UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the Ma er of:

IE TMI INVESTIGATION INTERVIEW

of Mr. Michael Buring

Trailer #203 NRC Investigation Site TMI Nuclear Power Plant Middletown, Pennsylvania

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NRC PERSONNEL:

Mr. Robert Marsh Mr. Thomas H. Essig 1900000 d

MARSH: One thing, let me interject if I may. This is Marsh speaking. I notice you look up when you mentioned the one abbreviation. For the ease of transcription where we do talk about an acronym or an abbreviation, if you would define it, I know both you and Tom are going to be deeply involved in the abbreviations of your careers, but the people that have to type this may not be knowledgeable so if you hear me interjecting, its just going to be asking that, if you would define it, I would ask you to define any acronyms or abbreviations that you use. Excuse me, go ahead, Tom.

ESSIG: Mike, would you state for the record the name of your, you indicated that your function as a corporate health physicist presently, would you state for the record the name of your present immediate supervisor and his title?

BURING: Present supervisor is James Mudge, Dr. James Mudge, section head of the Radiation Safety and Environmental Engineering Section.

MARSH: Could you spell Mudge?

BURING: MUDGE.

ESSIG: And his title again was section head of the . .

BURING: Radiation Safety and Environmental Engineering.

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ESSIG: Ok. What I'd like to do now, Mike, is to. . .

MARSH: Feel free, if there's anything you want to say, don't worry about it.

BURING: The thing is, that I had already resigned from Met Ed prior to this incident, and I'm currently employed by the Pennsylvania Power and Light and I'm here alone. So my immediate supervisor is not really James Mudge, its Met Ed, I mean its, PP and L.

MARSH: Ok.

BURING: All of the time prior to and including up to the sixteenth, that's true.

ESSIG: The sixteenth of April?

MARSH: As you see fit anytime you want to make an a side comment feel free to speak freely and we can put any foutnote you need or any explanation you feel is necessary. Just go ahead and call it out. There's no problems involved at all. Let me see your mike just a second.

MARSH: I have the mike facing the wrong way and I don't know if I was picked up or not but I just wanted to indicate that if Mike felt he wanted to put any notes of explanation or an aside on the record, to feel free to

speak. Because of only two microphones I appear to be talking to the back of one of them. Some of my comments may not be coming out clearly.

ESSIG: Mike, would you describe first of all I'll ask you a rather general question and then I have some, a few specific follow-on questions to that. But I'd like you to start off by stating what your involvement in the assessment of the TMI event was during the first three days following the event, that is, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 28th, 29th, and 30th, and would you please state whether you were here on site or were you at the corporate office? What just in general, was the nature of the work that you were doing it that particular time?

BURING: You said involvement in the assessment. I don't think that we've done an assessment yet, have we? or do you guess

ESSIG: Well, the assessment to the extent that you were, assessments have gone on during the first three days of the event, I'll give you an example what I mean by an assessment. Let's say we have wind direction and speed data or release data which caused the types of surveys that were making to immediately emphasize something else. So that's the, I mean that type of evaluation, just sort of in front of your nose type evaluation, not an overall evaluation where you back away completely and determine the say, the in detail the offsite dose consequences, that type thing. I'm not interested in that kind of detail right now, and I recognize its probably not been done and I think there probably been a couple attempts made to do

that, but I think, what I'd like to know is just sort of with all the all the little details that were going on, what was your involvement there, during the first three days?

BURING: I arrived at Met Ed that morning approximately quarter til eight and had been scheduled to come to TMI for a meeting of, and that's my first knowledge of the incident and so from that time on the my daylight hours were spent in assessing the needs of the station in several areas and attempting to obtain those needs. The majority of it was in radiological waste or rad waste, such as tankage, trucks, shipping shields, stuff of that nature. Secondly, I was turning on consultants, which we had existing, contract's list such as Pickard and Lowe for radiological data Porter and Gertz for radiological environmental data, Radiation Management Corporation for whole body counting, and environmental sample analysis. The mobile analysis laboratory-Teledyne Isotopes for sample analysis, radiological and environmental sample analysis. Eberline Instrument Company for survey instrumentation..

ESSIG: Now when you say Eberline Instrument Company for survey instrumentation, you mean, advice with respect to the use and limitations of the present Eberline survey instrumention that you had. .

BURING: That as well as ordering additional. .

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BURING: Then supervision of my offsite environmental sample collector in the types and frequency, of radiological and environmental samples to be collected and shipped and methods for getting them to the respective labora-

tories for analysis. Evenings were spent on the phone with 'he media

answering their questions, interviews, etc.

ESSIG: Ordering additional, ok.

Nights after that were spent brainstorming in the corporate offices there as to possible needs of the station and what could be procured from where, how to go about getting estimates of the overall needs. That was for Weinesday, Thursday, and Friday. Would you care for any more particulars?

ESSIG: One question, you indicated early that you are now and were at the time as of after April the 16th employed by Pennsylvania Power and Light. Would you state what relationship, if any, PP&L has to Met Ed?

BURING: They are completely separate entities. There is no relationship.

ESSIG: Are they related through GPU at all?

BURING: General Public Utilities has three subsidiaries, Metropolitan Edison Company, Penn Electric and Jersey Central. Pennsylvania Power and Light is a completely separate utility.

ESSIG: Ok, so then you were. .

<u>BURING</u>: As far as geography is concerned its the next utility north in Pennsylvania.

ESSIG: Then you're involvement then was completely as a consultant without, not even you were not even involved through the GPU holding company, in this case?

<u>BURING</u>: No I was still employed by Met Ed at this time. I had resigned prior to the incident. I had not left.

ESSIG: Ok. Ok, I understand. .

BURING: The resignation was not effective until April 16th.

ESSIG: Ok. I failed to pick that up earlier. So you were still employed by Met Ed but you had given them a 30. .

BURING: 3 week notice. Ok.

BURING: It was supposed to have been effective the 13th of April but it was subsequently changed to the 16th because the 13th was Good Friday and the 15th was Easter Sunday so we made it effective on the 16th to cover me for the weekend. $894 \ 1)27$

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ESSIG: Ok. You made it effective on the 16th av. .

BURING: April.

ESSIG: Ok, let me come back a point, just a bit then. I felt that you had said you you had given notice on that date.

<u>BURING</u>: No, I had resigned, submitted my resignation about March 20th, to be effective April the 13th.

ESSIG: Ok.Ok. My problem is I just lost track of one month. That's all.
Alright.

BURING: It's now May.

ESSIG: Ok. As long as we're on the subject of your resignation, was it related to the company's handling of environmental affairs, at that point, the health physics program, did you have some disagreements with company management or did the grass look greener over on the PPL side of the fence?

BURING: I've never had a problem with Metropolitan Edison company and I'm leaving them to go to a better position, for a supervisory position, more money a good job, doing the radiological and directing the radiological and non-radiological environmental monitoring for their Susquehanna Steam Electric station at Berwick.

ESSIG: Ok.

BURING: I have no bad things to say about Met Ed.

ESSIG: Ok. During your involvement in the first three days following the event, were you taking directions at that time from Dr. James Mudge that you mentioned earlier?

BURING: It was more of a case of my supplying advice to him and him carrying it out, I believe. He was my immediate supervisor, though.

ESSIG: Ok, but did he, did he, did he ask you to be in charge of the specific areas that you mentioned earlier, assessing the need of the station in the way of radwaste, bringing the consultants onboard, had he asked you to do that or is that something you.

BURING: That's something I did on my own.

ESSIG: I see.

BURING: I assumed I knew the immediate needs and went looking for those and then contacted the station personnel and to determine if I had forgotten anything or there was something that they needed more of or things like that.

ESSIG: Ok.

BURING: And then went ahead and procured those.

ESSIG: Ok. I guess the next area I'd like to look into, is to, could you describe the or speak to the extent to which you were involved in the decision making process relative to when to collect the routine environmental samples and what samples to collect following the event?

BURING: I was deeply involved in that I had been the director of the radiological and environmental montoring program almost since my arrival at Met Ed in 73. So I was very familiar with all of the existing samples location, and frequencies, and so it became a job of increasing the frequency of analysis rather than, I mean frequency sampling rather than setting up more sampling locations or that, and the logistics involved in much more frequent sample.

ESSIG: Ok.

BURING: Yes, I made those decisions as to which samples should be collected, how frequently, and,

ESSIG: What were some of the factors that were considered that as you made the decisions as to what samples ought to be collected when, and what frequency, what were some of the factors that you considered in arriving at that decision?

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BURING: Discussions that the station personnel as to whether we were, in fact, releasing noble gases or iodine, and whether there was a large potential for finding anything in the environmental samples. Was there a liquid release, for instance, should I be collecting more surface water samples, was there gas or iodine release, should I be collecting the air particulate or the air iodine samples more often.

ESSIG: And were these discussions held then basically on the 28th, for the most part?

BURING: Yes, sir. And partly I was discussing it with the station personnel as to what was happening in the station.

ESSIG: What were they telling you was happening as far as releases were concerned? Things that you were then subsequently factoring into your thinking with regard to what types of samples you needed to collect?

 $\underline{\text{BURING}}$: Wednesday and Thursday, the best of my recollection, releases were minimal and we then collected, offsite TLDs Friday, the 29th. .

ESSIG: That was Thursday. The 29th w a Thursday.

<u>BURING</u>: We collected the environmental TLDs on Thursday, the air particulates, the air iodines, surface waters and milks. I believe were all collected that same day, Thursday, and then with reaching frequency after that it

became, it was daily for milk samples, every three days for TLDs. But I also enlisted the services of our normal consultant in radiological environmental monitoring which is Porter-Gertz Associates.

<u>ESSIG</u>: And what advice did they give you specifically in this regard, for example with respect to the sample frequency, the collecting the TLDs every three days and daily milk samples and I believe you said, air iodines were every three days, did they have any input to that?

<u>BURING</u> Yes, that's what I decided based on my discussions with them, essentially.

ESSIG: Ok.

<u>BURING</u>: The station and the consultant. We've been following that ever since.

ESSIG: Ok, is it your position that the decision that was made with respect to when the samples were, when the samples were pulled and what particular samples were collected and the subsequent frequency following the event, that was your decision then based on based on the recommendation of your consultants as well as your own knowledge?

BURING: Plus what information I had from the station.

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ESSIG: And were you relatively free to, once you had the advice of the station people, the consultants, etc., and come to a decision. Were you relatively free to go ahead and implement that decision. Did you have to first check with your immediate supervisor, Dr. Mudge, and bounce this off him and see if he agreed with this particular collection frequency?

BURING: No, I essentially told him that I felt this is what needed to be done and that's why it needed to be done and this is the way I intend to handle it unless he had some concern.

ESSIG: Ok. Did collection frequency, for example, for TLDs every three days, what what was the primary basis for that determining every three days?

BURING: I was thinking that the TLD normally reads somewhere in the range of 7 to 10 millirems per month. Divide 10 by 30, 10 millirems per month by 30 days, and you're down in the .3 Thirem range and so you're down in the minimum sensivity of the TLDs essentially. I also thought that we would be very interested in the total exposure on the fence line, out in the environment, as well as the change in exposure rates. So those are some of the things I was considering. I wanted to be able to say when I changed a TLD this is an increase, a statistical increase above normal levels, and secondly, what is the total integrated exposure.

ESSIG: Ok.

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BURING: So one of the things I did was on the 31st 1 guess, Saturday. .

ESSIG: Yes.

BURING: We put out duplicates of TLDs, no, it was Sunday afternoon that we put out a second set which would remain there for the remainder of the quarter. Our normal frequency of change for TLDs is quarterly. So I had a set that I could change at any frequency plus a set that remained in each location till the remainder of the quarter.

ESSIG: Ok. Had you considered during the during the your sitting down and analyzing the input from your consultants and your plant people that it might be worthwhile to put place TLDs out at locations where you presently didn't have them, I guess what I'm getting at is, specifically is, you have an emergency plan implementing procedure and I'm not sure to what extent your normally involved in, in the actual implementation of those procedures, but there's one procedure No. 1670.6 having to do with offsite surveys?

MARSH. Before you answer that question we're running out of time on this tape. I'd like to take a break and turn it over. Time is now 5:50 p.m. I'm going to turn the tape over.

MARSH: Ok. Meter reading is 462. Time is 5:51 and I'll turn the microphone back over to you, Tom.

ESSIG: Ok. Mike, what I was specifically interested in is, the procedure that I mentioned 1670.6, one of the items in there that it speaks to, and this is basically a procedure for offsite surveys and it speaks to survey, types of surveys that might be considered during an emergency of this type, and one of the surveys or measurements that it speaks to is the, or that ought to be considered is the establishment of TLDs at maybe some, either routine locations, or maybe even some non-routine locations, and then changing these out every on a very frequent basis like maybe every four hours. And I guess my question is..

BURING: I don't recall that in the procedure. .

that you have to do it, but it just sort of there, one of those things that ought to be considered and I just wondered if you were involved with any of the plant people in coming up with a decision whether to put additional TLDs out or don't put them out or did that not even enter into the thinking at that point.

BURING: I don't believe that was discussed.

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ESSIG: Ok.

BURING: Either among myself in corporate offices or the station personnel. I believe the agreement that I had with the station personnel was that I would take care of the offsite environmental monitoring. .

ESSIG: The routine program?

BURING: Exclusive of the offsite monitoring teams which are conducted from the station.

ESSIG: Ok. Ok. So then to summarize then what that routine program, what happened as far as the routine program as I understand it is that on the 29th the samples, a routine sample collection was made or a special sample collection was made of the routine samples that you routinely collect, a special collection was made on the 29th.

BURING: Which had been scheduled for the 31st, Saturday.

ESSIG: Ok. So in essence you were doing it two days early.

BURING: Correct.

ESSIG: And then you went into an augmented sample collection frequency which consisted of daily milk sample collection, every three day TLD and

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air samples and what was the augmented water sample frequency or was there, iid that remain the same?

BURING: Surface water samples became daily samples after that.

They became daily. Ok, and these would ordinarily be a weekly composite or something on that order, or monthly composite?

BURING: Compositors installed downstream which are continuous compositors twenty minute frequency.

ESSIG: Ok, but then these are, these are collected then every. .

BURING: Collected weekly and analyzed monthly.

ESSIG: Ok. Collected weekly, analyzed monthly. Ok. I guess I'd like to come back to a question that we had just, that we're touching on a few minutes ago, and that was that you indicated that you were, one of your duties in the corporate office, was to sort of get a number of the consultants in motion that you ordinarily have, ordinarily retain as consultants. Did you, you mentioned ESSIG: Porter-Gerta by name, so I assume you interfaced with toth Sid Porter and Steve Gertz and you indicated I believe that they had, you consulted with them as far as any recommendations that they might have, for the conduct of the, any special monitoring that might be required following the event?

ESSIG: 7k, did vou Iso, you mentioned Pickard-Love and Associates. What typ of dealing did you have with them, I understand, they are Met Ed mete. ological contrar cors is that correct?

<u>BURING</u>: That is true. We have a meteorological facility tower and a data transmitting center here, the north weather station. The data is transmitted to Digital Graphics and analyzed by Pickett and Lowe.

ESSIG: Ok, now when you say. .after computer reduction. .when you say transmitted to Digital Graphics, is that the name of a company?

BURING: Yes, I'm not sure what their connection with Pickard and Lowe is, they are the computer center data reduction center.

ESSIG: Ok, where are they located?

BURING: I'm not sure.

BURING That's true.

ESSIG: Ok, but there is, its transmitted by telephone line from the Met Tower to the Digital Graphics.

BURING: Digital Graphics. And, after the output after reduction its analyzed and transmitted to us by mail or telecopy from Pickard and Lowe. The first

thing I did in the meteorological area was, Metropolitan Edison Company has a meteorologist, Dave Carl. .

ESSIG: Could you spell his name?

<u>BURING</u>: CARL, who was in charge of the contract, the administration of the contract with Pickard and Lowe, and the meteorological data handling.

ESSIG: Is he in your, Mr. Carl, is he in your corporate office?

BURING: He's part of the Radiation Safety and Environmental Engineering Group. He also works in the non-radiological air monitoring area. I instructed him to make sure that Pickard and Lowe was aware of the incident and that they were monitoring the meteorological conditions and providing us with X/Qs, the weather forecast, if possible.

 $\underline{\mathsf{MARSH}}$: Can we define $^{\mathsf{X}}/\mathsf{Q}$ or least spell it out for the typist? Its a Greek letter.

BURING: Capital X, slash, capital Q, which is dispersion coefficient over distance.

 $\overline{\text{ESSIG}}$: Ok, so the meteorological data then, as I understand it is continuously transmitted to. .

BURING: Its an hourly frequency that is . .

ESSIG: Hourly frequency . .

BURING: Its stored on Mag tape at the meteorological tower and then transmitted hourly.

ESSIG: To Digital Graphics. .

BURING: to Digital Graphics. .

ESSIG: who processed the data and then in turn it goes to Pickard and Lowe.

BURING: Right.

ESSIG: Ok, and as the, this Dave Carl, does he routinely oversee the calibration and maintenance of the Met Tower or does, is that pretty much left up to Pickard and Lowe or.

<u>BURING</u>: That is a function of Pickard and Lowe in conjunction with the station personnel.

ESSIG: Ok.

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<u>BURING</u>: I'm not positive of this, but believe that the station personnel do the routine checks and then Pickard and Lowe are brought in on a semiannual frequency for complete calibrations.

ESSIG: Ok. The person that you contacted at Pickard and Lowe or persons, was one of them Tom Potter?

BURING: Yes, sir. Tom Potter and Keith Woodward of Pickard and Lowe.

 $\overline{\text{ESSIG}}$: Ok, and had you asked them to start making, you indicated just a few minutes ago about estimates of X/Q and so forth, had you also asked them to start making estimates of offsite doses, did you ask them to get a hold of the release data or?

BURING: Not at that time.

ESSIG: Not at that time.

BURING: Strictly turned them on as for creating ...

ESSIG: Just making sure you had X/Q values?

<u>BURING</u>: Right. And the initial weather conditions at that time were pretty stable with minimal wind, very little wind speed and variable direction and its kind of difficult.

ESSIG: Right. Did you have any dealings with a Mr. Graber from Electric Boat?

<u>BURING</u>: Not until I arrived on the site on Saturday noon, or two o'clock I guess.

ESSIG: Ok, and what. .

BURING: and I'm not positive of the time I actually met him.

ESSIG: Ok, and what were your relationships with him?

BURING: I was told after I arrived on site, I'm not positive, that he would be my supervisor.

ESSIG: Ok, and you were told by whom?

BURING: By him.

ESSIG: Oh, by him. I see. Ok. Do you know what his first name is?

BURING: Bill.

ESSIG: Bill. Ok. So then any recommendations that you might have, that you did make then with regard to the the direction of the environmental monitoring program were made then, through, by checking with Graber first?

BURING: No sir. I did not consult with him at all on environmental monitors.

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ESSIG: Ok. Even though he told you that as of the time you reported on site you were in effect working for him?

BURING: My function on site was supposed to have been strictly personnel dosimetry after I arrived Saturday afternoon.

ESSIG: I see.

<u>BURING</u>: However, I kept involved to a large extent in the radiological environmental monitoring.

ESSIG: Ok.

<u>BURING</u>: But as far as Mr. Graber is concerned it was strictly personnel dosimetry.

ESSIG: Ok. I think that we probably have covered most of the, in fact all of the areas that I had some notes made for myself here, and I think we've pretty covered everything that I wanted to cover with you. How much, do you know how much longer you're going to continue to be onsite, now that, you're here as a consultant now, so?

BURING: Not as a consultant, as a loan.

ESSIG: As a loan? Ok.

BURING: From Pennsylvania Power and Light.

ESSIG: Ok.

BURING: At the request of Metropolitan Edison Company.

ESSIG: Will you be around?

BURING: I will be here...currently planned till the 15th of May, and perhaps on a part-time basis after that.

ESSIG: Ok, one of the reasons for asking that was since you indicated that you had been involved to some extent in the solid radwaste aspects, there may be one of the, one of the other individuals on the, our investigation team, that might wish to ask you a few questions along that line. And so, I don't really know, I didn't realize that you had been involved in the radwaste, otherwise I might have, had I known that, I might have just asked him if he had any questions for you and I was just going ahead and ask them on his behalf, but I guess we'll just have to leave that one open for the moment and I'll just mention this to him, and see if there is something we'll maybe just contact you again or if in my further review of what went

on during the first three days if there's some other questions that come up as a result of either what you've told me here or some question I might have on the existing or the program that was in effect at the time. I haven't had the foresight to ask you here may have to get back together again. I think that's about all I have for Mr. Buring.

MARSH: Ok. Thank you. Mike, before we wrap up, this is Marsh speaking again. As well as us asking you questions, before we finish up with the tape, if you got anything that you wanted to talk about or anything that you want to discuss feel free to bring it out, make a matter of record, got any feelings that we haven't given you an opportunity to express, feel free to have your say.

BURING: I would like to state I felt that the radiological and environmental monitoring program that we had set up in operating, in my opinion turned out to be a very effective accident monitoring program, also. The locations of the air samples, milk samples, water samples, TLDs, thermoluminescent dosimeters for integrated exposures, I think the locations were well chosen. I think the results we have gotten from our consultants were both timely and accurate in 99% of the cases. I'm think I'm impressed with the monitoring that we accomplished and the results that we got and the speed of the analysis. I think that we have a very good picture of what was discharged from the station and arrived in the environment and what the offsite effect was, I guess is what I'm trying to say.

MARSH: Monday morning quarterbacking is always fine, but looking back from this point now if you were able to make changes before this thing had occurred what improvements would you put in? What benefits have we derived from this as far as being able to improve our position for the future?

BURING: That's what I was trying to address in my initial statement, but I think we did a pretty good job in planning and preparation.

MARSH: Is there any, still even withoutstanding is there any additional lessons that you did pick up as we went along? Are there additional improvements that could be made that you found as a result of it? If any come to mind.

BURING: I'm still considering that question and have been for the past month. I don't have any that I could make right now.

MARSH: Ok. Fine.

ESSIG: Mike, there is one area which I would like to explore just a little bit. Thought occurred to me is as we're going along here with your last question with regard to the offsite surveys that were made by others following the event, were you, when you were asked to get a hold of consultants, you were not asked you just took it upon yourself to get ahold of consultants on the 28th, were those contacts limited to consultants that you routinely employ or had, were you involved with a a contact at DOE for radiological assistance that type of thing?

BURING: No, I did not contact any other federal agencies or state agencies.

ESSIG: Ok, so these were just consultants that you. . .

BURING: These were consultants that I normally did business with or that I knew were available or had available things that we might need, for instance, I contacted Science Applications, Incorporated for their mobile laboratory. Let's see, somebody else.

ESSIG: You indicated you contacted RMC for their laboratory. When you contacted Eberline you indicated earlier that you had asked them currently if they had as I recall, you had said you were inquiring if they had additional instruments that.

BURING: Strictly in-plant survey instruments.

ESSIG: Ok. In-plant survey instruments.

ESSIG: Did you make a request at that time for to have them send some out or. .

BURING: .. of the Teletector type

BURING: I asked Eberline to send me all the instruments they had.

ESSIG: All of the instruments they had? BURING: Yes. ESSIG: Did you have any idea how much you were ordering? BURING: Yes. ESSIG: How many? BURING: Well, they were in the 10 to 20 range of each type of instrument. ESSIG: I see. BURING: available. ESSIG: I see. BURING: I knew approximately how much money and much instruments. ESSIG: Ok. MARSH: May I ask when this was done? This is Marsh speaking.

BURING: I'm sorry I can't answer that.

MARSH: I mean first day, second day, do you have any feel for it at all?

BURING: I believe it was into the late part of the first day or early second day.

<u>ESSIG</u>: What kind of, when you were talking with Eberline, and I think you indicated earlier, that one of the reasons for contacting was not only to get the,... to order some instruments from them, but also to have them give you any advice with regard to limitations of the,..on the use of instruments used during the offsite surveys.

BURING: Not true. You said that, I didn't it.

ESSIG: Ok. I was reading something into what you said then. Your contact with Eberline was strictly to order more instruments and not to ask them about what special precautions or limitations ought to be put into effect for measuring those 81 Kev gamma.

<u>BURING</u>: The only specifications I made was that when the instruments were shipped to us that they had certifications with them of calibration.

ESSIG: Ok.

<u>BURING</u>: Because I assumed that our onsite personnel would not have time to perform complete the calibration and that Eberline Instrument people had the people and the time to do it.

ESSIG: Ok. Well, I think once again thats, I think includes all the questions I had for you, Mike, and I appreciate time you've taken to come over and help us out with the investigation and certainly consider your input as valuable.

BURING: Thank you, sir.

MARSh: Time is now 6:14 p.m. and we are going to terminate the tape at this time and Mike I'll indicate if you have a minute or two I'll take this cassette out, duplicate it, give you a copy right at this time.

BURING: Thank you.

MARSH: Alright. Time is 6:14. Reading is 820 on the meter tape recorder, and I am terminating at this time.