

SUPPLEMENTAL TESTIMONY

TO FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
related to construction of
DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION
TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY and
CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY

Docket No. 50-346

Issue 7



The AEC's present siting criteria results in the location of nuclear power stations in areas with low population densities. The staff does not believe that any major population growth or industrial development surrounding a nuclear station has occurred, other than the temporary condition created by construction activities.

The electrical power produced by a nuclear station is distributed throughout an entire electrical distribution network, and industrial growth and development would be most likely in areas where the zoning requirements, taxes, transportation, and labor market are favorable. This growth could take place, if at all, anywhere within the applicants' service areas, and not just in the vicinity of the station.

The Atomic Energy Commission and the regulatory staff have no jurisdiction to encourage, limit, or otherwise control population growth

8008060 795

or industrial development around a nuclear station or in any area. This is the responsibility of the local townships, communities, and counties. As stated in Section 2.2.2 of the Final Environmental Statement, the Ottawa County Planning Implementation : Zoning Study 1972 points out the desirability of zoning in Carroll and Erie Townships to control industrial development which may be attracted to the area by the presence of the Davis-Besse Station and its railroad link.

From a radiological standpoint, the environmental effects assumed in the Final Environmental Statement are the effects that would be experienced by the actual 1970 population within 0-50 miles of the station, assuming releases as listed in Tables 3.4 and 3.5 of the FES.

The calculated additional radiation exposure resulting from these effluents to the population within 50 miles of the station is approximately 22.6 man-rems/year above background. If one were to project that a city the size of Toledo were to grow up in the immediate area (although highly improbable) the cumulative population dose would be increased by less than 8 man-rem/year (resulting in a total dose of 30.6 man-rem/year). This would correspond to an average dose to members of the hypothetical population of less than 0.02 mrem/year.

The naturally occurring background exposure for the 0-50 mile population for 1970 was approximately 2,800,000 man-rem/year. It is the staff's evaluation that the additional radiation exposure of 22.6 man-rem/year or 30.6 man-rem/year does not result in an unacceptable environmental risk.