

November 24, 1971

Dr. James Schlesinger,
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schlesinger,

I have corresponded with the AEC before on the subject of the Cooper Nuclear Station in my back yard. I have always had the feeling that the AEC considers anyone who lives apart from Washington to have the intelligence of a ten year old child. We have new leadership in Washington now, I will try again.

To be brief, we feed cattle corn we grow on our own farm - 300 acres of which lies within the normal boundary lines of the largest BWR plant now under construction between Chicago and Los Angeles, the Cooper Nuclear Station. Our feed yards are 1/2 mile downwind the dispersal stack. We are small, but we are one farm among many, but we feed out from 5-10 million pounds of beef per year. This is cattle country, this is corn economy, we are not an area of "no importance".

We have not one cent allocated for state monitoring.

With the merger of Iowa Power and Light with Illinois Electric, the possibility of almost all of the power generated from Cooper will go east, there is another giant plant planned for Cooper. We have Public Power in Nebraska, this creates a tax climate for those power companies that would indicate all efforts will be made to accomplish the objectives of huge power companies in the east.

Am I wrong in saying that we cannot take a chance of radioactive uptake in our beef? Is it not true that cattle absorb radionuclides and can pass them on to man, particularly when corn also absorbs this?

"Design specifications", "estimated releases", "we ^{11/30/71} do not expect

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These words have no meaning to me. In Cooper no-one intended to deliberately throw these poisons out into our environment. But I am wondering whether engineers and scientists have yet solved the problems of radiation leakage?

All UK plants leak radiation. How can anyone promise us that Cooper won't also leak? Rumor - from plant workers in that area say that Cooper is a "mess". This makes me nervous, because here is the difference between life and death for my family.

"Public Health Evaluation of the Cooper Nuclear Station" - says 500 mrems/yr to our children who drink our milk, within a 15 - 20 mile radius of Cooper. 1981. IF Cooper operates like Dresden 1.

AEC legal limits 500 mrems/yr.

AEC says 5 mrems/ yr. (??) How?

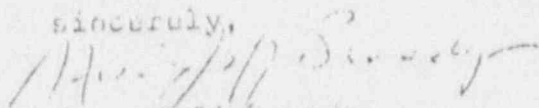
If Cooper can be felt 20 miles away at the 500 mrems/yr level, this makes our level here 20 (miles) x 2 (dissipation factor) x 500 mrems that makes 20,000 mrems. And nothing has yet been said about any of the other 200 radionuclides that will be released from Cooper.

Dr. Schläsinger, that makes for "DEATH VALLEY".

You will have to admit that there is quite a different story that is being told by those holding opposing views on this subject.

And of course I am concerned, this is the difference between life and death.

Sincerely,


Mr. Jeff Broady

P.S. I don't even like to harbor the thought that our food will transmit death to others.

Cooper will monitor Cooper? Do you talk to Cooper?

Brownville, Nebraska
October 1, 1971

Joel R. Buchanan
Nuclear Safety Information Center
P.O. Box Y
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830

Dear Mr. Buchanan,

1. I have just read your "Nuclear Safety" magazine. I have several questions to ask. Under the circumstances, I feel I am entitled to some specific answers.

2. We live within the normal delivery line of the Cooper Nuclear Station, the largest such BWR plant between Chicago and Los Angeles. That is, our houses, buildings, food yards and a part of our farm line within, the rest of our farming land lies just over the one-half mile line. We make our living feeding cattle the corn we grow under the "tower".

3. Cooper will be a "giant", with two more of these "giants" on the drawing board on the same site. The power produced here will be used in the states of Iowa and Illinois, not in Nebraska, except for a token amount to go to Lincoln, Nebraska.

4. Cooper has been sited in the midst of one of the most promising cattle feeding areas in the United States because we can grow non-irrigated corn and this cuts our production costs. We have a new efficient slaughter plant just five miles away, with railroads and refrigerated cars that will take our beef into New York City within 24 hours after slaughter.

5. The State of Nebraska does not intend to monitor Cooper. The Public Health on the federal level has been silenced by its incorporation into the EPA. We will have no monitoring of Cooper except the AEC.

6. Our farm alone will produce some 5 million pounds of beef, one farm among many.

7. 99 out of 100 people in this area do not even know that Cooper will emit radioactivity. If this were mentioned, names are called "communist", "atheist", "nut", "kook". A very effective device.

8. I did not raise the questions that are being raised. I did read the "Public Health Evaluation of the Cooper Nuclear Station" - which is a projection of the effects of Cooper if Cooper operated at the level of Dresden 1, prototype of Cooper. Looking at the 8% figure, one of the best of all BWR plants ... 0.8rem/yr for a one-year old child who ingests milk within a 15-20 mile radius of Cooper. 13/2.

9. We are 20 miles away. If radiation dissipates at an inverse fourth of 1.0 per mile away from Cooper, what will be our radiation dose?

10. I did not write pg. 139 of "Poisoned Power", which says, "If we allow the permitted level of cesium 137 concentration in the air for just one day ..."

a whole-body dose of seven rads as a consequence of just one day's exposure." 137 : 1st 131 -

I didn't cause this controversy ... but we're sure in the middle of it. On one side we see the possibility - or probability - of a 50% increase in cancer deaths, greatly increased chances of genetic damage to our children (more than 50%) - according to Gofman and Tamplin, "uptake of radionuclides in our food", and land contamination. All within the limits of existing laws.

12. Plus the chance that we will contaminate many, many other people by selling contaminated beef.

On the other side of this controversy we are told - "we do not anticipate" - "our design specifications" - "a little radiation" etc. etc. This is a bit like our farmers who see the advertisements of seed companies who sell us our seed corn. Isn't there a bit of blue sky between anticipation and realization?

13. If the construction engineers at Dresden 2 cannot maintain a "certain" level of emission release at Dresden 1 - how can our engineers at Cooper do this? Believe me, we do not have the sophisticated engineers at Cooper that Dresden 1 did. How about Elk River?

14. Mr. Buchanan, who will be responsible for maintaining the 0.17rem/yr safe figure of radiation exposure for my children? (this is even considered 10 times too high)? ACCUMULATIVE figure here.

Officials of NPPD have told me that "radiation is not accumulative", they have told me that our background radiation is 200-220, it is not. This does not make for confidence.

15. Something is very wrong here.

16. How about PROVING Drs. Gofman and Tamplin wrong? Before, not after Cooper starts.

17. How about PROVING that ONE DWR plant ever operated up to "design specifications" -- again, Before, not After Cooper starts?

18. We are NOT a "remote area of no importance" - we feed YOU corn, beef, the BEST. We are all a part of a whole picture... children are not dispensable, neither is our land.

19. I wouldn't eat any of the food produced on our land AFTER Cooper starts but we'll sell to you. We have no other choice.

sincerely,
Mrs. Jeff Broady
Mrs. Jeff Broady

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

OPERATED BY
UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
NUCLEAR DIVISION



POST OFFICE BOX Y
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37830

NUCLEAR SAFETY INFORMATION CENTER
615/483-6611; 3-7253
FTS 615-483-7253

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FTS 615/483-5453

October 29, 1971

Mr. Jeff Broady
Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Mrs. Broady:

Environmental Impact of Cooper Nuclear Power Station

Thank you for your letter of October 1. Yes, you are certainly entitled to answers to your questions. I will attempt to answer a few of them and explain where you can expect to find answers to the others. Most of the points you raise will be covered with specific answers in Nebraska Public Power District's (NPPD) Environmental Report (ER) and/or the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Detailed Environmental Statement (DS) on the Cooper Nuclear Station.

Before the plant can be operated, the latter report must be approved by the Council on Environmental Quality which is an advisory committee to the President. I am contacting the AEC Division of Radiological and Environmental Protection to request that your name be added to the distribution list for both of these documents. The ER was finished in September of this year. The DS will not become available until some time in 1972.

These environmental reports are requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190); a copy of which I am sending you under separate cover for your information (Attachment 1). In particular, item (C) under Section 102 of the law requires that the AEC as the responsible Federal Agency make a detailed statement on: (i) the environmental impact of the proposed action, (ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, (iii) alternatives to the proposed action, (iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and (v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

I am also sending an interim statement by the AEC on its policy and procedure for "Implementation of National Environmental Policy Act of 1969" as published in the Federal Register of September 9, 1971 (Attachment 2).

With respect to questions you raised, I have the following comments:

- (1) Cooper Station Power Commitments. According to the applicant's Environmental Report, 50% of the output of Cooper Station will be made available to NPPD and 50% to Iowa Power and Light. A quick review of the distribution systems of these companies shows Cooper to be fairly centrally located in the transmission network which it is intended to serve.
- (2) Site Selection. Many factors are considered in siting a nuclear power reactor and current use of the land in the vicinity of the proposed site is one of the items. Specific details of the Cooper site selection, land use, resource commitment, etc., can be found in the ER and/or the DS.
- (3) Environmental Monitoring. It is true that the Public Health Service (PHS) has become a part of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) but they most assuredly have not been silenced. To the contrary, environmental monitoring programs of the PHS are being continued and expanded. The results of this monitoring program are reported regularly in the EPA publication, "Radiological Health Data and Reports" (Attachment 3 is a sample copy).

In addition to the PHS activities, NPPD entered into a two year pre-operational radiation monitoring program with Teledyne Isotopes of Westwood, New Jersey beginning on April 1, 1971. NPPD advised the AEC that the program "is designed to determine the background levels of radioactivity in the various environmental media at the plant site and at suitable off-site locations in areas surrounding the plant site and to provide a base line upon which subsequent operational environmental radiation surveillance data can be evaluated." There will be the usual sampling of air, water, and soil. Their program will also include collecting (1) annual samples of natural vegetation at each of their 10 air sampling stations at the end of the growing season, (2) samples twice during the growing season of edible portions of food and feed crops, (3) semiannual samples of Missouri River bottom sediment, (4) two fish of commercial size semiannually at each of two river locations, (5) two rabbits annually from locations 1/2 to 3 miles north-northwest and south-southwest of the plant, and (6) quarterly milk samples of four milk producers within a radius of 10 miles of the plant.

NPPD indicated that it will present the results of these sampling programs in 3 quarterly reports and one annual summary report. The analyses will be statistically evaluated and compared with data gathered by the PHS. Their reports will be furnished to the required state and federal agencies.

- (4) Education of People in Area. In order to make information on the Cooper Station available to the general public in the locale, the AEC has furnished pertinent documents for a reading room at the Auburn Public

Mrs. Jeff Broady

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October 29, 1971

Bernice Hoyer

Library, 1118 15th Street, Auburn, Nebraska, 68305. You may contact the librarian, Mrs. Merie Morris, for further information. Another source of information is Nebraska Power. You may wish to have representatives of NPPD come and speak to your town meetings, PTA, clubs, etc., on topics suggested by local citizens. If there is a hearing by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board when the AEC considers NPPD's operating license application, then this will provide another opportunity to obtain detailed information. I am asking the AEC to advise you if one is held.

- (5) Dose to Child. I am not familiar with the document, "Public Health Evaluation of the Cooper Nuclear Station." (I would like to get a copy if you can tell me where one may be obtained.) Dose estimates in that document should be compared with those in the ER and DS. The dose estimate you cited (0.5 rem/yr) to a one-year-old child is excessive, particularly in view of the AEC rules proposed for the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix I (Attachment 4). Following the requirements of this regulation, "increases in radiation exposures to individual members of the public living at the site boundary, due to radioactive material in either liquid or gaseous effluents from operation of light-water-cooled nuclear power reactors at the site, will generally be less than 0.005 rem/yr and average exposures to sizeable population groups will generally be less than 0.001 rem/yr. Nevertheless, the guides provide that the Commission may specify, as design objectives, quantities and concentrations of radioactive material above background in either liquid or gaseous effluents to be released to unrestricted areas that are lower than the specified quantities and concentrations if it appears that for a particular site the specified quantities and concentrations are likely to result in annual exposures to an individual that would exceed 0.005 rem/yr."
- NPPD in any event must comply with the AEC regulations governing radiological releases and exposures.
- (6) Doses and Radiation Dissipation Factor. Again you should refer to the ER and DS for the specific dose estimates in your area. As for the dissipation factor, the value (1.8) that you gave seems reasonable. The actual value may be slightly larger (2.0 to 2.5) if one takes credit for all horizontal and vertical dispersion and radioactive decay.
- (7) Cesium-137 in Milk. The number you quote from "Poisoned Power," should be checked against values given in the ER and DS. Our calculations indicate that 1 μCi of ^{137}Cs ingested by an adult yields a total-body dose of approximately 0.05 rem. For a child the value would be about double (0.10 rem/ μCi). The dose of 7 rads, that you cite, for one day of exposure would require an intake of 70 μCi ; I find such an intake estimate difficult to believe. Monitoring experience reported for Dresden gives a range of 7.0 - 13.1 pCi/liter (there are 1,000,000 pCi in 1 μCi) for the ^{137}Cs content of milk obtained from dairies in the vicinity of the reactor. [Reference "Radiological Surveillance Studies

at a Boiling Water Nuclear Power Reactor," B. Kahn et al., Public Health Service Report BRH/DEH-70-1 (1971).] Furthermore, Kahn suggested that most of the ^{137}Cs reported for the milk monitoring program probably originated in fallout from atmospheric atomic weapons testing and not from nuclear power plant operations.

- (8) Cancer Deaths. I am not certain as to the origin of figures you cite on a possible 30% increase in cancer deaths and a 50% increased chance of genetic damage to children. If they are from Drs. Gofman and Tamplin, then they are probably based on the assumption that every member of the population will receive 170 mrem of additional radiation dose as a result of the effluents from nuclear power stations. Regardless of the effect of such doses, it is difficult to imagine that doses of this level will ever become necessary or attainable; nor would they be permitted, particularly in view of the proposed 10 CFR 50 Appendix I (see Attachment 4). They were unattainable even under the earlier guidelines since the maximum dose to those in the vicinity of a nuclear facility would have far exceeded the dose limit in order for the average for the population to reach 170 mrem/yr.

William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator of EPA, in testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the U.S. Congress in June 1971, said that "the theoretical risk of increase in cancers can be estimated for any given number of man-rems. ---the theoretical increase is one cancer per 7000 man-rem" (1 man-rem per year is the result of 1000 people receiving an exposure of 0.001 rem/yr of radiation). The estimated total exposure from nuclear power plants is a small fraction of the estimated total exposure received from natural background radiation or from medical diagnostic x-rays. Using U.S. population exposures for 1970, one would estimate 4000 cancers from natural background, 2500 cancers from medical x-rays, and 0.05 cancers from nuclear power.

- (9) Contaminated Beef. The DS will address the point you raise on possible contamination of beef cattle. Clearly, this is an exposure pathway of possible importance, but one that we believe will be of indiscernable impact.
- (10) Alleged "Blue Sky" Designs. Nuclear power plants are not based on design and wishful thinking. Rather the industry follows rigid quality assurance standards and practices. The AEC has established criteria that govern design, operating conditions, reliability requirements, expected lifetimes, and maintenance programs for the plants. There are detailed technical requirements for designing, engineering, proof testing, and operating these plants. To insure that the criteria are met, the AEC Division of Compliance maintains extensive reviews, surveillance, inspections and audits.

- (11) Operator Competence and Radionuclide Releases. We have no basis on which to judge the competence of the operators at the reactors you cited. However, the operators must meet AEC licensing requirements and the radionuclides releases must be within AEC limits.

The operating engineers at Dresden 1 have maintained the level of emission well below the permissible limit which is imposed by the AEC. The engineers at Elk River also complied with the regulations on the release of radioactivity. (The Elk River Plant was a developmental plant and is no longer in operation.) A copy of the Regulations on emissions (10 CFR 20, Attachment 5) is being sent for your information. In addition, we are sending (Attachment 6) tabulations of the radioactivity releases of U.S. nuclear power plants for the years 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970. As you can see, the releases were well within the limits and in most cases, less than 1% of the permissible level.

In the past year, additional restrictions have been imposed and the nuclear plants are now in the process of installing additional equipment to reduce the level of release to the lowest practical level.

With regard to the qualifications of the operating engineers, there are also federal regulations imposed on the qualifications of personnel who will be operating any nuclear reactor. Generally, the regulations (10 CFR 55, Attachment 7) require a minimum of 2 years of training to become an operator. For supervisory personnel, the training program may be as long as 5-10 years. In addition, the operators must pass both written and oral examinations which are both comprehensive and require 2-3 days to complete. The operator licensing branch of AEC recently compiled the data on examination results between 1960 and 1970 (Attachment 8) which clearly shows that license denials have been made for those considered unqualified - in fact, the denial rate has been as high as 21%.

I am also sending for your information copies of selected pages taken from the Cooper Station Safety Analysis Report (Attachment 9), which shows the (a) organization and responsibility, and (b) the personnel qualifications and training.

It is also important to recognize that these plants are quite automated and that many important control and safety functions are preset electronically so that they are carried out without any manual action being necessary. The designers provide redundant (duplicate, triplicate, etc.) circuits to ensure a high level of reliability for the most important functions.

- (12) Cumulative Dose. On the subject of cumulative dose I will quote from Publication 9 of the International Commission on Radiological Protection - "As the existence of a threshold dose is unknown, it has been assumed that even the smallest doses involve a proportionately small

risk of induction of malignancies. Also, because of the lack of knowledge of the nature of the dose-effect relationship the induction of malignancies in man, particularly at those dose levels which are relevant in radiological protection, the Commission has no practical alternative, for the purposes of radiological protection, to assuming a linear relationship between dose and effect, and that doses act cumulatively. The Commission is aware that the assumptions of no threshold and of complete additivity of all doses may be incorrect, but is satisfied that they are unlikely to lead to the under-estimation of risks. Information is not available at the present time which would lead to any alternative hypothesis."

- (13) Background Radiation. I do not know what the background radiation level is in your area. However, the average in the U.S. is about 130 mrem/yr from general background radiation sources plus an average of about 90 mrem/yr from man's use of radiation independent of nuclear power. The latter is principally due to medical diagnostic x-rays. Adding the two figures, we find that the annual average per capita dose to the population is about 220 mrem/yr.
- (14) Accuracy of Drs. Gofman and Tamplin. You suggest that Drs. Gofman and Tamplin should be proved wrong before Cooper operates. It is a difficult if not impossible task to prove them wrong on the basis of information currently available. On this matter, I will quote from Report No. 39 of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements - "the difficulties of obtaining information at low doses are due mainly to the extremely low frequency with which effects might occur. The task of obtaining satisfactory quantitative information is handicapped by the formidable statistical problems presented and the impracticability of designing experiments in which the probability of a demonstrable effect may be in the range of one in 100,000 to one in a million."
- For the same reasons it is equally difficult for Gofman and Tamplin to prove that they are right. More importantly, their projections are based on radiation doses nearly two orders of magnitude greater than most experts estimate will actually occur at any time in the foreseeable future (see item 5).
- (15) Design Specifications. See item 10.
- (16) Importance of Your Area. Due to your being a vital part of our country's farm belt and for many other reasons, we feel sure that the AEC and EPA recognize the importance of the area.

I appreciate having the opportunity to furnish you this small amount of information on the environmental impact of the Cooper Station and I hope that it will be of some benefit to you. You can, of course, expect to find much more specific information in the environmental reports to which I have referred frequently.

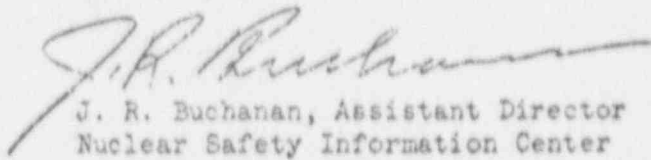
Mrs. Jeff Broady

-7-

October 29, 1971

If we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,


J. R. Buchanan, Assistant Director
Nuclear Safety Information Center

JRB:jb

cc: W. B. Cottrell
P. S. Rohwer
T. H. Row

Brownville, Nebraska

November 2, 1971

Dear Mr. Buchanan,

Thank you for your letter, you are very courteous. I will appreciate the material that I have and will receive. This is an important change in the attitude of the AEC, I've been treated like the business at Cooper was none of my business, and this not right. It is very much my business when Cooper will release radioactivity into the air I breathe, and enter the food I eat.

Here are my comments to your comments.

(1) Cooper Station Power Commitments - 50% of the output to go to Iowa Power and Light Illinois Electric, 38% under OPTION to the same, 12% in Nebraska - I realize that you are not interested in state business like threat of state condemnation, tax subsidies etc, but this is really a bit raw.

(2) Site selection, everybody forgets that this is cattle feeding country. This fact has not even been mentioned, or the extent of the cattle just across the river into Missouri and Iowa where the effluents from Cooper will go.

I now quote from "Radiological Surveillance Studies at a Boiling Water Nuclear Power Reactor" BHR/DER - 70-1, pg 80

"Radionuclide analyses of the meat from beef cattle that had been on pasture near nuclear power stations would also be desirable"

Where are these studies? Surely they have been made. How about some studies of beef cattle in the vicinity of ELK RIVER?

pg 139 of POISONED POWER - "Cesium 137 in the air near the power plant will deposit on nearby pastures. This milk will be grazed by cows and the cesium 137 in their milk will eventually be consumed by children. If we allow the permitted level of cesium 137 concentration in the air for just one day, a child consuming one liter of milk every day will receive a body dose of seven rads as a consequence of just one day's exposure."

The Public Health was concerned about radionuclides, Gofman and Tamplin are concerned about cesium, I don't like the idea of breathing tritium and drinking tritiated water - and I'm sure these are just a few of the substances to come from Cooper.

(3) Environmental monitoring. Surely you cannot believe that either NPPD or the AEC should monitor Cooper? They have too much to gain by not telling us the truth.

(4) Education of the People in the Area - Go to the city library, ridiculous, my file is six times that of the library and I didn't get material from NPPD.

Nobody knows for sure how much effluent release will come from Cooper, because nobody knows how many fuel elements will leak. All estimated effluent releases are made under the assumption that this plant will work up to design specifications, and this isn't possible.

(5) Come to child. - "Public Health Evaluation of the Cooper Nuclear Station" NF-60-1 - Nuclear Facilities Section, Environmental Surveillance and Control Program, National Center for Radiological Health, Dept of Health, Education, and Welfare, Rockville, Md.

I would indeed like to compare dose estimates with the ER and DS, but I understand they are not available as yet. Here I get the uncontrolled urge to say that if you do not like one report, hide this report and write another on that you do approve of.

(6) Doses and radiation dissipation factors - If doses of radiation from Cooper should even be felt 100 miles away, at any of our high population centers, and this dissipation factor will dissipate at an inverse factor of $2 - 2\frac{1}{2}$, figure this problem put for me, please. Because, Mr. Buchanan I don't like the answer I get.

(7) Already discussed.

(8) Cancer deaths. My quote was of course from Gofman and Tamplin.

I quote now from "Nuclear Safety", pg 458 - (

" --- let us consider the dose limitation of 170 mrems/yr to the general population, that is the "permissible" dose level with which Gofman and Tamplin take issue. There appears to be no reason to assume ICRP factors for computing effects are not presently conservative and on the basis of these factors, it must be concluded that 20,000 "deaths"/ year in the United States are due to natural sources (you say 4,000) and that 20,000 or so "deaths" can be contributed to diagnostic X-rays(once we reach equilibrium generations) . (you say 2,500).

Therefore is it were possible to give everyone of our 200 million people an additional 170 mrems/yr by exposure to nuclear power effluor we would estimate on the same basis for the equilibrium generation that this dose would produce some 30,000 deaths per year."(you say 0.05 cancers.)

This is from your own magazine. If Drs. Gofman seem right about cancer deaths, could they not be right about genetic mutations ?

From the Congressional Record - Oct. 15, 1971 - Senate.

"The NCRP has steadfastly refused to reveal it's death and deformity estimates which correspond to the permissible dose it recommended."

#9 Contaminated beef. "Indiscernable impact, we believe." --- one moment, please. This is cattle country, maybe you should KNOW.

#10 Alleged Blue Sky designs. How many of these plants have actually been buried ? How many of them do not operate up to design specifications as to radiation leakage ? Why always mention Dresden 1, how about Humboldt Bay ?

11 Operator Competence and Radionuclide Releases - Elk River was a developmental plant ? Hallam was the same ? Will Cooper be a developmental plant too ? You are stretching my credulousness here.

Credulousness,

I know a doctor who has had nine years of study that I wouldn't allow to touch me with a surgeons knife. I happen to have talked to many a man

from Cooper

and the only man I had any respect for from Cooper told me "Mrs. Broady, get out of there".

(13) Background radiation - Here it has to be in the 80 mrm/year area.

(14) Accuracy of Gofman and Tamplin - this puts us in a strange position that you are not in, if they are right, where we live we are very cold corpses.

(15) & (16) I wish to say here that I do not think that you should have the right to decide whether or not our area is important. This is our business, not yours or the prejudiced men from Washington. And you do not have the moral right to decide whether my children should be irradiated with ANY radiation, until you can prove that it will not destroy them and our future generations.

And I do not like what is happening with Canniken.

But I do thank you for listening.

sincerely,

Mrs. Jeff Broady

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November 24, 1971

Mr. James Schlesinger,
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schlesinger,

I have corresponded with the AEC before on the subject of the Cooper Nuclear Station in my back yard. I have always had the feeling that the AEC considers anyone who lives apart from Washington to have the intelligence of a ten year old child. We have new leadership in Washington now, I will try again.

To be brief, we feed cattle corn we grow on our own farm - 300 acres of which lies within the normal boundary lines of the largest BWR plant now under construction between Chicago and Los Angeles, the Cooper Nuclear Station. Our feed yards are 1/2 mile downwind the dispersal stack. We are small, ~~but~~ we are one farm among many, but we feed out from 5-10 million pounds of beef per year. This is cattle country, this is corn economy. We are not an area of "no importance".

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those words have no meaning to me. Of course no-one intends to deliberately blow these poisons out into our environment. But I am wondering whether engineers and scientists have yet solved the problems of radiation leakage?

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ALL legal limits 500 mrem/yr.

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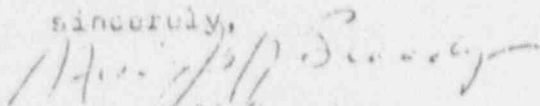
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Dr. Schläsinger, that makes for "DEATH VALLEY".

You will have to admit that there is quite a different story that is being told by those holding opposing views on this subject

and of course I am concerned, this is the difference between life and death.

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Miss. Jeff Broady

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Cooper will monitor Cooper? Do you talk to Cooper?