

Watt Q

105 W. 48 Street
Reading, PA 19606
January 10, 1980

Secretary of the Commission
U.S.N.R.C.
1717H Street
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Commissioners:

In view of all the hard evidence including the President's Special Committee's findings, may I urge the Commission to issue a strongly affirmative report. The American public has been overwhelmed by Jane Fonda's film, her group's propaganda tour of the United States, the media's scare headlines, pronouncements and their belief in the "Holocaust of TMI".

The public deserves a clear, firm official decision that "the accident at TMI did not harm anyone. The over-drammatization of the event was unfortunate and steps have been taken to not unduly or unnecessarily frighten the public in the future."

Sincerely,



W. W. Allison
Hazard Risk Control Consultant

WWA:slw

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Our dilemma — one old-timer's viewpoint . . .

Shouldn't we in industrial hygiene, occupational medicine and safety whose avowed purposes and ethics are the prevention of occupational illnesses and accidents welcome the emphasis on advancing and improving occupational and consumer health and safety?

Shouldn't we recognize that it was because of the combination of meagre monies expended in past years and the misguided and erroneous concepts of employee-accident/illness-proneness that we have encountered our present state of inability to deal readily with all the omissions of the past and all the fast accumulating new chemical and other technological hazards?

Let us not confuse the issue with pleas about the contrariness of human nature and the ingenuity of the factory worker to get around our professional ingenuity. To admit the latter is to admit that the factory worker is far more ingenious than the professional, which, in the past, has too frequently been a sad fact of life.

Why do workers resist "our attempt to safeguard them?" Is not our own ingenuity and effective resistance to Dr. Haddon's attempts to buckle us all in our motor vehicles the same contrariness, ingenuity and opposition of all other human beings that we find so difficult to comprehend?

Is not the need to gear-up, catch-up and move forward in down to earth, real world solutions to both the old and new problems of hazard control?

Lest I seem ambiguous, may I just give a few examples:

1. We know that chemical cartridge respirators are only effective for one-half of one percent gas in air when they are fit perfectly to each user's face and when they are working perfectly. Have we adequately communicated this fact to management and employees?

2. If a toxic exposure warrants the need (by yesterday's criteria) for a canister mask — (effective for two percent toxic gas in air) then that toxic exposure warrants a self-contained breathing apparatus or an airline respirator.

This is not theoretical idealism. One hundred (100) full face piece canister masks were replaced with twenty self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus. Within one year, the initial costs were returned as concerns overall canister maintenance, inspection and replacements plus a positive return in lower production down-time and injury-illness costs. Down-time dropped to an average of one half hour from previous operating down-time averages of two and one-half hours at \$50,000 an hour.

Is not the fundamental stumbling block the neglect of documenting and widely communicating the fact that substantial and wise investments in occupational health and safety return a handsome profit to the employer as well as to the employees.

Many dedicated innovators have proved this in their experiences. For example, Henry Smyth in industrial hygiene, Raymond Masters in occupational medicine, and William Haddon in motor vehicle safety. Dr. Haddon still expresses his amazement at the lack of understanding of his own medical profession, and how quickly the documentation of the experiences of Dr. Masters and the writer in the 1967 National Safety Congress, Aerospace Transactions are forgotten. How easily we neglect to heed and to communicate the proven success of Dr. Haddon's *improve the design to obtain quick and lasting results* concepts. Are we adequately communicating and utilizing these concepts in occupational health and safety?

W.W. Allison, PE, CSP
AIHA, ASSE, SSS
Reading, Pennsylvania

FEBRUARY 15 1980

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I am enclosing for your information a copy of NRC's views and analysis of the recommendations of the President's Commission on the accident at Three Mile Island (NUREG-0632).

I am pleased to provide you with this information.

Sincerely,

Original signed by:
Richard H. Vollmer

Richard H. Vollmer, Director
Three Mile Island Support

Enclosure: NUREG-0632

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Docket 50-320

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DATE →	2/12/80	2/12/80	2/15/80			

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Enclosure: NUREG-0632

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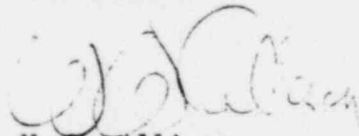
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