

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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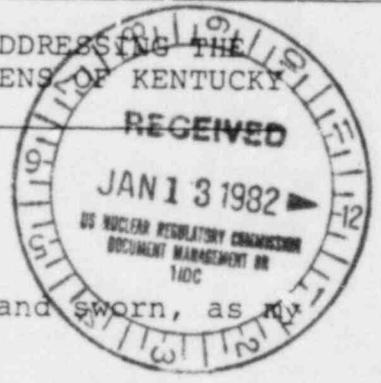
ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

OFFICE OF SECRETARY  
DOCKETING & SERVICE  
BRANCH

In the Matter of :  
: CINCINNATI GAS & ELECTRIC : DOCKET NO. 50-358  
COMPANY, et al. :  
(William H. Zimmer Nuclear :  
Power Station) : APPLICATION FOR AN OPERATING LICENSE

DIRECT TESTIMONY OF ROBERT L. SUTTON ADDRESSING THE  
ZIMMER AREA CITIZENS-ZIMMER AREA CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY  
CONTENTIONS 25(3) and (4).

State of Ohio )  
 ) SS:  
County of Clermont )



Robert L. Sutton, being first cautioned and sworn, as my testimony state as follows.

I am the Clermont County Extension Agent, Agricultural and Community and Natural Resource Development. My business address is 76 S. Riverside Drive, Batavia, Ohio. I received a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture degree from The Ohio State University in 1965, a Master of Agriculture Education degree from The Ohio State University in 1977, and I am a member of The Ohio State University Extension Service and maintain a faculty position with the College of Agriculture of The Ohio State University Extension Service.

Within Clermont County, Ohio, there are approximately 1000 dairy cows providing milk for human consumption as milking animals. There are 6 dairy herdsmen who are engaged in a large operation as a milk producer. There are, in addition thereto, 15 to 18 small dairy herds providing milk as an agricultural product. As to the

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six large milking herds, there would be little or no difficulty in the maintenance of feed storage and roughage or the confinement and housing of cows during and following a Zimmer Station emergency which would require corrective actions to be taken at the agricultural level for the protection of milking animals and feeds for the protection of the public as ultimate consumers. As to the 15 or 18 small milking cow herds, there would be difficulty in the maintenance of stored feeds, and especially the maintenance under storage of roughage, i.e., hay, and some problem to be experienced in the sheltering of the cattle during their removal from pasture.

There are several goats present in the county, generally a few at several farms, which provide goat's milk for human consumption. The monitoring and maintenance of milking goats would be a problem. Such facilities have inadequate storage facility to keep feed covered, especially for any extended periods of time, and it would be difficult to maintain roughage under cover.

There are several beef herds present in the county, generally of 15 to 20 head herds, which would generally involve what one might refer to as part-time farming. As of January 1, 1981 there were 12,400 beef cattle, including calves, present in Clermont County. I am unaware of any feeder lot productions with beef cattle. Beef cattle present would be maintained on pasture, generally without sheltering facility for the animal and generally without the facility for the storage and protection of grains or hays. It would be difficult to monitor and to provide non-pasturing

shelter circumstance for such beef cattle, as well as storage facility for hays and grains. Several of these herds would be without the facility for covered feeds and shelter of animals.

As of January 1, 1981 there were 5,400 swine present in Clermont County. There are a few generally large swine producers who would have the physical circumstance for confinement and sheltering of the animals and the storage in closed container of grain. There are several small pork producers, running a few animals as a part-time venture, or in combination with other livestock, and of those producers there would be several that would not have the physical availability of confining and sheltering the animals or in the storing of feeds.

There is one sheep producer, maintaining 60 to 100 ewes, in the county and the remaining sheep population would be located within the county at farms which would not have the facility to shelter sheep or to maintain feeds in closed containers; the nature of sheep production being based primarily upon the availability of pasturing with extremely limited utilization of sheltering.

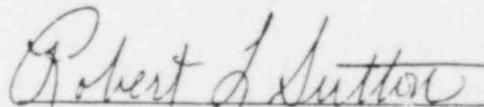
In dairy cattle production, this office would have to rely upon the Ohio Department of Agriculture, with which this office would work in cooperation during a Zimmer Station accident, for the monitoring of milk. At this time, and at the current level of the planning stage, it is difficult to say whether the Ohio Department of Agriculture has the capabilities and personnel required to take monitoring samples of the milk within the required time limitations, following a Zimmer related accident, especially

if that accident is severe and its consequences of a duration of two or more weeks. The Ohio Department of Agriculture will be provided with helicopter use for the purposes of transporting milk samples from this area to Columbus, Ohio for analysis. The dairy farmer, in most instances, has the capabilities for the storage of bulk milk at the farm site for a period of two days, and within that period of time milk samples would have to be conducted, in which the general practice is to milk dairy cattle twice daily, and in some instances three times daily where higher production limits are sought to be obtained.

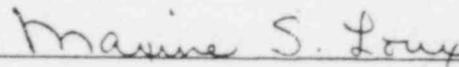
The monitoring and supervision of goat's milk for human consumption is a problem. I am unaware of whether goat's milk is transported within or without this county for retail sales and subsequent human consumption. There is little testing done for goat's milk, there being two goat production establishments in this county which are tested. The remaining goat's milk present in this county is consumed at the farm of its source or from farm site related sales, and possibly in some other sales relationships.

There is further the difficulty to be experienced in the Clermont County farmer following the protective action directions from this office. The ability to follow and to continue to follow protective action directions will be directly dependent on the severity and duration of the accident at the Zimmer Station. The majority of farmers will maintain the protective actions as

directed if the duration of the necessity to take protective action is short. In the event that the protective action duration is of a two-week or longer period, the large producer, having the facilities, will continue to follow the protective action directions. However, the marginal producer is not in a position, due to his facilities, to continue to handle the situation and to follow the protection action directions and will conclude that it will be all right to return the animals to pasture before it is advisable to do so.

  
Robert L. Sutton

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of January, 1982.



MAXINE S. LOUX  
Notary Public, State of Ohio  
My Commission Expires Jan. 29, 1985