

Jacksonians United for Livable Energy Policies  
513 N. State St  
Jackson, Mississippi 39201

September 18, 1981

Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards  
Subcommittee on Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Units 1 and 2  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Mr. Chairman, Committee Members and NRC Staff:

Yesterday the subcommittee heard my statement on tornado damage to Grand Gulf and the danger posed by the possible recurrence of such an event after the reactor is in operation. The chairman instructed the staff to re-examine these concerns, especially in light of the evidence of damage to the containment building inflicted by the April 17, 1981. For this we are grateful.

The chairman subsequently sought to assure us, as members of the public who had raised the issue, that the reactor design routinely provided protection against the worst tornado. Of this we were and are skeptical.

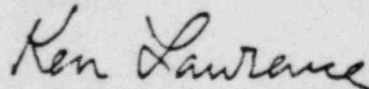
After last night's hearing, I examined the pertinent sections of your staff's Safety Evaluation Report on Grand Gulf. Section 3.5.3 states: "The postulated worst-case high-trajectory missile would just perforate the containment and its liner." It goes on to state that the probability of this even is low, and "We have confirmed the applicants' probability value for high trajectory missiles." [S&R, page 3-9]

Presumably this low probability was based in part on the Local Meteorology report [S&R, pages 2-5 to 2-10], which states: "During the period 1950-1975, 73 tornadoes have been reported within 75 km (46 mi) of the site, giving a mean annual tornado frequency of 2.8 and a computed mean occurrence interval for the site of 5,525 years." This figure apparently assumes that, in the period examined, there is an equal probability of a tornado striking any point within the 75 km radius, and that each tornado strikes only a small area within the radius. The evidence I offered yesterday — newspaper clippings based on scholarly studies — contradicts at least the first of these assumptions.

One indicates that the portion of that 75 km circle to the east of Grand Gulf had a substantially higher probability of dangerous tornado activity than that to the west, thus more than doubling the likelihood of a tornado in the area of the reactor site. Another showed that the area of greatest tornado danger is slowly rotating to the west, and will include the Grand Gulf site throughout its projected operating life. As it advances, the likelihood of a tornado striking within a 75 km radius is expected to increase considerably, and presumably so is the average ground area covered by any tornado.

This increase would also presumably increase the probability of missiles, both low- and high-trajectory, well beyond the MP&L and NRC staff calculations.

Sincerely,



Ken Lawrence  
for JULEP

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PDR

My name is Ken Lawrence. I represent Jacksonians United for Livable Energy Policies -- JULEP -- a local organization affiliated with the Mississippi Catfish Alliance and the Mobilization for Survival. JULEP has been conducting educational events, demonstrations and debates on the hazards of nuclear power since 1979, with a special emphasis on the Grand Gulf nuclear power plant currently being built by Mississippi Power and Light Company and affiliated utility companies.

It is ironic that this hearing is being held in Jackson while hundreds of our colleagues in the movement are being arrested and jailed protesting the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant in California. We express our solidarity with them.

Unlike the Diablo Canyon plant, Grand Gulf does not sit atop a major earthquake fault, nor is it a stone's throw from an active volcano like the Trojan plant that serves the Pacific Northwest. But Grand Gulf poses as much of a threat to the safety of the people of Louisiana and Mississippi, for it is located in the middle of the most dangerous tornado zone in the United States. [This is documented in news articles from the Jackson Clarion-Ledger and the Natchez Democrat.]

Indeed, the Grand Gulf plant was hit by a tornado on the night of April 17, 1978, which caused considerable damage, including serious structural damage to the containment dome. This has received very little public attention and official scrutiny for two basic reasons. The initial coverage of the tornado wave barely mentioned Grand Gulf, because the main concern was focused on the victims in Lawrence County where four people were killed and many more injured. Subsequent media interest focused on the litigation between Zurn Industries and MP&L over the structural damage to the cooling tower, and whether the tornado had rendered it unsafe. Predictably, MP&L says it is safe, while Zurn says it is not. But the damage to the containment building is far more serious. [Insurance photographs shown to JULEP should be obtained by your committee and presented to the public and the press; all we have here to show are copies of copies.]

MP&L has misrepresented the safety of nuclear power plants since even before

construction began at Grand Gulf, and it continues to do so despite specific instruction to the contrary from the Nuclear-Regulatory Commission. Perhaps the worst example is the use by MP&L spokesmen of WASH-1400, the Rasmussen Report on nuclear safety. Long after the Commission had instructed utilities not to use this report because of its heavily flawed estimates, admitted by Professor Rasmussen himself, company representatives in Mississippi offer that report to an unsuspecting public as evidence of the safety of Grand Gulf. I have tapes of speeches in which this was done.

We have many other reasons why we think Grand Gulf should not be allowed to go "on line." We stand available to present these objections to the Commission, the press and the public at any time, but it is our understanding that this hearing is limited to matters of safety specifically regarding this nuclear reactor.

## Here are tornado safety tips

By MURPHY GIVENS

The most effective tornado safety device you can buy, according to a scientist known as the world's foremost on tornado, is a motorcycle helmet or football helmet.

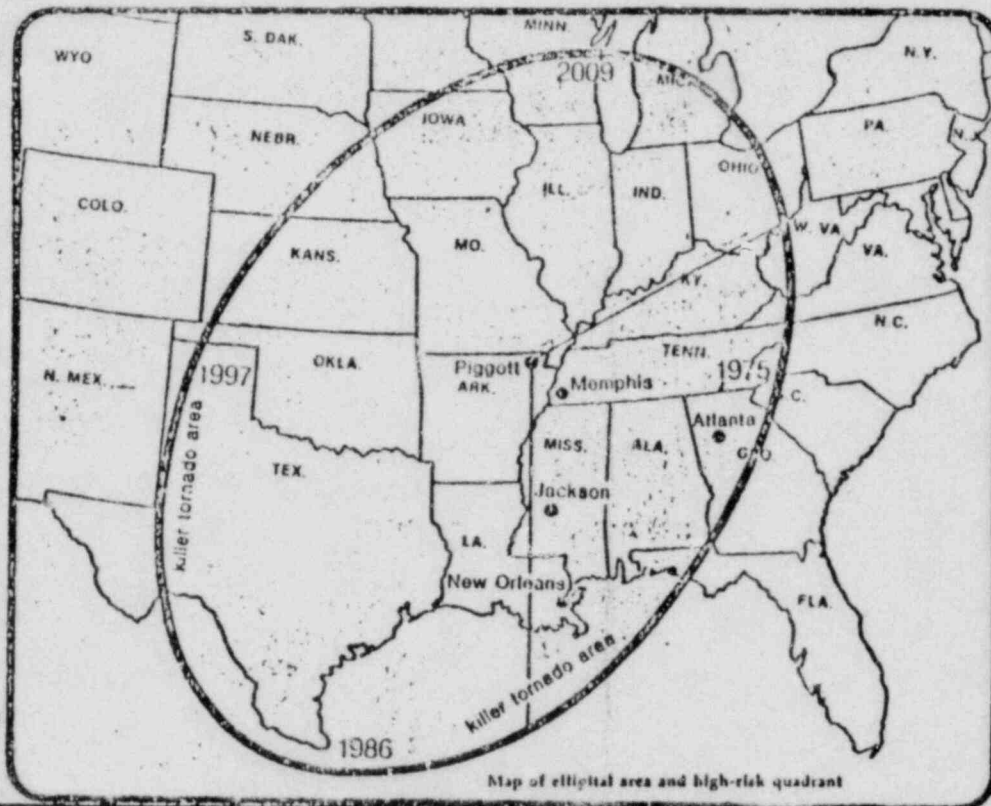
That is not your usual tornado advice, but Dr. T.T. Fujita, of the University of Chicago, said the majority of tornado fatalities are caused by brain injuries.

Dr. Fujita, professor of geophysical sciences, recommends buying a helmet for every family member.

Other protective measures:  
 Although few Mississippi homes have basements, because of low sea level and high water tables, if there is a basement it should be the first choice of refuge. But avoid cinder block walls, which may collapse. A solid-walled interior room is best. Protect your head, by getting under something sturdy.

Bathrooms are a good second choice if they are windowless. Stay away from windows. Small interior rooms and hallways are safer than exterior rooms.

See Safety 10A



Map of elliptical area and high-risk quadrant

## Miss. faces high risk of death-dealing tornado

By MURPHY GIVENS

Sunday Staff Writer

CHICAGO — If scientific research by one of the world's leading experts on tornadoes is accurate, then Mississippi's chances for major death-dealing twisters is greater now than it has been for the past 45 years.

A researcher for the University of Chicago, Dr. T.T. Fujita, says he and his co-workers found a 45-year cyclical pattern to the nation's most severe storms. That was discovered four years ago, he says, and subsequent research has confirmed the theory.

Dr. Fujita emphasizes that it is impossible to predict precisely when and where individual tornadoes will appear, but it is possible to determine which areas of the country will face the highest threat of tornado fatalities.

The study of Dr. Fujita and assistants in the geophysical sciences at the University of Chicago found that twisters were concentrated in only one quadrant of the central United States at a time. The study was based on tornado records going back to 1918, when the National

Weather Service started keeping such records.

The slice-of-pie shaped "high risk" quadrant creeps clockwise at a steady pace, Dr. Fujita says, rotating about northeast Arkansas at a rate of one turn every 45 years.

Within that high-risk sector, the chance of a killer tornado occurring is three to five times greater than in the rest of the central region, according to Dr. Fujita.

When discovered, the quadrant covered only a section of northeast Mississippi, but in the past four years the high-risk quadrant has moved clockwise to somewhere in the approximate area of the Louisiana-Mississippi state line.

The "deadly quadrant" moving west will continue to cover at least a portion of the state of Mississippi for the next two decades, approximately, Dr. Fujita said.

But for the next few years, the entire state will be inside that deadly quadrant.

The quadrant at its northernmost line is now in a position splitting the state of Kentucky, covering the entire states of Tennessee, Ala.

See High risk 10A

CC/D-N 3/25/79

# High risk . . .

Continued from 1A

bama, and Mississippi.

It does not mean, he said, that tornadoes cannot occur outside the high-risk sector, but the probability is not as high.

"Our studies show that Mississippi is now inside that high-risk sector, and at least portions of the state will remain in it until close to the year 2,000," he said.

Before, about all that was known about tornado occurrence was that the

central United States had the world's highest tornado rate, and that cyclonic storms — the world's fiercest, deadliest winds — occur from early February, in the Gulf South, to mid-June. Unlike most states, Mississippi has a long tornado season, about eight months out of the year.

Weather records reveal that most severe tornadoes have occurred in a more or less elliptical area centered in northeastern Arkansas. The ellipse extends

northeast to central Michigan, southwest beyond the southern tip of Texas, northwest into central Kansas, and into the Florida Panhandle to the southeast.

Since Mississippi is now almost fully within the "deadly quadrant," Dr. Fujita recommends preparedness by Civil Defense, law enforcement agencies and citizens.

"It could be bad in Mississippi this year, or the next few years," he said, "but of course I pray it will not be."

## Safety . . .

Continued from 1A

Avoid structures with large, unsupported roof-spans such as theaters, gymnasiums, auditoriums, and arenas.

In mobile homes or vehicles, leave them and go to a more substantial structure. If there is no shelter nearby, lie flat in the nearest ditch, ravine or culvert, with your hands shielding your head. If there is time, move away from the tornado's path at a right angle.

In schools, nursing homes, hospitals, factories and shopping centers, go to predesignated shelter areas. Interior hallways on the lowest floor are usually the best.

In high-rise buildings, go to interior small rooms or hallways.

Keep some windows open, but stay away from them.

And keep listening to radio and television stations for the latest tornado advisory information.



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# Tornado season:

By TONY SALMON  
Staff Writer

Dark, foreboding cloud masses formed on the western horizon, and grim lightning displays danced between the huge rolling mountains as they slowly drew closer to Natchez early Monday evening.

This was the view as one looked out over the Mississippi River from the Natchez bluff when the storm which took the lives of four persons and injured 12 others moved into the state.

The weather Monday night was ideal for the formation of the destructive funnel-shaped clouds known as tornadoes, and, according to National Weather Service bulletin, this is the month when tornado weather appears most frequently.

A tornado is most likely to form when different layers of air show contrasting characteristics of temperature, moisture, density, and wind flow, the bulletin said.

As a combination of thermal and mechanical air forces mysteriously increase in a given area, a funnel is molded.

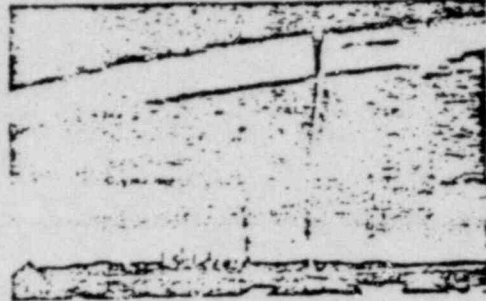
The funnel may never reach the ground or it may touch down lightly and then go back up into the clouds. It may also come down to the ground and leave a long path of destruction in its wake.

Weather service data shows that there are three types of tornadoes.

A "mini-tornado" is the least destructive. It has a funnel about 100 feet wide and up to a half mile long. Mini-tornadoes usually last only a few minutes before disappearing and have winds under 100 mile per hour.

The next most dangerous funnel is the "medium-tornado." This type of tornado is up to 100 feet wide and 10 miles long. It lasts up to 20 minutes with winds around 100 to 150 miles per hour.

The tornado type which is responsible for the most destruction and loss of lives, however, is the feared "maxi-



**THE MINI-TORNADO**  
Poor watch and warning chances  
To 100 feet wide  
To 1/2 mile long  
Lasts a few minutes  
Winds under 100 mph



**THE MEDIUM-TORNADO**  
Fair watch and warning chances  
To 400 feet wide  
To 10 miles long  
Lasts to 20 minutes  
Winds 100-150 mph

tornado." A maxi-tornado can be one and a half miles wide and up to 200 miles long. It lasts up to three hours with winds greater than 150 miles per hour.

Although a mini-tornado sometimes occurs without either a watch or a warning being posted by the National Weather Service, the larger two tornadoes have a higher possibility of both being predicted and spotted when they happen.

When conditions are favorable for a tornado, the National Weather Service will issue a "severe thunderstorm or tornado watch," such as the one that was issued for most of Mississippi on Monday night.

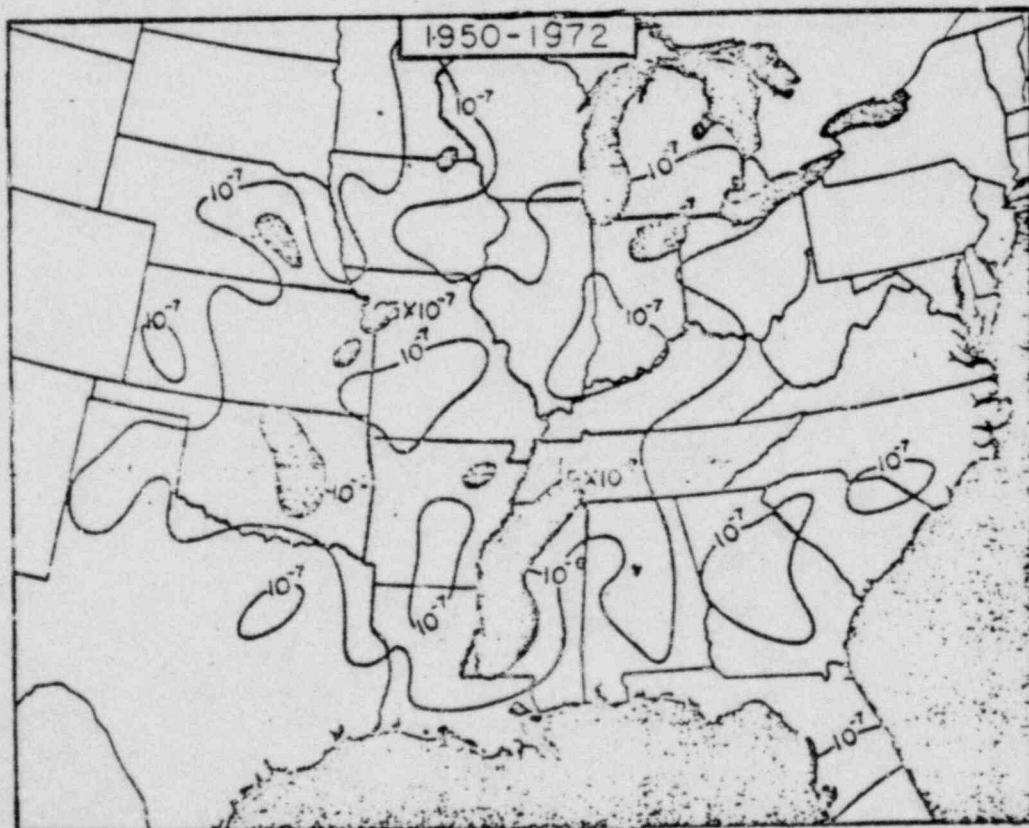
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Weather service sons within a watch listen for further weather.

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## Natchez is in the tornado belt



Map highlights areas of greatest probability of experiencing high-damage tornadoes—the

darker the area, the greater the probability. (After Abbey and Fujita, 1975.)

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On May 7, 1840, a 317 persons and of property damage. unchallenged top of tornado in Mississippi.

This infamous tornado when on April 5, 1840, and caused 700 injuries. The Natchez area which passed through 24, 1963.

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February follows on record.

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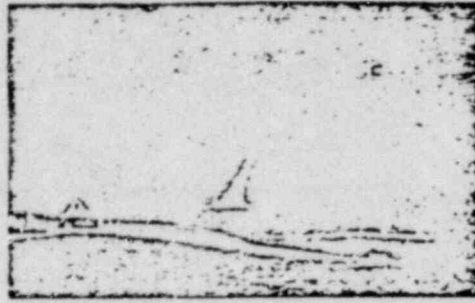
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This high death toll weather service states average in

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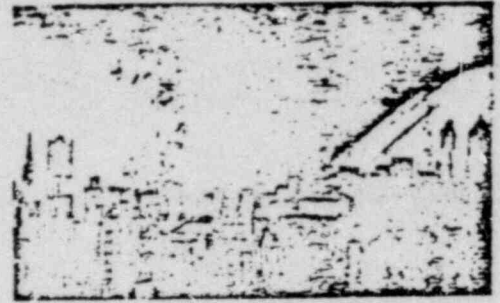
n:

# Know what to do when a funnel cloud is spotted



## THE MEDIUM—TORNADO

Fair watch and warning chances  
To 400 feet wide  
To 10 miles long  
Lasts to 20 minutes  
Winds 100-150 mph



## THE MAXI—TORNADO

Very good watch and warning chances  
To 1 1/2 miles wide  
To 200 miles long  
Lasts to 3 hours  
Winds greater than 150 mph

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"The watch is only an indication of where and when the probabilities are highest for a tornado," according to the weather service data.

Weather service authorities do not recommend that persons within a watch zone shift their daily routine, but only listen for farther reports and be on the lookout for severe weather.

When a tornado has actually been spotted, the weather service will issue a "tornado warning" for the areas within the general direction of the funnel.

Persons who are close to the storm should "take cover immediately," the weather service warns. If time permits,

however, the weather service asks that persons who have seen a funnel notify the police or sheriff.

Weather service officials said that a person who lives in a trailer be prepared to evacuate whenever a watch is issued and evacuate to a safer place whenever a warning is issued.

Persons who live in houses should move to the basement or to a small room in the center of their home whenever a warning is issued, according to authorities.

Although moving to the center of a house might not help in a direct hit by a tornado, officials said that it helps against the danger of flying projectiles and broken window glass.

It



May 7, 1840...

# Black day in Natchez

By TONY SALMON

Staff Writer

On May 7, 1840, a tornado ripped through Natchez killing 317 persons and causing an untold amount of injuries and property damage. The disaster also placed Natchez at the unchallenged top of the list in deaths due to an individual tornado in Mississippi.

This infamous title has only been closely threatened once when on April 5, 1936 a tornado took the lives of 216 residents and caused 700 injuries in and around Tupelo.

The Natchez area also suffered 51 fatalities from a tornado which passed through Adams and Jefferson Counties on April 24, 1908.

January through June are the months most favorable for the dark destructive spirals to appear in Mississippi skies. According to National Weather Service statistics, however, the month of April has exceeded the other spring months in tornado frequency since 1950.

Between 1950 and 1977, 287 tornadoes were recorded in Mississippi. Out of that total, 432 tornadoes occurred between the months of January and June with 94 happening during April.

February follows in total tornado instances with 92 cases on record.

During the April months the destructive nature of the tornado apparently becomes more prevalent, according to the statistics. Tornadoes during the April months between 1916 and 1977 took 418 lives in Mississippi compared to a total of 1,119 on record at the Jackson National Weather Service office.

The National Weather Service statistics also credit Mississippi with the dubious honor of being second in the nation in deaths caused by tornadoes between the years of 1953 and 1976. In those years Mississippi totaled 307 fatalities and is only surpassed by Texas which recorded 318.

This high death toll is unusual considering the fact that weather service records show that many of the midwestern states average nearly twice as many tornadoes per 10,000

square miles.

Oklahoma, for example, averaged 7.90 tornadoes per 10,000 square miles in the years between 1953 and 1976. Mississippi averaged 4.64.

Oklahoma, however, averaged only 5.0 percent of the national death toll caused by tornadoes during those years while Mississippi averaged 10.8 percent.

The National Weather Service also rates most of mid-western Mississippi in a small area of the nation which experiences the most fatalities per tornado per million exposed population.

Mississippi is also number one on the average tornado mortality index based on death statistics.

Why does Mississippi lead the nation in tornado deaths? Clement Roshat, a National Weather Service forecaster in Jackson, said several factors make Mississippi more favorable for a higher tornado fatality rate.

Density of population is a main factor, according to Roshat. He said there are more residences in Mississippi's rural areas than in most of the plains states.

He said a related reason was what is termed "frequency of longevity of track." The meteorological conditions in Mississippi are favorable to tornadoes which either stay on the ground longer or hop and skip around more than other areas, according to Roshat.

Roshat said the greater rural density of population along with the greater length of track increases the possibility of a home or other structure being hit and lives being lost.

Another factor in Mississippi's high tornado death rate is the lack of early warning. Roshat said most of Mississippi is hilly and forested compared to the flat lands in the plains states.

The tornado is often hidden from view in Mississippi, and cannot always be detected in time for advance warning to be given.

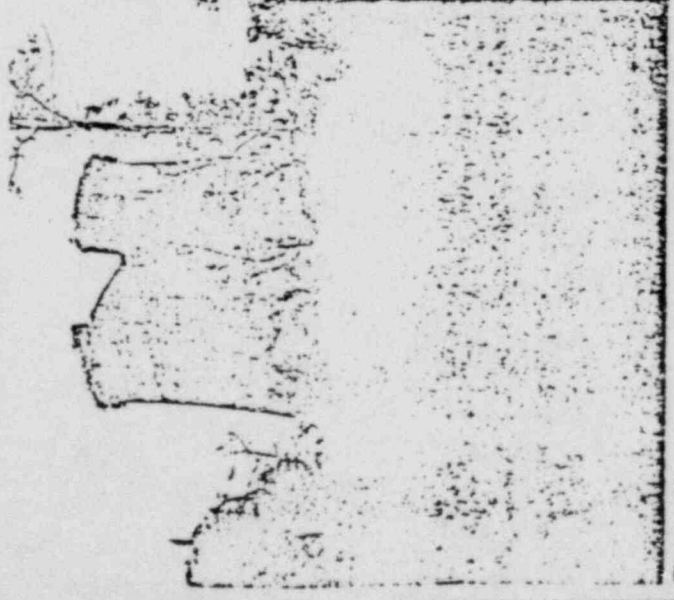
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# The Port Gibson Newsville

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The cooling tower under construction at the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station sustained substantial damage when a pedestal crane mounted inside at the center of the base was slammed against the rim of the unfinished tower. The impact knocked out a section estimated to be about 60 feet long and 30 to 40 feet deep. As of Monday the tower stood at 155 feet about ground level, with a design height of 520 feet to be reached.



Trailer of Mr. and Mrs. Dennell Kelly in the Ingleside community was completely demolished. The Kellys and their three-year-old daughter were hurt in the storm but managed to crawl out of the wreckage of their dwelling. They were taken to the Claiborne County Hospital, treated, and released.

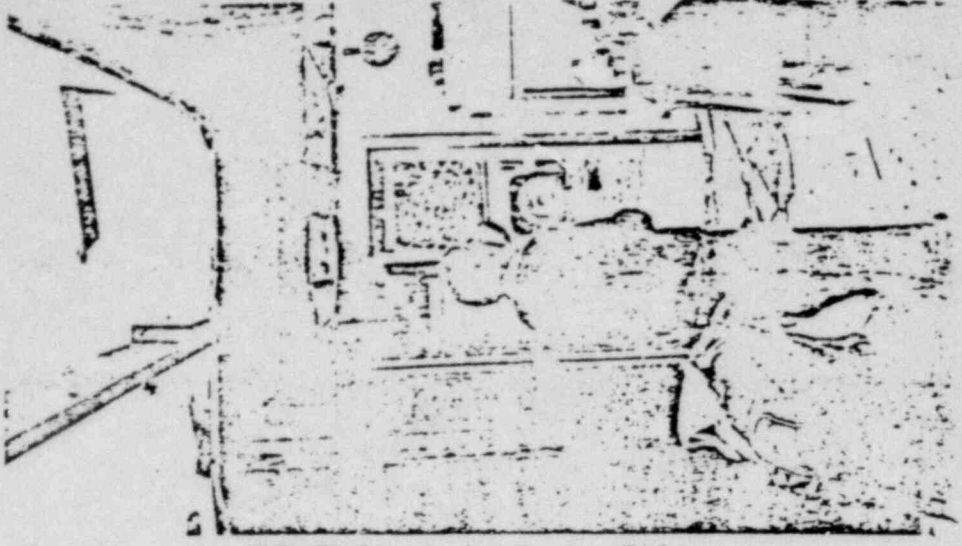


Photo above provided by Claiborne County Hospital, Port Gibson, Mississippi



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# Tornado kills 4 near Monticello

By DAVID CRARY

MONTICELLO, Miss. (AP) — Four members of a Monticello-area family died early Tuesday when a tornado demolished their home during violent weather that left 41 persons injured in Mississippi.

"It sounded like a big jumbo jet when it's landing — then it was just quiet," said Gary Thornhill of Forest Grove Community near Monticello. Four of Thornhill's relatives, including his grandparents, were killed

when the twister destroyed their nearby home.

The tornado, which damaged or destroyed more than a dozen houses and mobile homes in south Lawrence County, was one of several twisters reported across the state Monday night and early Tuesday.

Extensive damage was reported in several counties, ranging from structures at Utica Junior College in Hinds County and summer homes near Greenville to a nuclear power plant under construction on the Mississippi

River near Port Gibson.

Killed here were Walter McNease, 72; his wife, Janie, 62; their daughter, Christine McNease Polk, 46; and a son, David, 18.

The McNease's frame home blown apart and their bodies were found on the ground nearby. A car and pickup parked in front of the house were found 200 feet away. A field between the McNease and Thornhill homes was strewn with food, bits of clothing, kitchen appliances and broken

furniture.

Thornhill said while his family huddled in a bathroom, "I thought we were goners. Anyone who wasn't scared then wasn't human." His home was heavily damaged, as were three other nearby brick houses and a group of mobile homes.

"They just exploded," said Coroner Homer Wilson. "It looks like they were dynamited."

Edward Swartz, father-in-law of McNease, said he was in his trailer home 200 yards away and could hear people screaming from the house. He said he tried to get to them, but had to cut down trees blocking the road.

Swartz said he found the father, mother and daughter in one area and other searchers found the son later.

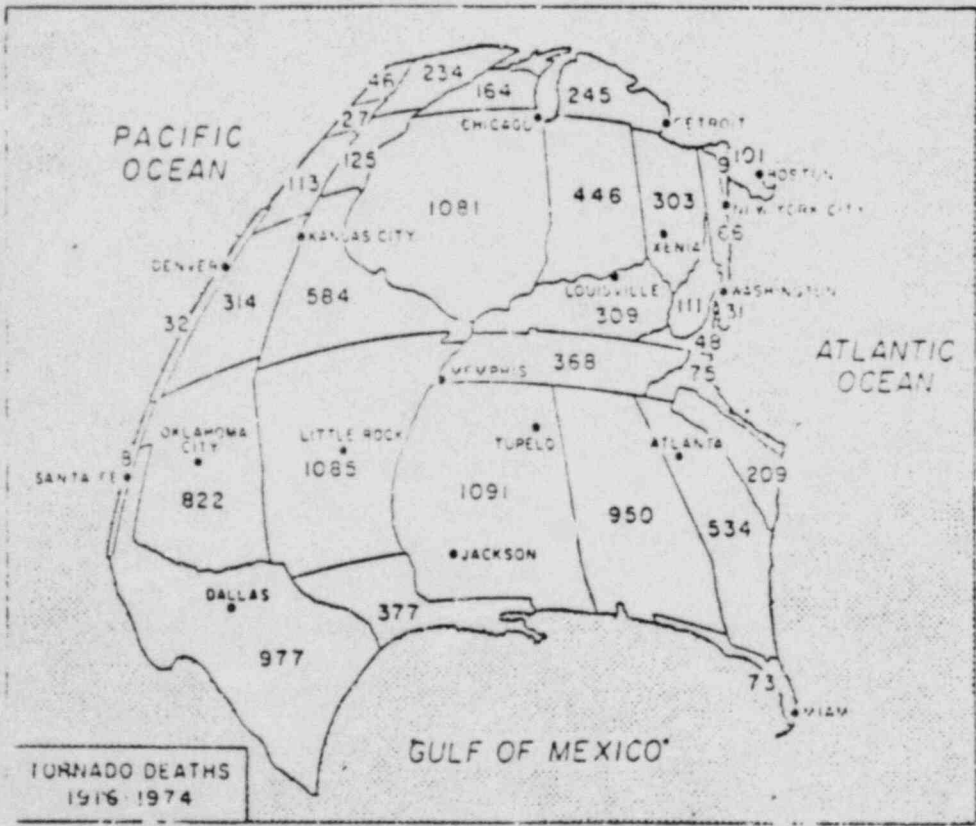
Bill Nelson, administrator of the Lawrence County Hospital in Monticello said 12 persons were treated and one hospitalized following the storm. Two other persons suffered minor injuries.

Red Cross workers from nearby counties rushed to the scene and issued food and clothing to the victims. But one rescue worker said those left homeless by the storm were staying with relatives, making an emergency shelter unnecessary.

High winds pulled down power lines and overturned mobile homes in several areas. Rooftops were ripped off houses and trees were uprooted at various points statewide.



The steps and remains of a M



Map of the United States prorated by tornado-related deaths.

February follows in total tornado fatalities with 25,000 on record.

During the April months the destructive nature of the tornado apparently becomes more prevalent, according to the statistics. Tornadoes during the April months between 1916 and 1977 took 418 lives in Mississippi compared to a total of 1,119 on record at the Jackson National Weather Service office.

The National Weather Service statistics also credit Mississippi with the dubious honor of being second in the nation in deaths caused by tornadoes between the years of 1953 and 1976. In those years Mississippi totaled 307 fatalities and is only surpassed by Texas which recorded 318.

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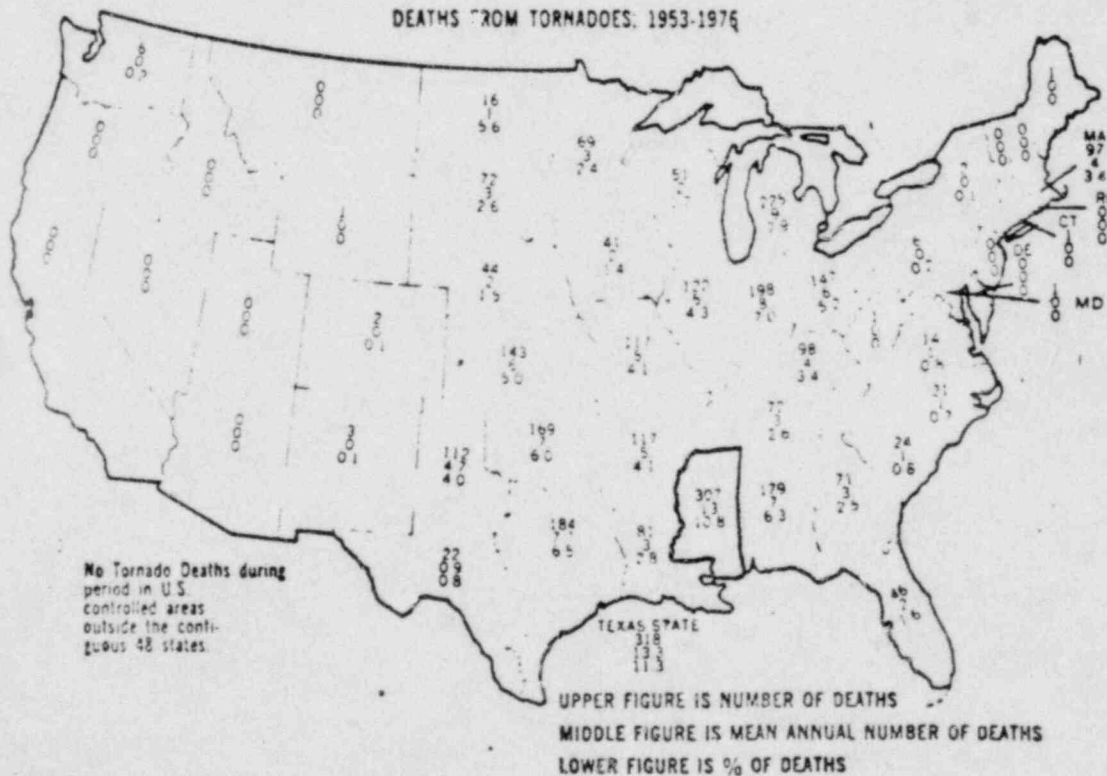
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Democrat AP—Wirephoto

The steps and a section of brick: the only hit by a tornado early Tuesday mornin<sup>g</sup>.  
remains of a Monticello-area home after it was



blown inside at the center of the base was slammed against the rim of the unfinished tower. The impact knocked out a section estimated to be about 60 feet long and 30 to 40 feet deep. As of Monday the tower stood at a height of 520 feet to be reached.

## Tornado damage may

A tornado which struck shortly after 11 p.m. Monday night left a trail of major damage in the northwestern part of Claiborne County, especially the Grand Gulf and Ingleside areas. Lesser damage was reported along the Willows Road and in the Carlisle area.

The same storm is believed to have been the one which wreaked major damage in the Carpenter and Utica Junior College areas of Hinds County.

At least 12 persons were reported injured in Claiborne County, including one man who suffered both legs broken by a falling tree as he was working to help clear the road in the Shiloh area.

The most seriously injured was Allen F. Emerson, Sr. of the Shiloh area, who underwent surgery Tuesday morning at Mercy Hospital in Vicksburg, when doctors inserted a pin in one leg to repair a fracture.

Emerson was pinned by a damaged tree that was under tension about midnight as he was working to help clear the roads in the area around his home.

At least eight workers at the Grand Gulf Nuclear Construction site were treated for minor injuries received from flying debris on the plant site.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnell Kelly and their three-year-old daughter suffered cuts and bruises and other minor injuries when the tornado demolished their trailer in the Ingleside area. The victims managed to crawl from the wreckage of their trailer and were taken to the Claiborne County hospital where they were treated and released.

Extensive damage to the Grand Gulf Nuclear Station, homes, trailers, out-buildings, as well as to standing timber

was reported, with a preliminary estimate of from \$15 million to \$25 million damage to the construction site being cited by Claiborne County Sheriff Don S. McCay, who derived his figure from key personnel at the construction site.

### Damage to the Nuclear Plant

Mississippi Power & Light Co. vice president for production engineering Norris Stampley of Jackson issued a statement saying:

"Grand Gulf Nuclear Station construction proved that a not-designed strength tests in the face of tornado winds late Monday.

"According to all information now available to us, safety related construction features at Grand Gulf proved very adequate. Damage to the cooling tower and some exposed thin steel material was caused by falling construction cranes, which would not have been present had the plant been operational. There was other damage at the site to the electric sub-station switchyard, but this is not safety related to the nuclear plant.

"While dollar losses have not been determined, they are not large for this size project.

"Materials are on site or are quickly available to repair principal items of damage within a short time frame."

Stampley pointed out the prime contractor, Bechtel Power Corporation, was seeking to have all employees return to work Wednesday. He said a good many people could be put to work cleaning up the site.

There were reports of numerous construction workers leaving the area Tuesday, fearing there would be indefinite delay in resumption of the project.

Stampley added that the damage would not appreciably delay the completion of the project. Unit 1 is slated to go into production of electric power by 1981.

Damage to the plant included a hole estimated at about 60 feet wide and 30 to 40 feet deep punched in the rim of the cooling tower when a pedestal crane inside broke off and slammed into the reinforced concrete tower. The tower, which will stand 520 feet above ground level when completed, stood at 156 feet Monday afternoon before the storm struck.

Other damage was done when another pedestal crane, billed as the world's largest, snapped and fell onto the steel reactor vessel cap, which was scheduled to have been put into place Thursday.

Other damage in the Grand Gulf area included roof damage to the D. O. Goodjo house and a nearby trailer, and roof damage of two tenant houses on the property of Mrs. Mary Lee Trumble, all along the Waterloo road.

Some damage was also done to sub-contractor material storage yards and to the cyclone fence which surrounds the nuclear plant property.

### Other Property Damage

Roads into the Ingleside and Shiloh areas were blocked by falling trees, and Highway 61 north in the area of Deer Park Store were likewise blocked for a time.

Claiborne County Sheriff McCay said he flew over the tornado track in a helicopter along with MP&L and Bechtel officials Tuesday morning. He said the track began in the Whitehall swamp between Bayou Pierre and the Mississippi River.

molished. The Kellys and their three-year-old daughter were hurt in the storm but managed to crawl out of the wreckage of their dwelling. They were taken to the Claiborne County Hospital, treated, and released.

## Photos show breadth of storm's wrath felt late Monday night

McCay said the path of the storm varied from about 100 yards to 500 yards wide, extending northeast from the river for eight or nine miles.

Homes most seriously damaged by the storm included the demolished trailer of the Kellys, the home of Mrs. J. C. Brown, and the home of her son in law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Bonner. A trailer belonging to Mrs. Katie Dotson and the Dodson Repair Shop on the Grand Gulf Road were also demolished. Several other houses near the Kellys trailer suffered roof damage.

Other damage was reported along the Willows Road and in the Carlisle area in the northeastern part of Claiborne County.

Claiborne County Civil Defense Director, and deputy sheriff Frank Davis, is preparing a damage inventory and estimate for Civil Defense records.

Power and telephone lines were knocked out in the storm's path, but service was restored by late Tuesday afternoon in most areas.

The Jackson Clarion Ledger reported Wednesday that National Weather Service radar had first picked up signs of the coming storm about 10:40 p.m. Monday night across the river in Louisiana. The storm struck the Grand Gulf area about 11:10 p.m. and the Shiloh area about 11:30 p.m.

Sheriff McCay said damage estimates concerning dwellings and standing timber would run in excess of \$100,000.

The manager of the Southwest Mississippi Electric Cooperative, Robert St. John of Port Gibson, said damage to the REA lines and equipment would likely run about \$10,000.

## Weather re-cap

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