do you adopt both	27A and
27B	as para	of your testimony in this case?	
	A	Yes, I do.	
	Q	And it's true and correct to the best	of your

Q And it's true and correct to the best of your knowledge?

A Yes, it is.

A No, I do not.



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MR. KETCHEN: Mr. Chairman, I'm going to go ahead and make the proffer of Dr. Nash's testimony. I would just point out that Dr. Nash was available-- Maybe I could have some advice on how to proceed.

I would like to point out that Mr. Pittiglio has not been voir dired. I don't know whether--

CHAIRM'N MILLER: Well, let's see if -- Does any Counsel wish to interrogate on voir dire Dr. Pittiglio?

MR. ROISMAN: No. Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right, the qualifications then presently are as stated in your exhibit for identification 27-B.

You may proceed.

BY MR. KETCHEN:

Q Dr. Nash, do you have available to you copies of Staff Exhibits for identification Numbers 26-A and 26-B?

A (Witness Nash) I don't have a copy of 26-B before me.

(Document handed to the witness.)

- Q Do you now have that 25-B?
- A Yes, I do.
- Q Dr. Nash, do you have any additional corrections to your testimony, either to 26-A or 26-B for identification?
- A I have one additional correction on Exhibit 25-A on page 5.

- Q Will you make that correction at this time, please?
- A In the answer, about midway through that answer there's a figure in parenthesis which reads 13 years. That should be changed to "about 8-1/2 years."

That completes the corrections.

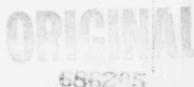
- Q Dr. Nash, as corrected, to you adopt 26-1 and 26-3 as part of your testimony in this case?
 - A Yes, I do.
- Q And it's true and correct to the best of your knowledge?
 - A That is correct.

MR. KETCHEN: Mr. Chairman, before I proffer the tostimony, I would like to make one comment, just to preserve the Staff's theory of the case.

This testimony is offered to make sure the record is complete, at least insofar as the Staff is concerned, about information that has been brought out during the course of the proceeding. As we know, there were questions about the scope and the Staff, by sponsoring this testimony, loes not intend to give up its legal position which it will argue at the appropriate time in proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law which it will submit:

Nevertheless, there was quite a bit of information brought out in the proceeding that we are constrained to make sure the record, in our view, has full information.





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What we are really trying to say, boiling it down, is we think it is beyond the scope of the case, but nevertheless, we think that if you answer it or rebut it that we'd correct the record by doing so. And that's the purpose of Dr. Mash's testimony, and Mr. Pittiglio's testimony.

With that preliminary comment, Mr. Chairman, I would like to proffer Staff Exhibits for identification 25-A and B and 27-A and B.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Are you offering the witnesses as a panel?

MR. KETCHEN: I'm offering the witnesses as a panel. And at this time, that completes my direct examination of this panel, and they're available for crossexamination.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right.

You may cross-examine.

MR. ROISMAN: Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as-- Strike that.

CROSS-ENAMINATION

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Mr. Nash, we sort of started to get into some of this when you indicated that we were going to start slopping over into other testimony of yours, so feel free now, in terms of answering questions that I ask you, either about the EIA or about your testimony, to put the two

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together in your answer. I may from time to time ask you to tell me, however, when the analysis was done, at the time to time the time of the ETA.

For the purposes of the questions I ask you without that in it, will you put it all together? All tight?

Now, Mr. Nash, directing your attention back to the EIA and page 58 where Table 10-1 appears, I think you heard in the last hour or so of discussions between myself and the Board on the one hand and Mr. Spitalny on the other that the timing of a spent fuel handling that involves reracking of Oconee Unit Number 3 could affect whether it would be available as an alternative or not.

Am I correct in saying that in doing a proper cost-benefit analysis, one of the things you look to is the availability of the alternative, that it couldn't be considered to be cost beneficial to do something if you couldn't do it for some reason? Is that correct?

- A (Witness Nash) That's certainly true.
- Q Did you make an attempt in analyzing alternatives contained in Table 10-1, in doing your raview of it to see whether the options listed there were or were not available?
- A I didn't go beyond the statements that were in the table.
 - Q In other words, you accepted those statements?
 - A Yes, listed on this benefit column here. There





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are some other notes saying "This is not available," and so forth.

Q Okay.

If you were attempting to look at Table 10-1 and see has this been properly done, as a cost-benefit analysis specialist, would that look include going back and verifying that the statements that are made that a certain option is or is not available were in fact accurate?

A Yes, under the condition that -- or with the additional explanation that, as I indicated in one of the answers this morning, that in doing a cost-benefit analysis, if further investigation is warranted to make a decision, you do that.

If decisions can be made without that more indepth investigation, you may choose to stop at the level that is displayed here.

Q All right.

But I take it that before you know that you can stop without going further, you must know that the things upon which you rely for your assumption that you need to go no further are themselves reliable. Is that not right?

- A Well, yes. But I would like to explain something.
- Q Sure.
- A At the time that I reviewed this EIA, as I understood the course of the investigation, it was mainly between



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transshipment or construction of an independent facility, 2

either construction or use of an independent facility.

Maybe I'm jmping to --

No, you're doing just fine.

Something such as expansion of Occase, I really didn't look at that option all that closely to see whather that was or was not available at the time.

- It turns out that it was doesn't it?
- It turns out that it was. A
- So that to that extent, this cost-benefit analy-0 sis as it appears in Table 10-1 and as it was when you did your review actually had left out not only a viable alternative but one in fact that the Applicant has chosen to pursue. Is that not true?

Yes.

Has that caused you now to look with considerably more cars to see whether there might be yet some other alternatives that have been left out that might be viable and economically feasible that aren't included in Table 10-17

No, I have not looked at any other alternatives. My understanding of the studies and evidence so far in this case is that the transshipment is an acceptable option. Reracking and a few other alternatives are also available. We-- Under the part of the CFR that's done for this

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particular case, we don't attempt to do an optimization study to determine which of the alternatives available are the best.

This is more looking at acceptable options.

Am I mistaken, but isn't the purpose of a costbenefit analysis to find out precisely what you say you don't do, that is, to find out what is best of a group of available options?

A The purposes for which the cost-benefit analysis was developed generally -- well, I can say were for evaluation of government projects. Shall we do A or B, or neither one? This type of thing.

I think that if we confine the narrow purview of cost-benefit analysis to that, then one would say that, you know, that that wasn't completed have.

I think you can use techniques of cost-benefit analysis to evaluate alternatives, not necessarily looking for an optimum, in comparing some subset of the available options. It's to that extent that I used cost-benefit analysis.

I didn't use it to seek for an optimum.

Q But what purpose would the cost-benefit analysis serve if you've got a set of alternatives and they are all equally acceptable, and if I understand what you said your understanding of the CFR regulation was, it was that when

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they are all acceptable you don't go on and pick the best.

What was the function of the cost-benefit balance?
Why did you do it at all? Why did you need it?

A Well, what maybe is close to the cost-banefit analysis done in this case was the Staff Exhibit 26-A and E, and the reason for preparing this testimony, if you want to call that a full-blown cost-benefit analysis, was that during the first part of the hearing, I guess even somewhat before that, it became obvious that, at least to me and I think to the Staff, that one of the proposals was an immediate construction of an independent facility, and the purpose for preparing this testimony was to make that comparison with another alternative.

And almost any other alternative or set of alternatives would be a lower-cost approach. It's more or less to demonstrate that the time of consideration needs to be taken into account when a comparison of two alternatives such as this were being evaluated.

Q Let me test that a second.

Isn't it equally true that during the course of the first couple of weeks of this hearing that the option of doing a poison reracking at Oconee was also beginning to appear to be a -- quote -- "viable option" to transshipment, given that the stainless steel reracking had already been approved and was in the process of being done?



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Why didn't you prepare testimony to see how the economic balance worked out between poison remacking on the one hand and transshipping 300 spent fuel assemblies on the other?

A Well, my understanding is that both of these options would be acceptable for the Staff to recommend or not recommend amendment of the liceuse, and so therefore, a more -- the final step of the cost-benefit analysis would not aid in the decision.

Q Isn't an independent spent fuel storage installation also an acceptable alternative for the Staff to recommend? Are you aware of any legal problems with such an option?

MR. KETCHEN: Objection, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: On what basis?

MR. KETCHEN: Is he award of any legal problems

He's not a lawyer. There may be some. I don't know whether

there are or not.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well, the question is whether he's aware of any supposed legal problems, not that he himself is making the analysis as I so interpret the question

You understand you're not being asked to be a lawyer and interpret. The inquiry is whether you have heard of any legal problems, whatever they might be.

WITNESS MASH: I believe that the ISFSI is also



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acceptable. While my understanding is that we would not go through a final determination until Duke, what the leastcost alternative is, we want to assure ourselves that we don't require them to accept a higher-cost alternative which doesn't accomplish any environmental or public health and safety goal.

And so therefore, we -- the analysis of the ISFSI was done.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

I don't understand. Why isn't that applicable to a spent fuel storage reracking? It is arguably more expensive if you just look at the per-assembly cost and look at nothing else in the consideration, an arguably more expensive option.

Why weren't you concerned at the possibility of forcing them into accepting poison reracking in lieu of something that was not economically cheaper -- I'm sorry, that was economically cheaper?



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adequate answer to that. I would say that if those two alternatives were being seriously considered, one or the other, then I believe that a cost-benefit analysis between those two, or maybe not a full-blown one but at least a comparison between those two, an in-depth one, should be made.

Isn't it true, from what you heard in earlier testimony in this case from the applicant's witnesses and some from Mr. Spitalny, that those are two options that are open to the applicant; even if the applicant, if it got approval for transshipment might not use it but would choose to go to poison reracking instead?

A Yes, I understand those are options that are open.

Q Let's take a look at Staff Exhibit 26A.

First of all, let me see if I understand what you've been saying.

Did you on your own decide that it would be a good idea to do this comparison of the economic advantages of an ISPSI versus transshipment? Was that a decision you made?

A If I recall correctly, I initiated the suggestion, and Staff counsel suggested that I do go ahead and prepare it.

Q And was this testimony prepared exclusively by you? I'm talking about 26A.

A Yes, it was- It's totally my responsibility, let :



put it that way. I may have had some assistance.

O Okay. Let's take a look here on page 1 at the bottom of the page and the top of page 2. Do I correctly understand that one of your premises here that sort of undex-lies your analysis is the premise that almost always the cost of money exceeds the rate of inflation?

A Yes, that is a pramise.

Q Okay.

And that you then go on and, using 8 percent as the rate of inflation, figure out how much more the ISFSI would cost if you built it ten years from now versus building it now, and, comparing that to a figure on the cost of money, you come to the conclusion that it will generally be cost-effective to wait to build it rather than to build it now; is that correct?

A Yes, that would be the expectation.

Q If it were the case that the cost of building the ISPSI were escalating faster than the normal rate of inflation, would it be possible that your conclusion would be erroneous and that it might be cheaper to build the ISPSI now than to build it later?

A It would have to exceed the weighted cost of money.

Q I understand.

A And in that case that would be correct, that it

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would be cheaper to do it now.

Do you have a number that you're using in this analysis for your assumed weighted cost of money?

Yes. That's the 11 percent.

Okay.

Do you know what the rate of escalation of the cost of building nuclear facilities has been over the last five years, and whether it has been at, below, or above the 8 percent inflation rate?

Well, I'd have to add a qualification.

Any way you want to do it.

I rather strongly suspect that if you look at the total cost of the facility it's greater than 8 percent per year.

The real problem that one gets into in evaluating costs such as this is that the power plants that are built -that were built five years ago are not the same power plants that are built now. We continually add safety features and, to some extent, add on environmental requirements, and both of these cost conditions are made for the benefit of the public. 30 you can't attribute this total cost increase just strictly to inflation or even to the escalation experienced in the construction industry of materials, equipment, and so forth. It results to a considerable extent -- and I don't say we don't know how much of an extent, but to a considerable

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extent in additional protection of the public.

Q And that, I take it, could be applicable to an ISPSI just as much as it could be applicable to the building of an entire facility; is that not true?

IsfsI is certainly much less complex than an entire plant.

I'm outside my expertise to some extent. But there are much fewer things that can go wrong with a storage facility, spent fuel storage facility. And while there may be some improvements that are required on the part of NRC, or other agencies perhaps, I would not expect those to increase as rapidly as the changes that have occurred in the past few years in an entire power facility.

Q But, again, looking at it as you just did, more conceptually than substantively, doesn't the fact that we have essentially no independent spent fuel storage facilities built at all, and, therefore, relatively little experience with the design of them, suggest that their costs may be susceptible to a fair amount of escalation due to the fact that the first few that are built will give us lessons that will relate to the subsequent ones that are built ten years from now, add that might be a counterbalancing factor?

A Tes. There could be a counterbalancing factor the other way of the learning involved with construction that would tend to lower costs. I'm not prepared to- All I can



say is it could go both ways.

Dook "Light Water," that shows the learning curves on the construction of nuclear power plants? Do you have that chart in mind? It's sort of reverse hyperbole, with Shippingport very high, Cyster Creek down at the bottom, and then the costs of nuclear plants start back up again fairly dramatically? Have you heard that?

A I looked at that book some time ago. I'm trying to recall whether that one corrects for the matter that I described a few minutes ago. I don't think it does. --which is the additional safety and environmental requirements placed on power plants.

Q By "corrects" you mean takes out as an irrelevant escalation cost the portion of that attributable to the increased environmental and safety standards.

A I wouldn't call them irrelevant. For the purposes of comparing escalation due only to materials and equipment and labor.

Denefit analysis, what is the best thing to do in terms of financial investment? Build an independent spent final storage facility starting in 1979 or build one starting in 1989?

Does it really matter what the source of the escalation is as long as we know that the escalation is going to be there?

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Isn't that the critical number, what the escalation of the costs will be? not why?

A I think why is important, too, Because if we do conclude, say sometime between new and 1939 that additional safety requirements should be in place, I think this should be built in. And I presume that the NRC would require them either to be put on the facility as it's constructed, if it's constructed later, or perhaps backfitted if the change is serious enough.

Q Well, but that touches on an interesting point, doesn't it? In the nuclear reactor area the escalation that has resulted that we talked about before in the costs as a result of environmental and safety standards, what portion of that has resulted in a backfitting cost to plants already built? Most of it? Half of it? Less than half? Do you have any knowledge on that?

A May I talk with my panel member hare?

Q Sure.

(The panel conferring.)

A I'll answer, and you may want to address a similar question to Mr. Pittiglio since I'm interpreting what he said, to some extent.

On not sure we have full information to answer your question. We've looked at the increase in nuclear power plant increasing costs of nuclear power plants, and this

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looked at the increase in cost of those existing plants, the capital cost of those plants after they were built; in other words, then there had been additional capital additions to plants. And that turns out to be about 3.7 percent annually from '72 through '76.

Q You mean that that's a cost added on to an already completed and operating plant attributable to cenital improve-ments?

A I'm not sure how much that says about how much of the total additional safety and environmental requirements were actually incorporated into those plants. But it does say that—— I think I would consider it a substantial cost increase in those plants as a result of these backfits.

Q But what has been the rate at which the capital costs of nuclear plants has been escalating between -- well. let's take first that time period 1969 through 1976. At what rate was the cost of the plant increasing?

A I don't have that figure. I think, again, just looking at the total plant in, say, 1965 and one in 1975. I think it's about 10 percent.

Do you have a more precise number?

A (Witness Pittiglio) No, I don't have a more precise number on that particular one.

Q Are you familiar, for instance, with what's happened

in terms of the escalation of the costs of plants under construction from their original estimate to their conclusion? Say, Shorsham? a plant that began its construction in the early seventies and is winding it up around now? Have you looked at any of those numbers? Could you give us any numbers on that?

A (Witness Nash) I haven't looked at Shoreham.

I have looked at some, but I don't have a figure that I can
give you right now.

Q All right. That's all right. I don't want you to speculate. It does not help the record.

Let's go back to your 8 percent inflation rate.

Talking just in terms of the general construction industry and for materials and labor, has the rate that the cost for those items been going up in the construction industry been ahead of the 8 percent inflation, that is, higher, at, or lower than the general inflation rate?

A 8 percent is about average for cost increases in the nuclear construction industry.

Q I'm sorry?

A 8 percent is about what has occurred in the nuclear construction industry.

Q I thought just a minute ago you told me it was 10 percent.

A The 10 percent is-- Okay; I need to clarify that,

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then.

3 percent is the -- about the rate of increase of materials, equipment and labor, if you take a composite of that. The 10 percent or more is the cost of the plant. And the reason for the difference is that there have been additional requirements put on the plant, increasing their costs over and above just the cost of labor and materials.

Was did that calculation to determine what percentage of the absolute cost increase for the next generation nuclear plant was attributable to the inflation in the narrow sense of the word, and what portion was attract to able to more stringent environmental and safety factors?

Well, that hasn't been isolated as precusely as I may have given the impression. The cost escalations in materials and construction --- We have a contractor, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, that keeps up to date on that. And I believe he uses the Handy Equipment Construction Index--

I'm sorry; I didn't hear you. The what?

I believe it's the Handy Equipment and Construction Index. -- and relies on various reports from the Department of Labor. Those are a couple of sourr . And perhaps other sources that he uses to derive the escal .lon rates,

Let's see if I understand. Is the process, then that you can determine by simply looking at available records

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how much each new nuclear plant is costing than the previous one? Am I right?

A Yes.

And you can get a rate that's going up, let's just say 11 percent over what the previous one did; all right? --just for discussion purposes?

Are you saying the way you determine how much of that is attributable to safety and environmental improvements is to take the general inflation rate in construction, and subtract that rate from the rate that the nuclear plant has been going up, and assume that the difference is attributable to environmental and safety upgrading? Is that correct?

residual is a matter of some controversy. Various applicants and licensees have blamed it strictly on such things as licensing delays, and so forth, and that that takes the larger portion. Others have argued that it's mainly safety and onvironmental matters. And so it is a residual which typically happens, and it's not very well understood.

Q Well a licensing delay itself would only make for more of the inflation, the base inflation, presumably; isn't that true?

A Yes, that's true. It's a little bit Tt's often not easy to determine just what stage of construction they're in, what stage in contracting for services, and so forth.



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Q Let me take you back to the ENA for one second.

There is on page 64 of the Environmental Impact Appraisal a statement in response to Commission Factor No. 5, "Would a deferral or severe restriction on this licensing action result in substantial harm to the public interest?" And then a paragraph appears there allyzing it. As I rameaber, you have a piece of testimony in already that is the subject of some of the discussion of what's the cost of the Oconee units having to be -- their power having to be replaced by something else; is that right?

Yes.

Now my question to you is: This paragraph, if we are in a situation in which the choice between options, no one option -- Strike the whole thing and let me start it again. I'm sorry.

If the transshipment option is not needed in order to prevent the plant from being shut down at this time. and if there are other things that could be done which would prevent the plant from being shut down, then does the measure of the value of doing a transshipment, compared to doing nothing, change substantially from what is set forth here on page 64?

I think I have your question. I would like to read the paragraph.

Q Yes. Sure.

(The witness reading.)

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A Well, there are more options available now than is stated in this paragraph. There would not be an immediate shutdown of the Oconee units.

anight be able to claim the benefit would accrue to them if they could prevent the plants from being shut down when the present reracking space availability has been used up, and they could come on line in time; is that right?

A Could I ask you to repeat that?

What you've got here is a pretty gross number,

103 dollars per year, as the value of keeping Cones from
being shut down. In the context of the ETA as it was originally
written, that was a value which was attributable only to the
transshipment option because the assumption was made that it
was the only thing that would keep that from happening;
am I correct?

A Yes.

O That very substantial benefit now would be equally applicable to whatever other options one might use that could also keep Oconee from being shut down in the longer time frame that we've got available; is that correct?

A Well, yes, I think so. If you only have two options then you make a comparison between those two. I think if you have two other options, both of which are better then



this, then you wouldn't want to claim the benefits I mea	
I think the benefit of You would compare the bonefits) 1
the two options that were closer, rather than the one out	
here that obviously would not be chosen.	

One of Oconee were to build an independent spent fuel storage facility, the cost of building the independent spent fuel preventing Oconee from being shut down; is that not true?

A I'm quite sure that that's-- Yes. Certainly.
Yes, it would be correct.

Q Okay.

Now in your evaluation --

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Pardon me. How much is \$10 to the eighth power?

WITNESS NASH: \$100 million.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I can handle that a little better. Thank you.

MR. ROISMAN: I'm sorry, Mz. Chairman. That's the only technical thing I've learned in eight years of licensing hearings, is what the eighth power is.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Now in looking at the alternatives analyzed in the cost-benefit analysis, isn't it true that one factor that the



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ought to take into consideration in considering what is the best thing to do now would be whether at some time, to assure that the Oconse plants would not have to be shut down because of lack of spent fuel storage space, you would have to build an independent spent fuel storage facility at the site? If that were the case, wouldn't that be a factor you would need to take into account?

- I'm sorry; I hate to ask you to repeat it, but
- Let me take you through it by several steps.

You've heard the testimony from other witnesses to the effect that if you were to remack with poison macks at Oconee Units 1, 2 and 3, you might be able to extend the spent fuel storage through the middle of 1989, have you not?

A Yes, I have.

And that if you were to transship within the Oconee system utilizing existing space for plants that are firmly committed to be built, you might be able to get up into the late 1990's or maybe even early 2000's using transchipment; is that not correct?

Yes.

And that if you made an independent spent fuel storage facility of appropriate size now, you would assuredly be able to have enough space by simply making it large enough to accommodate all the spent fuel that Oconee would discharge without any further licensing actions being required;



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is that not correct; through its lifetime?

- A Yes. And I would like to explain.
- Q All right.

A My understanding is that the time required for construction of the independent facility is something on the order of four to five years. And what you have to be careful of -- and I agree one should attempt to avoid shutting down Oconee because of the shortage of storage space, that you need to assure yourself that five years in the future there's an adequacy of storage space.

O Okay. I understand that you may want to take some of these proposals in combination. My question to you was,

Is it true that there is a benefit -- I'm not necessarily saying a benefit that outweighs the cost, but a benefit associated with being able now to take steps which will give you the assurance that you will not have to worry about spent fuel storage problems causing you to shut down the Oconee units through the lifetime of the Oconee plants?

- A You're asking is there a benefit which you would put on the plus side of the ledger without regard to the full analysis?
- Q Without regard to the fact that there might be some minuses associated with choosing that also?
 - A Yes, I would agree with that,
 - Q Is there anyplace in the cost-banefit analysis in

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made to quantify what that benefit would be as a way of offsetting what we know are the anticipated economic costs of building such an independent spent fuel storage facility?

A I'm quite sure that that analysis does not appear in the EIA, nor, to my knowledge, in subsequent testimony.

I rather suspect that the benefit is rather small.

Q Do you have an expert judgment as to your telief that it's small?

A I can give you my judgment, I guess.

Q Well, you're under oath. Is it a judgment that you feel competent to make?

I want you to understand if you tell me Yes, I'm going to ask you all the bases for it.

A Okay. Well, I can answer Yes, and I can give you my basis, and you can take them for what they're worth, I guess.

Q That's exactly what I want to do. If you want to give me the answer Yes, then give me the basis.

A Okay.

I would say Yes. And the basis is that my understanding is that construction of this facility is by -- well,
at least by the standards of constructing an entire power
plant, rather straightforward, and I don't see any real
expectation that a big schedule slippage would occur, say



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during either the licensing or the construction phase. That's my basis for the answer.

You weam that, therefore, if one had the independent spent fuel storage facility as the only available option, you're saying that you don't see that there would be difficulty in simply starting it sufficiently in advance to have it on line at the appropriate time; is that what you're saying?

Yes.

But doesn't that answer depend upon your preside as to how early you would know about the availability of the non-independent spent fuel storage options?

Certainly -- Well, I think at that point you wouldn't have to know- You'd have to have some judgment as to whether there were options to not constructing the facility five years in advance, and calculate such chings and pin packing and dry storage and all these kinds of things now, if you have to know, say five years in advance, what is some additional, or some other option is available to the construction of the facility.

Q But it is important to keep in mind that what we're talking about a 100-million-dollar-a-year gamble; isn't that true?

That's true. You have to make some jud ment when there's reasonable doubt that this option, that maybe

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hasn't entered into this hearing but is forecasted to be available five years in the future, if there's some considerable doubt that that will be available, yes, I would say -- and the only other option is the construction of a facility, then, yes, I would say we should proceed with it.

Q Well, to get it down to concrete, let's just take what specifically we have seen happen in the course of this proceeding.

Tou will remember, I think, that in earlier— Or do you remember that in earlier testimony it was presumed by witnesses for the applicant and the staff that before the spent fuel storage that has been obtained by the remarking of Oconee Units 1, 2 and 3 had been exhausted, it would be possible to apply for, and obtain, a poison remarking of those three units that would permit you to extend the spent fuel storage capabilities on the site to somewhere in the middle of around 1989? Are you familiar with those— I think most of those discussions happened during the June hearings.

A The general time periods that you're describing I would accept.

And did you hear the testimony only a couple of hours ago by Mr. Spitalny that indicated that upon conducting some more thorough analysis of the feasibility of the reracking, at least at Oconee Unit No. 3, it is possible that, absent the use of transchipment, the reracking of Oconee CS6231



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Unit No. 3 with poison racks may not now be feasible?

A Yes, I heard that.

Q And, therefore, is it reasonable to conclude that this area of spent fuel storage may have in it some unpleasant surprises?

A Well I would agree with that. The poison racks are not the only option that appears to me to be available.

Q I assume you would consider transshipment to be an alternative option?

A Yes.

Q When did you first start looking at the question of a proposal to transship spent fuel from Oconee to McGmir), roughly?

A It was either April or March of 1979. Probably March.

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A Probably March.

Q Did you at that time have any assessment as to the ease or simplicity with which you thought approval for that option might be obtained?

A My assessment at that time was that it would not be extremely difficult.

Q Is that still your assessment?

A I guess I would change my assessment, that it's more difficult than I suspected at that time, -or may be not e



difficult.

Q Why do you feel it would not have been a good idea to prepare, as part of the cost-benefit analysis for this case, an analysis of the judgment of those people who have the expertise on the likely availability and cost of the options which one would hope could come on line to deal with the Oconee spent fuel storage problem as a way of assessing what is the best thing to do now?

A Well my assessment at this time is that in spita of perhaps some increased uncertainty that the approval will be granted, I think unless - you know - further information to the contrary, I would think this more in-depth analysis - well, I think it would be premature at this time.

Q Do we have a chicken and an egg problem here; that is, that if you don't do the analysis before you make the approval, you may make the approval not knowing that you had a better course of action?

A I quess I can only state from the Staff viewpoint that we think we have enough information to make our recommendation. And I don't know if the Board will agree with that or not.

I guess I'm somewhat puzzled. I'm almost thinking you're asking if the Board and the Staff are independent, or something, I'm not sure.

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Tom not going to ask that, because I know the lower already. And so does the Board.

Wall, let me pib it somewhat differently.

This transshipment purposal provides Oconee with a 310 spent fuel assembly relief valve; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q That calculates cut to a certain number of years'

Yes.

Q -before the next step has to be taken; is that

A Yes.

Now are you telling me that if this one is

approved you would continue to have a high confidence in the

approval of the next one, and that therefore adding spent

iel transshipment on spent fuel transshipment is a sufficiently

kely event, then one need not analyze in any greater detail

the availability of options of Oconee for the spent fuel

storage problem?

A Wall, I don't think that the approval of one application necessarily makes the next one that much easier. I would look on them as independent applications, and I wouldn't expect that one approval or disapproval would make the next one that — you know, change the likelihood of the next one.

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Well, from the perspectate of an effect to find

learn cent — that is, during the lifetime of Doores —

stand well storage solution, would you expect that the benefits

and costs, in comparison between an independent opent fuel

storage facility at Ocones with a lifetime capability on the

one hand versus a lifetime of transshipment from Ocones to

figure to Catawba to Cherckee to Perkins to whatever, in

sider to get that, that that cost-benefit comparison there

would be lifferent in terms of the relative merits of the

the courses of action, and attempting to compare the merits

of a 300 spent fuel transfer versus the building of an

independent spent fuel storage facility to handle the lifetime

discharge of Ocones a fuel?

A Well it would be somewhat different in that you would have to take into account that the remarking at Ocones has been approved and underway or completed, and the other is not approved. And so uncertainty does enter into it.

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I wasn't oven talking about remaking: I was just asking you -- I was trying to find out whether you would have--- Would the difference in benefits and costs between the building or a lifetime capability independent spent fuel storage tacility and the transshipment of 300 spent fuel ascemblies be different if the comparison were between that same independent spent fuel storage and a lifetime of transshipments from Coonee to the various places that Duke would have for it in

leid myscem?

Tou're saying if you are comparing 300 assemblies put into an independent facility versus doing what with them?

No. The independent spent fuel storage facility tion that at least NRDC has asked to be considered is not no that's only 300 spent fuel assemblies large, nor necessarily 1500, but, rather, whatever size you need to provide Occase two, by building it, the assurance that they'll be able to discharge their lifetime spent fuel into it; okay? So that's Option 1. And you can compare that to the option of row deciding to approve transshipment of 300 spent fuel assemblies, and in making that comparison you come with costs and benefits for the two and a balance between them; correct?

A Well, I don't think so, because you're talking thout the storage of a few thousand assemblies in one case and 300 in the other.

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Q You mean the comparison wouldn't be fair, but you mak one, can't you?

A I'm not sure what meaning it would have.

Well, in the context of this case, as the environmental impact appraisal attempts to do it, isn't that essentially it does? Doesn't the environmental impact appraisal, on this 10-1 compare a much larger than 300 spent fuel assemblies?

A Okay. It does have evering cost of the -- per

And aren't the average costs derived in one case in a relatively large, 1500 or sc, assembly ISFSI, compared to the cost of shipping 300 spent ruel assemblies?

A Well, yes it is. And I'd like to emplain that.

When you're looking at average costs . . . well,

the me say it this way:

Well, they are average costs. One is a -- and think you can compare it with some validity, in that the shipment of the 300 assemblies, those costs are going to be incurred at the time the shipment is made, and the cost is not going to change very much except for escalation, and so forth. So that you can keep adding on 300, 500, 5500, whatever it is, and it would still be the same cost per essembly.

In the case of the independent facility, the



regrage cost would drop substant all as you add sore

6 But wait a second, now he calked earlier about the escalation caused by environmental and safety considers—
tions, right?

A Yes.

We've already seen in this hearing an escalation cost of transhipping as a result of the imposition of an accreased safety requirement dealing with the sabotage, Lin't must correct?

A I'm not certain of that, I'll accept that.

And, therefore, isn't there reason to believe that the average cost of shipping the spent fuel -- we're looking at the total cost of moving, let's just hypothetically may 2500 apent fuel assemblies by transshipment over a period the next 30 years, 25 years, versus the average cost of wiving them into an already-built and operating independent spent fuel storage facility, the average might be actually much different, mightn't it?

A Well, it could be. The cost difference between the two is rather substantial, and I'd be very surprised to see the cost scalation due to additional requirements and whatever make the transshipment equal to, on a lifetime tasis, sonal to the cost of the independent facility.

Q Well, isn't it true that if you had some kind of



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3.5 I accident with a spent fuel cas't in shipment that produced multe as out of line with wast you had expected as mayor the Three Male Island accident did in terms of being out of the with what you expected there, you might have a very instantial new cost that would have to be incurred to maship, wither because you'd have to redesign the cask or telesion the trucks or rades on the whole process by which on move fuel, apent fuel, from one place to another? And hat is a possibility, isn't it? A Well, subject to I'm not sure I'd accept your camise about the surprises at Three Mile Island, but if there is a big surprise with casks, than certainly it's likely list the costs would go up. Q And are you trying to tell me now that you're infident that they really couldn't go up to the per-assembly st of an independent spant fuel storage facility? Couldn't is not a -- that's a word I try to woid, because that's like, "Is it possible?" And, sure, it's 1.3 possible. But I try to deal in likelihoods. 13 Q Did you go to anybody who is skilled in the areas 10 that might be the source of a possible substantial escalation 21 of costs of transshipment and attempt to get from them some 22 judgment as to whether they thought these costs might escalate substantially over the next 25 years due to supervening e ents? 2.65

. Wo, I did not.

CHAIRMEN FILLER: All sinhs, we'll take a sacra

MR. ROISMAN: Sight and a half?

CHAIRMAN HILLER: All might, eight and 1 half.

(Recess,)

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Proceed, Mr. Roisean.

DY MR. ROISMAN:

Q Mr. Nash, in doing a cost-benefit balance, we

could look at, can you explain to me why in this instance he cost-benefit balance done by the Staff doesn't look at the time frame from now to the end of the lifetime of the Occase plant and measure each alternative or set of alternatives to see how best it might deal with that problem?

A (Witness Hash) My understanding is that the ...cense application was for this transfer, and so therefore didn't do the analysis for the entire -- for the handling of the entire fuel discharge.

Were apparent to you that a proposed action was really nothing more than a first step in a whole series of steps that had a much longer time Frame, with much longer numbers of impacts in them?

A I guass I would -- my answer is that you do the



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and pairs required to make the decision that is before you.

The management or handling of the entire fuel discharge was

to before the Staff.

- In short, you're saying that your position is that the scope of cost-benefit belance is completely controlled by the scope of what the Applicant asks for?
- Well, "completely" is pathaps too strong a word.

 We evaluate the license or the application as it

 was to us, and I think, as Ar. Spitalny testified, he asked

 the Applicant to look at other alternatives and this kind of

 thing. This is the kind of thing that the Staff evaluation

 Livelyes.
- But wasn't that a case of asking for other

 alternatives to deal with what at that time was believed to

 no a real short-term problem of getting enough space for spent

 tel storage with an impending loss of full-core reserve?
- A fes, my understanding is that it was an alternative the immediate transshipment.
- And it was only incidental that that alternative happened to involve giving an additional spent fuel storage capability beyond the 300 assemblies, isn't that correct?
 - A Yes,

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Now, my question to you is, again, is it your position that when an applicant comes to you with a proposal to do something, even though there are alternatives to that



copesal which would do that place has been acre, and even tough the thing they be proposing at he is inevitably going to have to involve something also being done in the fature, onethelese the scope of your cost-benefit balance is entrolled by the scope of what they've asked for?

A Well, I rather suspect, you know, the full Staff as looked at this application, and I would do this -- if I are intimately involved from the beginning. You make some address as to the consequences of those required follow-up actions, and if they appear to be of no great consequence then that further probing is not -- would generally not be cone.

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If follow-up action appeared to -- that would be equired -- appeared to be ruther serious, of a rather continue nature, particularly to the public, then I think would be much more concerned with evaluating a full evaluation of that entire chain of events that would have to take place.

Q Well tell me something. In light of the history of this case, why are you placing so much confidence in the shility of the quick look to warm you of the possibility of serious problems?

A Well, my evaluation of what's gone on so far is that the findings of the Staff in the BIA, as subsequently condified, hasn't changed the impacts that are likely to take



the only charge is that I son, you know, the hearing of gone beyond its original schedule, but I don't -- and of're asking for really a paraolal avaluation, I think -- I sen't, in my judgment, there hasn't been any evidence mesented that really would change our estimates of the sitely impacts of this action or the required follow-up actions.

Q Well, I mean I was talking of the relatively quick judgment that the only option available at this time was transshipment. That judgment appears in Staff's conclusions on page 59 of the EIA.

That one was wrong, wasn't it? We discussed that before.

A Yes,

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And then the judgments that were made about the availability of the poison reracking of Oconee Units 1, 2 and 1, may -- may -- have been in error. We've gotten some new afformation on that, right?

A Yes.

And yet you're confident in the quick judgments on other aspects of whether you should have looked at a troader range of alternatives, or whether you should have looked at a longer time frame in the cost-benefit balance.

You're not shaken by those events at all, is that correct?

A Well, I think that even in the BIA -- I shouldn't

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The series in the EIA' -- in the SEA and succeeded Shaff

thinks we're beyond the value of quick judgment

if. It's quite true that there my be some new information
to change our mind, but I think we're beyond quick judgments
or quick symbolions.

Well, but you still arm not -- I mann it's still
the case that you have not done -- and by "quick judgment,"
mean to contrast that to sort of satting down and doing an
t-your-clast, on-a-piece-of-paper, datailed analysis of such
lings as whether there really will be a group of viable
sitions available if and when transchipment is approved here,
and the transchipment option has been exhausted, whether or
the Ocones Units will face a potential \$100 million a
year cost because of the failure to see now warmings about
coblems and, therefore, something that might throat the
independent spent fuel storage facility solution higher up
a terms of its rollstive benefits compared to other options.

MR. KETCHEN: I don't understand. Is there --

BY MR. ROISMAN:

mat's the question? I didn't follow it.

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Q Did you under tand the question?

A (Witness Nash) I'm not cortain of it. Was the question, "Am I shaken by these subsequent events?"

Q No, you had said you really don't think there are any more quick judgments left, and I was saying isn't there

POOR ORIGINA

Till soomtially quick judgments being used with respect to the them one meeds to look in most termil at the potential species of some of these larger that options, various the potential benefits of this relatively short-term option that the proposal from the Applicant?

a If one were to do that -- first of all. I'm not size that additional analyses need be made. But if one ware do that, I think a full evaluation would need to be made f what I think you characterized as the permanent solution to occur. I think that that should be gone into in greater detail as well as -- because of the uncertainties involved there -- as well as uncertainties with other options.

All right. My question is intended to include that both options, or all the options, would be more thoroughly investigated, not to try to suggest to you that thought the independent spent fuel one was clearly established as a given benefit, and averything else had to prove its day.

A Okay ..

Q Looking at your testimony, again, you've used for purposes of — I'm talking now about Staff Exhibit 25A — you've used the number, as the cost for an independent spent fuel storage facility, of — the 1979 level cost — of 15,890,000. What is the source of the cost figure that ou used?

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Z.	I believe that's an Applicant estimate in the
-cord	
0	And are you using that because you're endorsing

is, or are you just using it for illustrative purposes?

- Illustrative purposes is a better description.
- C Was your choice of the number in any way iffluenced by the fact that it's the highest one?
 - A No.

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- The changes that have been made in the analysis, you use as the base ISPSI a 1500-assembly facility, is that correct?
 - . That's correct.
 - Q Why did you choose the 1500-assembly facility?
- A Well, that was the size of the facility which and be constructed for the \$55-plus million.
- another one of the examples used by the Applicant, namely for a 3000-unit facility as it appears in Applicant's Exhibit Number 1 on page 2, that the total cost for the 3000-unit facility would have gone up only a very small amount, and the per-additional spent fuel storage space cost would drop dramatically?
- A Are you referring to the installation of poison macks?
 - Q I'm raferring to what is shown on page 2 of

Opplicant's Exhibit Number 1, under stable 1, small letter d. with a half a paren.

A Yes.

That example, listing \$61,032,000 as the cost of the facility, and a per additional spent fuel storage space cost of \$20,300.

- A I see the figures you're referring to.
- And I'm asking you, had you been aware of those liqures before I just now pointed than out to you?
- A Well, this gets into Mr. Pittiglio's testimony.

 And I think the reason for his testimony was that there was

 some feeling on our part that the various estimates for the

 facilities were --
- I don't want to cut you off, but I'm going to, because you're not answering my question.

I just asked you: Were you aware of this number before?

A Okay. I hadn't gone into -- no, this is -- while
I had looked at this casually, this is the first time I've
been aware of the number.

Q SOw did you actually select the \$55,390,000 number? Did you ask schebody to give you a number, or did you actually go back to Applicant's Exhibit Number 1 and try to find the number in there?

A What I did was, after Mr. Pittiglio had done an

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of that estimate, including indirect costs, then I adopted that another and did my analysis from it.

So the number comes from Mr. Pittiglic's estrapolation of what he perceived to be the Applicant's estaber for the building of a 1500-unit spent fuel storage facility, is that correct?

A Yes. I'm not sure "perceived" is quite the maracherization, but that's correct.

- Q Discovered?
- A Analyzas, evaluates.
- I see you two are very good friends.

If you had used the 351,032,000 total cost number diven in Applicant's Exhibit number 1 for a 3000 capacity whit, that would have made the relative difference between the independent spent fuel storage facility on the one hand, and transshipment on the other, less great, is that not true?

- A That is true,
- Q And by similarly extending the time during which you would have to be considering transshipment, namely, the transshipment of 3000 assemblies rather than 1500, the total cost of the transshipment would also have been a larger number, is that not true?
 - A The total cost of the transchipment?

Of transshipping 3000 assemblies.

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C So beth stass of the equation would have dranged turds making the two options character together in Gollar cost, that not ture?

- If transshipment were the only other alternative that do, then that side would not have changed. It would by be -- the only change would be that you'd be getting a few average cost for the independent facility.
- Q Wouldn't you get a higher average cost for the test feel facility -- I'm sorry -- for the transshipmint, as result of the application of the 8 percent escalation rate?
- A Hell, but then in order to put them on a common to basis -- that is, put them on a present-value basis, the further that cost is in the future, the lower the present lue of that cost.

at 1% percent. As a result, it is a lower present-value

Q But that statement of yours depends upon your assumption that (1) the cost of money will remain at approximately 11 percent through the period -- is that correct? And (2) that the escalation rate of 0 percent will be seen in backfitting costs associated with an independent spent fuel storage facility today -- strike that. That's not seen. Let me ask it differently.

The assumption of them differential is only brust all the other statements our made samiler are courses, that the fact that the difference between the 3 percent scalation rate attributable to construction and labor, and to total escalation rate attributable to susstruction and labor, and besend upon costs which would be backfitted on the independent spent fuel storage facility, which is designed and built they.

A Are you hypothesizing, on is the topic of your mestion that this total would result in an escalation greater than 12 percent? Is that the substance of your question?

trying to compare the cost of building the independent spent that storage facility today in today's dollars, the benefit that you don't subject that facility to escalation due inflation over the next whatever number of years it is we want to assume. The size of that benefit is affected by what you assume the escalation is going to be.

A Yes,

Q You've assumed 3 percent. We've discussed whether or not the escalation — total escalation cost in the nuclear industry is greater than 8 percent. You said you think it is, maybe 10 or more. You've said that you thought the difference between 3 and 10 is attributable, at least to some extent if not completely, so additional environmental and

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lifety factors.

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Those couldn't be applied to the independent that fuel atomage famility built today unless it sis a tockfilting requirement.

.. Yes.

- So in trying to figure out whether you've got an ivanture to building that facility today, versus building it is in the future, one has to make some assumptions. And I am tust toying to make clear and got confirmed that those were assumptions you were making in reaching that conclusion.
- I hope I'm ensworing the question. You asked, as least in part my testimony didn't include any backfitting costs on the independent spent first storage facility. It only included general inflation. Sut if I were to make some assumption on backfitting costs of that, that would increase that the cost of that option.
- Conversely, if assumed that the cost of pailling the independent spent fuel storage facility today, essues building it 10 years from now would escalate at faster than 8 percent, then another one of your assumptions that you've used in your 3zhibit 25A and 8 might turn out to make it more cost effective to build today than to build 10 years from now?
- A if the sum of the escalation and other requirements put on the plant were greater than 31 percent per year.



of the discount rate was il percent, then the earlier you will it the better off you are.

G All sight.

Now, as I convert that the basic changes that have been another staff Exhibit 200 from what had been in the signal version of this as it appeared in 25%, is it by anging the size of the independent spent feel storage bility you then change the year that that gives you for an you man out of full core reserve?

You then change the number of spent fuel

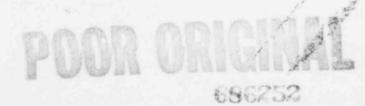
You then change the average per-assembly cost of independent spent fuel storage facility, because you're dividing into the same total cost a smaller number, and you then change the relative cost differential between the adependent spent fuel storage facility per-assembly cost on the one hand, and transshipment on the other.

And it all traces back to the size of the facility.

A Well, I'd like to say that I discovered some mathematical errors in addition to that that had to be opposed.

Q Okay, But, in other words, it's not that it's unceptually different?

A No.



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Q Okay, It didn't appear to be. I just weated to

on page 3 of Staiff Whibit 26A, the question that pears in the middle of the page

Are there any other measons why such an ISPSI should not be built before accepted?"

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You discuss this basis principle of -- about coclosing technological development, modifications in the ligh for safety, and so forth.

Would the logic of what you said there apply mally in favor of postponing the building of a nuclear power ant:

MR. MC GARRY: I'll object to that quastica. I wit see the relation between building a nuclear power plant to the transchipment of speat fuch.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I suppose it's the reasoning tested.

Can you answer the question, Or. Mash? WITMESS NASH: I'll attempt to.

when an application comes in for a nuclear power plant, the Staff, before it recommends going shead with this, has reached the conclusion that the power plant is needed in the time frame generally covering the time recommend to the construct it.

I think to make it equivalent to the asswer I've



men here, if we thought that there was another — that it will wait an additional five yours keyond the time the solicent said it needed it, I madier suspect we might — I'm sure we would if we had some reasonable confidence that it wa't needed for an additional five years — we would a commend delaying the start of construction match — just take advantage of these same factors.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

O Thy don't you recommend in this case delay in the list of transshipment, then, given that it's not needed right by the Applicant?

A (Witness Mash) I guess I would have to rely on

My judgment is that there are not a lot of technological options — developments — likely to come nout with transshipment or necessary, to do so in a safe aid cost-effective manner.

Again, that answer is for what it's worth. I'm

Q But you feel you're expert to discuss the factors that you do in the answer to the question we've just been talking about on page 3 of Staff's 26A?

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- Well, I suppose the same general level of exper-
 - O Would you say we take it for what it's worth?
 - a Yes.
- What about your expension on the question of the facts discussed at the bottom of page 1 and the top of page 2 or Steff Exhibit 26?

There I take it you have no question about your being expert to deal with the relative merits of posiponing a commitment of resources in 1979 and making the commitment in later years and taking advantage of your assumed 3 permantage point edge. Is that correct?

- A Yes, I feel confident I can make that judgment.
- Q All right.

Why would that judgment form the basis for your accommendation that the transshipment not be permitted to begin until it's needed?

A Well, the same principle would apply, I think.
If you're looking at cost minimization, all other things
being equal, costs should not be made until necessary.

Q As far as you know, are all other things equal in terms of the need to transchip from Oconee at this point to McGuire until some future time?

- A As far as I know.
- Q In your answer to the question that appears on

page 5 of Staff Exhibit Number 25 A, you talk shows the patential cost that's incurred at the putset of the some westion of an IS/SI, which cost then has to sit here niting for the spaces that you've made available to be tilized. Correct?

A Yes.

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Now is that same logis applicable to, for incance, the construction of a larger than necessary spent
fuel pool at Catawba to accommodate spent fuel that might be
sipped there from Oconee and Moduline some time in the late
.180's or early 1990's?

A Well, my understanding is that when a spent fuel wol is contructed at a nuclear facility as a part of that facility that the additional cost — that they have to have spent fuel pool there and the additional cost of enlarging that is rather minimal.

So that while it's true there is certainly a potential -- well, there will be more unused capacity during the earlier years than if a smaller structure were built, that is likely to be outweighed by the small additional initial cost for the larger structure.

Q Would that logic them appear to you to suggest that the Perkins and Cherokee facilities and the Catawba facility, if it doesn't already, should have in them sufficient space to store a lifetime of their spant fuel as being

relatively insignificant additional cost?

MR. MR GPERY: I'll bloset, 'T. Chairman. I think

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Overraled.

You may answer.

WITNESS MASH: My understanding of the options trailable for spent fuel storage is that there are a couple, greas, of modifications or more modifications that can be tade to the pool, like stainless steel racks, poison racks, and so forth.

Building a spent fuel pool of a certain dimension try not be wise, given the fact that there are things that ou can do within these dimensions to increase the capacity at the time the facility is built.

BY MR. ROISMAN:

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Q Well, but in that vein, let's look at it.

Forth the size and pool capacities for Cherokee and Perkins assuming that they used poison racks. And for those facilities he has assumed a total discharge, just from, in the case of Cherokee, 1928 through 2007, which would be less than their lifetime, and assuming a 65 percent depacity factor, of 2505 spent fuel assemblies.

And in the case of the Ferkins units, assuming an RO percent capacity factor, starting with 1994 and going 686257



Larger than the amount of space, even with poison macks to the Porkins and Charokee units as presently designed or appable of doing.

Now what I'm trying to find out from on is:

Is the logical extension of the position that
ou are taking on page 5 of Staff Schibit 26-A that the
Charokae and Perkins units ought to be expanded so that using
prison racks, they have the capability of storing a lifetime
discharge of their own reactors' spent fuel?

A This is I think getting rather -- Or my answer I think is going to have to be rather speculative.

Catawba. I don't know when it got its construction permit. I suspect it was about 1974 or something like that. And I think it was in 1977 that a decision was made not to reprocess spent fuel.

I can hypothesize that at that early time Duke Fower may have considered a larger dimensional pool to be the answer, the only existing answer to storing additional spent fuel. Since that time, in the last couple of years or , there's been a substantial increase in options available for storing spent fuel.

And so making a larger capacity pool at the later noits may not now be as necessary as it was thought neces-



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Well what you're saying is that the question to that side you would pick a spent fuel pool if you were building one from scratch, and to some extent whether you would build an independent spent fuel storage facility at all, are dependent upon a number of arguably conflicting considerations such as what you think the cost of money is going to be, let you think the inflation rate is go! to be on the astruction of the facility, what options you think may be railable and at what time in the future, a whole variety of ensiderations. Isn't that essentially what you've been telling me as we've discussed this over the past couple of lowers?

- A Yes, there are always uncertainties in these.
- And isn't it true there is really no analysis
 hat has been done in this proceeding which attempts to
 mantify or even to systematically list all of those factors
 and compare the alternatives to the proposed transshipment in
 this case on the basis of a full consideration of those
 factors?

A Yes.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Is this approaching a convenient point to recess?

MR. ROISMAN: I have about two or three more questions of Mr. Nash, at least I think I do.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right.

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BY MR. ROISMAN :

Were you here yesterday, I think it was, during the discussion -- or perhaps both the day before and yesterday at the discussion of the impact on McGuire and its spent fuel storage options of moving 300 spent fuel assemblies from Oconee to McGuire?

- A (Witness Nash) Yes, I've been here all week.
- In doing a proper cost-benefit analysis of the panefits and costs of the transshipment proposal, would you may that one ought to take into account the potential impact on the storage at the recipient facility in terms of what aborage options are made available or reduced and what costs wight be incurred by moving 300 assemblies into that facility?

A I think this is getting somewhat into questions and answers we've had earlier. I think that — it's quite that if you put spent fuel assemblies from Oconee in Guire that that creates some — then therefore that space to not available for McGuire.

But I think I've said that the consequences of that action are rather minimal, that is, that there are other options, fairly readily available options for handling the then-displaced McGuire fuel.

And so, therefore, I think it's, you know, the cost-benefit analysis is sufficient.

Q Well were you here when Dr. Nehemias indicated

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- Yes, I heard that.
- O Is it your stamment that in a cost-benefit onse 76 man-rem is an insignificant difference over zero?
 - A I'm sorry, I didn't mean to smile.
 - Q That's all right. I don't mind if you smile.
- My understanding is that the controls, the segulations under which the pool modification would have to be one would only allow any given worker to sustain so such addiation per unit of time and so forth results in the conclusion that I would make is that the dosage received by any one individual and over the number of people that would be involved is a small number. Insignificant, if you will.
 - Q You mean as compared to zero?
 - A Well --

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Can we compare it to one?

I hate to get into that infinity business.

WITNESS NASH: That's why I was smiling.

MR. ROISMAN: The reason I've been carrying it to

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one in because the option is to remack McSuize, and if we to any spent fuel in there the number is zero. I don't know any option where the number would be one. I don't want to make a hypothetical --

CHAIRMAN MILLER: One just to avoid infinity.

MR. ROISMAN: I don't mind infinity when it's infinity toward benefits I like.

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CHAIRMAN MILLER: All right, the witness may

WITNESS MASH: I consider the dosage that would be received as controlled by only so much per worker and so worth to be a very small amount. Obviously it's not zero, byiously, and some positive amount is greater than sero.

I don't know -- if I could expand a little bit, thirk there's all kinds of situations that people either oluntarily or involuntarily are subjected to that are not optimal in the sense that, you know, no radiation is better than some.

But that may be an example that the air condition is supposed to be 73 or 80, you know, as compared to what we'd like, around 68 or 70. And aside from some minor discomfort, most of us accept that.

And that's how I view the radiation desage,
maybe not quite that insignificant but something along that
line, some radiation desage versus none.



Because it is only some in addition to background addition. It's not mero completely.

BY MR. ROMSMAN

If it turned out that the presence of 300 spent well assemblies in the McGuire Unit 1 spent fuel pool would arkedly complicate the process of converting the pool to pason racks, or if I markedly increased the complexity omewhat thoughthe line of what we heard Mr. Spitalny testify to today that perhaps could happen at Oconse 3 or would morease the cost maybe by \$2- or \$2000 an assembly, would you consider that to be a significant factor that one might want to look at in deciding whether to let the transshipment cour at all before or after the McGuire Unit I coracking ad occured, if it were going to occur?

A (Witness Nash) Yes, I think any problem of that matter or other problems that are discovered - if occupational risk were substantially higher, that would be another factor that would tend to mitigate against that action.

Q Do you know of any work that has been done in the context of this case's cost-benefit analysis to find out whether or not such additional costs might in fact be incurred?

A I don't know of any.

Q Are you at all familiar with the Commission's chedule of hearings in November of this year, 1979, on the

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orkars in the accounting the occupational exposure limits for orkars in the account industry in response to a patition filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council?

I guess I may have heard it in conversation.

You're giving me more information that I was aware of preiously.

MR. ROISMAN: If I could have one moment, Mr.

(Pause.)

MR. ROISMAN: I think that's all that I have for Mr. Nash. I'm not at all finished with Mr. Pittiglio, who I have not even — whom I have barely talked to, and I would still like the two to sit together since obviously they have done some of this jointly.

Just one point in terms of Mr. Spitalny.

Mr. Spitalny, I would leave for Miami as soon as I could. The more you're here the more I think of for you.

I do remamber he was going to give us a date, which he has not yet given us, on when a decision would have had to have been made to remack Oconee Unit Number 3 with poison racks in order to be able to do so without transshipment if one assumed that has only way to remack Oconee Unit 3 was to do it dry and that date is yet to come.

CHAIRMAN MILIER: Do you have that under advisetent, Mr. Spitalny?



wrnmss spiralaw: That is atill an open issue.

MR. KETCHEN: That's what I was asking about at a time earlier today. I can go back and raview the rec wi. I secall that there were two dates, and that's way I was sking at that time. I thought they went away by taking the osition we took.

MR. ROISMAN: No, what you asked me was were here two dates and I said was and they can both be enswered the same time in September. Then you decided you didn't at the do the other stuff in September. I didn't agree hat that meant that the other date which had already agreed to be supplied wouldn't be supplied.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Well as I recall it, there was a agraement to supply information. I think Mr. Spitalny wid he could. Now is this where the matter still stands?

MR. ROISMAN: That's as I understand it.

MR. KETCHEN: And I was asking, Mr. Chairman, and this panel as you say was released from the witness stand

CHAIRMAN MILLER: The panel was released but I understood Mr. Spitalny wanted overnight to make some computations and he'd be prepared to give the answer.

MR. Spitalny, am I masquoting you on this one toom?

WITNESS SPITALNY: My understanding, I believe, wa

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that I could perform a calculation. It would require me to
the down again and evaluate what the history of the schedule
vis. Again, said it could be performed either by doing the
time type of thing or it could be formished at the September
satring.

It was at that point, I believe -- I may be stored -- I believe that we started discussing the possibility of testimony being entored in at that time in September and that these dates would be addressed in that testimony. We men, I thought, resolved that we were not going to supply estimony and, therefore, I didn't know there was still a med for --

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Therefore, since you are not sping to supply the additional testimony that counsel were discussing and that the Board is not a part of, therefore, that remains then as the Board will understand it this sumputation you were going to do which would not, then, be included with or enveloped in the September testimony.

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MR. ROISMAN: As I understand it. Mr. Chairman, we have this sort of distinction voluntarily offered to be provided, additional information to be provided. The Staff tafft open whether they would voluntarily offer to provide all this additional information on the Oconee 3 other issues. They decided they wouldn't do so voluntarily.

I understand I'm not in a position to force them to I'm in a position to take advantage of their failure to do that if I wish.

But this, voluntarily, had been agreed to already and I would still like to get it.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: That was our impression.

MR. KETCHEN: Let me suggest this. Let me go look it the record. If we can do it hirly afficiently and iffectively we'll try to do it by the morning.

On the other hand, that's I guess the same problam that I was having today, is I believe the Staff has its wase and we're getting to the point that --

CHAIRMAN MILLER: But this was cross-examination, though. I understand your position on your own case and there's no problem about that. You can make your own choice. There is no difficulty.

This, however, I think was part of crossexamination and it was submitted with some other testimony wa've had, so we'd like to have the record complete on that



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super. not because it's your primary case but because it sairs upon certain information or estimates that a alterady have, and this would be an additional factor. We see it as an entirely different matter, in other words.

MR. NETCHEN: Well, just for the record I'm not cure that it is, Mr. Chairman. If the witness has a number and can give it, that's one thing. But to ask the witness to do calculations that may require lengthy investigation is another matter.

tion, does he have the answer, and if the answer is No, he doesn't have it, that to me sort of ends it. And then the mestion becomes what are, as Mr. Roisman points out, what are the risks that Counsel are willing to take in supplying or not supplying that number. I think we're at that point.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: The Board doesn't agree with you on that; I'm sorry. We understand that there have been questions and testimony as to the dates by which certain action can or should or might be taken with reference to various linkages, and this is the only one pending that we can recall that has not been answered.

We further understood that Mr. Spitalny said he could probably overnight compute and come up with the information.

Is that correct, Mr. Spitalny?



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Time. If I made reference to overhight, I'm not sure.

CHRISTAN MILLER: Well, how long is it going to

WITNESS SPITALNY: It would be the same type of thing that I had performed during the lunch hour.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Yes, similar to that.

Wall, that doesn't seem to be anything insuperble unless Mr. Spitalny tells me that there is a great
imposition on his time. And if not, if it is similar to
what he did over lunch, we'd like to have that done to
complete the record as far as he's concerned. And then the
calance of the decision you've already made.

MR. KETCHEN: And then we just give the date and that's it?

CHAIRMAN MILLER: I imagine the basis as to how it's been arrived at could be reasonably described as the others have.

Is there some reason that the Staff is refusing to do this? Is it a matter of principle? We thought it was a small matter, but if you're taking other elements let's put everything on the table. We don't want any more survises.

MR. KETCHEN: Mr. Chairman, let's try to do what we can overnight. Mr. Spitalny may have to get information

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from the Applicant.

common miller: We want to be rememble with jou on and on it. See what you can do and report in the terming.

MR. KETCHEN: Very well.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: Pair enough.

We will recess until 3:30 in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 5:15 p.m., the hearing in the above-entitled matter was recessed to reconvene at 3:30 a.m. the following day.)

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