

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF:

DOCKET NO:

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

50-352-OL

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

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 In the Matter of: :  
 :  
 PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY : Docket Nos. 50-352-OL  
 : 50-353-OL  
 (Limerick Generating Station, :  
 Units 1 & 2) :  
 :  
 -----X

Limerick Information Center  
293 Longview Road  
Lafayette, Pennsylvania 19468

Friday, 16 November 1984

The hearing in the above-entitled matter  
reconvened, pursuant to recess, at 9:30 a.m.

BEFORE:

HELEN F. HOYT, ESQ., Chairman  
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20555

DR. RICHARD F. COLE, Member  
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20555

DR. JERRY HARBOUR, ESQ.  
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20555

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mn

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P R O C E E D I N G S

1  
2  
3 JUDGE COLE: The hearing will come to order. Please  
4 be seated. As I indicated to you before, Chairman Hoyt is in  
5 a traffic jam between here and Philadelphia. I am sure most  
6 of you understand that. This is a continuation of the limited  
7 appearance hearings for the Limerick Generating Station.

8 The first person to make a limited appearance state-  
9 ment this morning will be Representative Samuel W. Morris of  
10 the Pennsylvania General Assembly. Representative Morris.

## STATEMENT OF SAMUEL W. MORRIS

11  
12 MR. MORRIS: Gentlemen and members of the audience,  
13 I must I think start out as I understand many other people  
14 have done. I am a public official and I think that hearings  
15 should be conducted in public places and not in the  
16 property of one of the people involved in this hearing. I  
17 state that for the record. I have never seen it done this  
18 way in an actual hearing.

19 Now I have a few words to say about evacuation plans  
20 in general and then since I am a farmer and chairman of the  
21 Pennsylvania House Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee,  
22 I would like to speak a little bit about the farming aspects  
23 of these evacuation plans.

24 On the general proposition of the evacuation plans  
25 I have spoken a number of times in public meeting and also  
produced written comments published in the press and probably

XXXXXXXX

1 a good many of the people who are present here today have had  
2 an opportunity to hear or read them. I refer particularly  
3 at this point to the comments of the Owen J. Roberts School  
4 District Administration concerning their difficulties in meet-  
5 ing the requirements of evacuating the children from their  
6 fairly large geographical school district.

7 They simply don't have the personnel or the  
8 equipment to do the job and they have said so. I think that  
9 is probably typical in general. Any plans must be realistic  
10 and feasible obviously. The Owen J. Roberts are good  
11 examples of the lack of capability to be realistic and  
12 feasible in this connection.

13 Furthermore, they must be practices numerous times  
14 thoroughly before you can expect them to work.

15 I had quite a bit of personal experience in World  
16 War II in moving troops, supplies and equipment and all that  
17 kind of thing. I can tell you this, the 13 weeks of Basic  
18 Training doesn't make a combat soldier and you need the  
19 discipline of the combat soldier to effectively run this  
20 kind of an evacuation.

21 The full power license should not be granted until  
22 all the emergency personnel are the equivalent of combat  
23 soldiers and the plans have been shown to work well in  
24 practice. We haven't had even any kind of a practice test  
25 that amounted to anything here. It is going to be a long time

1-3 1 before that can be accomplished.

2 Now as to the agricultural aspects, as I say I am  
3 chairman of the House Agriculture committee and I am a dairy  
4 farmer. The first question that comes up is why should  
5 farmers be given some kind of special consideration or need  
6 special treatment in the evacuation process. The answer to  
7 that as far as I can see is that they are part of the food  
8 chain and what they produce, what they work with is part of  
9 the food chain for human beings.

10 I think that is pretty important that all possible  
11 steps be taken to protect the various elements in the food  
12 chain whether it is livestock or feed or grain or vegetables,  
13 milk, whatever.

14 Also, another consideration is when the plant of  
15 a farmer and I include all those things gets contaminated  
16 it probably can't be decontaminated which makes it different  
17 from the ordinary manufacturing operation. Even the ground  
18 can be decontaminated.

19 Many, many years ago I used to do a lot of photo-  
20 graphy and I got some film that just wasn't up to scratch  
21 at all and it had marks all over it and this was finally  
22 traced to using cattle that came from a place where nuclear  
23 bombs had had an opportunity to be tried and it is pretty  
24 hard to decontaminate your food chain once it gets that  
25 contamination in it.

1-4

1           Now I would like to comment very briefly on some  
2 of what I understand to be prior testimony with regard to  
3 this problem at prior hearings. I refer first to the  
4 testimony of the Philadelphia Electric Company by a gentleman  
5 by the name of -- two gentlemen, Bradshaw and Wanger. As  
6 I understand it, they said among other things, the number  
7 of farmers was obtained from the Bucks-Chester-Montgomery  
8 County officers and the county agricultural agents.

9           This was in response to statements that the  
10 catalogue of actual farmers was insufficient to that which  
11 had been produced. I can tell you that you are not going to  
12 get it out of those sources adequately. You have to take a  
13 physical census of the people engaged in farming.

14           I have been working on this for some time trying  
15 to get agricultural security areas or districts started in  
16 Northern Chester County and you can't just work from the  
17 lists they have down there in the planning commission or  
18 wherever.

19           Secondly, the statement that the Pennsylvania  
20 Department of Agriculture brochure will provide farmers with  
21 information about remaining with their livestock or reentering  
22 the emergency planning zone in the event of a radiation  
23 emergency, well that may be. It does provide information but  
24 it doesn't give enough information and that information  
25 even if it were enough isn't going to be a solution

1 unfortunately.

2           In addition, a training program has been developed  
3 for farmers which provides the information on emergency  
4 planning and procedures for farmers in a radiological  
5 emergency. I know of no training program. My farm manager  
6 is right over there and he has never heard of it. None of  
7 the farmers in our area have heard of a training program.  
8 That statement is untrue insofar as this area is concerned.

9           Finally, the program has been offered to farmers  
10 in three counties and it will be reoffered regularly. I  
11 repeat what I just said. It has not been offered to  
12 farmers. Maybe it will be. That would be nice but it hasn't  
13 been yet. I am waiting to see it.

14           We come next to the testimony of Mr. Hippert  
15 on behalf of PEMA, the Pennsylvania Emergency Management  
16 Agency. It goes into some detail about the centers and so  
17 on which seems to be at variance with the Federal Emergency  
18 Management statements, FEMA.

19           JUDGE COLE: Sir, where is this testimony you are  
20 referring to presented?

21           MR. MORRIS: That I do not know.

22           JUDGE COLE: We haven't had testimony on this aspect  
23 yet.

24           MR. MORRIS: Well, it seems to have been stated  
25 somewhere at some time. Otherwise, it wouldn't have been

1-6

1 typed up, I assume.

2           Then it goes on and says the reference to farmers  
3 with or who keep livestock is found in several places in  
4 the state's disaster operations plan. That may be, too, but  
5 I don't think that is going to help us in this situation  
6 until it gets down to the grass roots. Then it goes on,  
7 "FEMA will provide for the training of instructors or course  
8 of instruction, it is the responsibility of the counties to  
9 train municipalities and organizations in their respective  
10 areas."

11           From the experiences we have had so far in Chester  
12 County, that is going to take a long time. We are not ready  
13 for it, nowhere near it.

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1 Training for emergency workers is  
2 currently available and is offered to farmers affected  
3 by Limerick. I haven't seen it being offered to  
4 anybody -- emergency workers, perhaps.

5 We come now to some kind of a statement from  
6 FEMA in Philadelphia, and all I want to quote from that  
7 -- or not quote, really -- is to mention that the current  
8 county plans do not indicate the number of farmers  
9 in the emergency planning zone. That is your own Federal  
10 Emergency Management Agency.

11 It goes on, "Although there is no planning  
12 standard which requires the distribution of informational  
13 brochures to farmers, the Pennsylvania Department of  
14 Agriculture has one."

15 So I am going to turn to that. It is  
16 informational. I will quote a few statements from that.

17 "Accidents not requiring protective action  
18 by the general public may still require removal of  
19 dairy cattle and/or feed from the contaminated area.

20 "Farmers should be aware of the Food and  
21 Drug Administration's Protective Action Guidelines," and  
22 so on and so on, about the number of rems which should be  
23 your limit.

24 What protective actions can be taken?

25 This applies, of course, to houseolders, too, in

1 this instance. "Take cover; go indoors."

2 It is a little difficult to go indoors and get your cows  
3 in, too, if they happen to be out in the pasture, but  
4 anyway, the idea is a good one.

5 "Farmers hearing a take shelter advisory  
6 should take shelter themselves and, if time permits,  
7 shelter animals."

8 Well, there is no argument about that. That  
9 is sensible.

10 "Another step is evacuation." Well,  
11 obviously you are not going to evacuate very many herds  
12 of cows.

13 Now, we get into some of the basic points  
14 here and it does say first, however, "The basic objective  
15 is protective action" -- good morning, Ma'am.

16 JUDGE HOYT: Good morning, sir.

17 MR. MORRIS: -- "is to reduce the amount of  
18 radiation received by the farmer and his livestock.  
19 Farm operators near a nuclear power plant should take  
20 advantage of all their resources, plan ahead for adequate  
21 livestock shelter," and so on.

22 All that is rather expensive, and obviously the  
23 Price-Anderson Act prevents you from getting anything back  
24 for it. But anyway, it might save your life and that of  
25 your animals.



1 "Sheltered animals are protected from  
2 potentially contaminated air and radioactive materials  
3 which are deposited as the radioactive cloud passes.  
4 Livestock housed in farm buildings can receive some  
5 protection from direct radiation."

6 Now, I would like to just talk about that from  
7 the point of view of dairymen a little bit. I happen  
8 to be a dairyman who houses my cattle, all but the  
9 dry stock and young stock and that is a different story.  
10 They are about like beef cattle.

11 We milk in tie stalls and we can get most of  
12 our milking herd at least in there at present. We are  
13 expanding the milking herd, however.

14 Now, you are never going to be able to take  
15 care of the kind of operations which are generally  
16 true, large scale dairy farmers in this part of the  
17 country -- and I am talking about Chester County --  
18 where you have got a milking parlor and anywhere from  
19 75 to several hundred cows. You can forget it. You  
20 can't get them under shelter. And in many cases, that  
21 is the fact. It will be with us.

22 We may or may not have that large a number  
23 of cows, but we have our dry stock and so on.

24 So the food chain stands a good chance of  
25 being contaminated or the farmer goes out of business, one

1 way or the other.

2 Now, chicken, I have had considerable  
3 experience now in the last year listening to  
4 poultry farmers and their problems with Avian flu.  
5 Everything that you can imagine about sheltering cattle  
6 and keeping them uncontaminated will go about triple or  
7 more for these large poultry houses because they weren't  
8 able to keep the Avian flue out; they are not going to be  
9 able to keep the radiation out or the results of the  
10 radiation.

11 Ventilation. This little pamphlet or  
12 brochure suggest the importance of ventilation. It  
13 is extremely important to dairy cows to keep the ventilation  
14 moving. They will go way down in production and  
15 get sick. They are liable to get pneumonia if you don't.  
16 And if you keep the ventilation moving, you bring in  
17 the radiation problem. So you are between a rock and a  
18 hard place.

19 Protecting your feed, of course, is another  
20 big problem. If you've got it enclosed in silos, you may  
21 be all right, particularly if they are the airtight kind.  
22 We don't always have that. And open corn cribs are quite  
23 common, and by "quite" I mean it in the right sense of  
24 the word -- absolutely common.

25 I won't dwell on this really any further because

1 I think the brochure is very nice and it is informative.

2 JUDGE COLE: The brochure you are referring to --

3 MR. MORRIS: This is a copy of it. It is  
4 something put out by the Pennsylvania Department of  
5 Agriculture. You will see the name of Secretary Hallowell  
6 on there somewhere. Apparently it is well known. This  
7 is the first time I have seen it or seen even a copy of it.

8 I won't dwell on this anymore, but I think it is  
9 going to be extremely difficult --

10 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, no flashes inside, please.

11 Thank you.

12 VOICE: Why?

13 JUDGE HOYT: Would you please go ahead, sir.

14 VOICE: It is too dark in here to take a  
15 picture without a flash. It won't show up.

16 VOICE: Why? Why no pictures?

17 VOICE: Why no pictures?

18 MR. MORRIS: Well, I am about to conclude  
19 my testimony anyway.

20 VOICE: Why no pictures?

21 MR. MORRIS: I will conclude by saying  
22 that this brochure is interesting and helpful --

23 VOICE: What are you, ashamed of something?

24 MR. MORRIS: It doesn't supply the answer to  
25 protecting the food chain, and I didn't even go into

1 vegetables and so on, from contamination.

2 My conclusion is that the farm plans are  
3 incomplete, and I repeat that no license should be  
4 granted till everything in the evacuation plan actually  
5 works.

6 I don't know when that will happen, but that is  
7 what should happen.

8 VOICE: Never.

9 JUDGE HOYT: Would you put that brochure --  
10 let us have that for placing in the testimony?

11 MR. MORRIS: I will give you my marked up  
12 copy.

13 JUDGE HOYT: Only if you want to.

14 MR. MORRIS: That's all right. I can get  
15 another.

16 JUDGE HOYT: The reporter will please  
17 put this in the record, in the testimony.

18 (Insert follows)

19  
20  
21  
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25  
END 2

Farmers Emergency Information

**WHAT YOU SHOULD  
KNOW ABOUT  
NUCLEAR POWER  
PLANT INCIDENTS**



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture  
2301 North Cameron Street  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania





Dear Farmer,

This booklet contains general information on the needs and care of animals and specific information on what you may be asked to do if an incident should occur at Three Mile Island Nuclear Power Station.

The protective actions outlined in this booklet are supported by state, county and municipal emergency plans.

The likelihood of a serious accident at a nuclear power plant is small, but it can happen. A popular misconception is that a nuclear reactor could explode like an atomic bomb in the event of a nuclear accident. The fact is that nuclear reactors are designed so that it is impossible for them to explode like an atomic bomb. If an explosion would occur because of a malfunction in the reactor, it would have the same effect as a boiler exploding. The most probable hazard from a nuclear reactor accident is exposure to ionizing radiation.

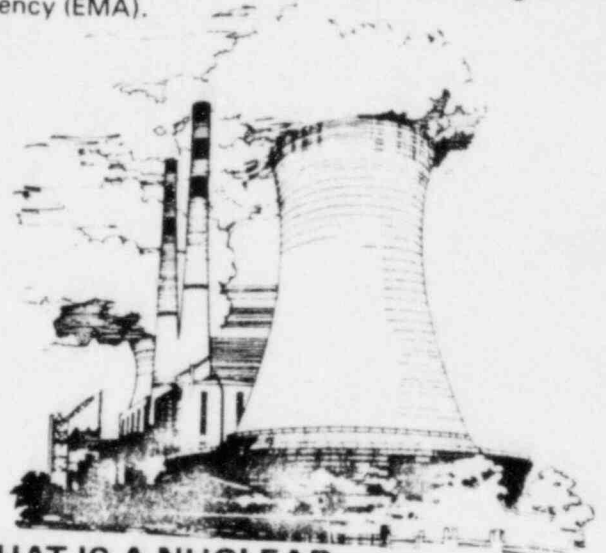
Please read this booklet carefully and discuss the information with your family. Keep it in a convenient place for future use.

Remember, it is important that you know the alert system. If an emergency occurs, turn your radio or TV on and respond quickly but calmly.

Penrose Hallowell  
Secretary of Agriculture

## PURPOSE OF THIS BOOKLET

This booklet provides information to farmers and livestock owners on how to protect livestock and poultry should a nuclear power plant incident occur. It supplements the emergency information given in "What You Should Know About Nuclear Power Plant Incidents," developed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for people living near nuclear power plants. This booklet also supplements information supplied by the county Emergency Management Agency (EMA).



## WHAT IS A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT INCIDENT?

The most frequently thought of nuclear power plant incident is the abnormal release of radioactive material by a nuclear power plant. But a nuclear power plant incident may not involve an active release of radiation.

Nuclear radiation is energy in the form of invisible particles or rays that are given off by radioactive materials. There are three general types of radiation; Alpha particles, Beta particles and Gamma Rays. Alpha particles offer little hazard unless the radioactive material is ingested or inhaled. Beta particles have a low penetration ability and are stopped by things such as a layer of skin, a sheet of plastic or a piece of wood. Gamma Rays are identical to X-rays and can easily penetrate low density materials. The radioactive materials having the greatest impact on agriculture are the radioiodines. Radioactive iodine is important because of its abundance in a reactor and its affinity for the pasture-cow-milk-food chain.

Accidents not requiring protective action by the general public may still require removal of dairy cattle and/or feed from the contaminated area.

hearing an "Evacuation" advisory should shelter their animals if enough advance warning is given. Sheltering gives some protection from airborne radioactive particles and makes it easier to supply feed and water without contamination.

Farmers affected by a "Take Shelter" or "Evacuation" advisory should contact their county Emergency Management Agency (EMA) as directed by the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

The basic objective of protective actions is to reduce the amount of radiation received by the farmer and his livestock. Farm operators near a nuclear power plant should take advantage of all their resources, plan ahead for adequate livestock shelter, ventilation and protection of feed and water. Poor ventilation or lack of water can harm animals just as readily, if not more so, than radiation.

### WHAT TYPE OF SHELTER SHOULD BE USED?

Sheltered animals are protected from potentially contaminated air and radioactive materials which are deposited as the radioactive cloud passes. Livestock housed in farm buildings can receive some protection from direct radiation exposure.

Plan ahead for shelter by deciding which buildings offer the greatest protection. Barns, milking parlors, machine sheds, garages, corn cribs and swine or poultry buildings are all possible livestock shelters. Some buildings offer greater protection than others depending on their construction:

#### PROTECTION OFFERED BY COMMON FARM BUILDINGS

Percent of outside radiation received by animals inside the building	Type of Building
5-10	Large barns, concrete or masonry
20	Multi-story poultry houses, masonry
20-40	Large frame buildings
20-40	Full masonry or concrete block hoghouse
30-50	Conventional frame barns
30-90	Other poultry houses
50	Conventional hoghouse (part concrete)
60-80	Pole barns, loafing sheds, stock confined under roof

### HOW MUCH SPACE IS REQUIRED IN THE SHELTER?

Decide how many animals need shelter and determine priorities for sheltering stock. Providing shelter and care for all livestock is usually impractical and impossible. Plan to give dairy cows and best breeding stock the most protected areas. If an evacuation is called and there is time, place the calves, especially newborns, with valuable lactating cows. Try to milk all cows BEFORE evacuating. The following chart can help determine space requirements.

#### SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK IN CLOSED BUILDINGS

Dairy Cows	Cow in Production	Dry Cow	Weaning Calves
20 cows or less	30 square feet		
21 cows or more	50 square feet		
5 cows or less		20 square feet	
	calves up to 6 months		15-20 square feet
	calves 6 months to 1 year		20-30 square feet
<b>Beef Cows</b>			
	Beef cow with calf	150 square feet	
	Beef cow dry	50 square feet	
<b>Weaning calves</b>			
	calves up to 6 months	15-25 square feet	
	calves 6 months to 1 year	20-30 square feet	
<b>Sheep</b>			
	Ewe with lamb	32 square feet	
	Ewe, dry	16 square feet	
	Weaning lamb	16 square feet	
<b>Swine</b>			
	Brood sow with litter	40 square feet	
	Brood sow, dry	15 square feet	
	Weaning pigs	10 square feet	
<b>Fattening Hogs</b>			
	100 pounds	.4 square feet	
	200 pounds	.6 square feet	
<b>Poultry</b>			
	Laying hens	.2 square feet per bird	
	Boilers	.6 square feet per bird	
	Turkeys	.4 square feet per bird	

### WHAT ABOUT VENTILATION?

A primary limiting factor in sheltering livestock is ventilation. Listen to your Emergency Broadcasting System (EBS) announcements to obtain information on radiation exposure conditions.

Livestock confined in a roofed building and being fed uncontaminated feed and water will still be exposed to radiation from contaminated air entering the building. Therefore, outside air entering the building should be kept to a minimum.

## HOW IS RADIATION DETECTED?

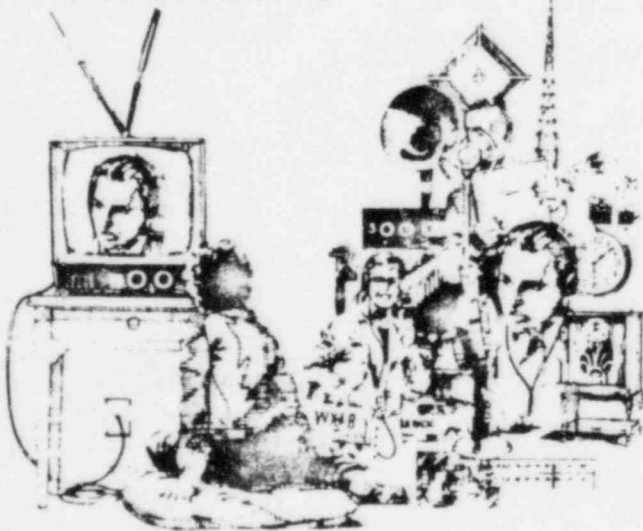
Radiation cannot be detected through any human senses, but it can be detected by special instruments. Experts use these instruments to continually monitor radiation levels around nuclear power plants. If a nuclear incident does occur, monitoring will be increased and accurate information will be gathered for potentially affected areas.

The amount of radiation in an area is measured by radiation dose, called a Rem. The Rem, based on effects of radiation on the human body, is essentially the same as the unit measurement for X-rays. Millirem, commonly heard, is one-thousandth (1/1000) of a Rem.

## HOW WILL YOU LEARN OF A NUCLEAR INCIDENT?

If protective measures are required, the standard "Alert Signal" will be sounded over a siren system installed within a ten-mile radius of all nuclear power plants. The "Alert Signal" is a steady three to five minute tone — not a wailing or warbling sound. The "Alert Signal" means people within hearing distance should tune to their local TV or Radio Emergency Broadcast Station. A message will be broadcast advising the action to be taken. To make sure everyone "gets the word," the emergency broadcast message will be repeated frequently. State and or local municipal police, fire departments and other agencies will carry the message. Sound trucks, bull horns and door to door contacts will be made.

**REMEMBER:** If the "Alert Signal" is heard, **TURN ON YOUR RADIO OR TV.**



## HOW WILL I KNOW WHAT TO DO?

Each county EMA has established a "Contact and Dosimetry KI Distribution Point for Farmers," at a location easily accessible and known. At the time of the emergency, Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) Announcements will direct farmers to report to the designated location. At the location, farmers will receive dosimeters, potassium iodide (KI) and a "Pass," enabling them to exit and re-enter the contaminated area. A dosimeter is a pen or card shaped device used to measure accumulated radiation exposure. Potassium iodide (KI) is a drug that offers some protection to the thyroid gland from injury due to an accumulation of radioactive iodide. The "pass" will consist of a "Farmer Emergency Worker Certification" form filled out by each farmer. The original serves as his "pass."

Farmers will also be given information at the distribution point on the use of dosimeters, what the readings mean, what the KI is for and, how and when to use it. Any questions will be answered at the distribution point.

Farmers should be aware of the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) protective action guidelines. These are not regulations, but are recommended guidelines for farmers and emergency workers. According to the guidelines, projected radiation dosage should not exceed 5 Rem for the whole body. Dosimeters and calculations are used to determine the radiation dose. Farmers will receive help at the distribution point on their calculations.

Emergency workers from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will be available to collect field samples of milk, livestock forage, feed, and water for laboratory analysis. Contamination levels and appropriate health related advisories will be issued.

## WHAT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS CAN BE TAKEN?

There are two simple and effective steps that can be taken in a nuclear power plant incident.

One step is taking cover or shelter; go indoors. Take shelter is the action usually taken if a small puff of radiation rises from a nuclear plant and moves swiftly away. Farmers hearing a "Take Shelter" advisory should take shelter themselves and if time permits, shelter animals and provide uncontaminated feed and water.

Another step is evacuation. Evacuation is recommended if there is a possibility of, or if large amounts of radiation have escaped from the plant. Farmers



## WHAT ABOUT CROPS & FOOD?

Protective actions for crops, fresh fruits and vegetables and other food products depends on when the contamination occurs as well as the type of crop.

Contamination just before or during harvest time requires washing or peeling of fresh fruits and most vegetables before consumption. Root vegetables are protected by the soil. Wait to harvest them until determined safe by authorities.

Contamination of field crops at harvest time can be minimized through storage. Radioactive decay will reduce contamination of field crops with time.

Other foods may also be canned or frozen to allow time for radioactive decay.



At other periods in the growing cycle, effects of contamination should be limited depending on the length of time before harvest.

Further information on protective actions for crops and food products will be available through the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

## SUMMARY

The basic principles of protecting livestock (and people) against radiation are easy to apply. The objective is to reduce the total exposure to radiation.

### IF AN ACCIDENT OCCURS:

Siren alert systems will signal the public in the vicinity of a nuclear reactor that a problem has occurred. Turn on your radio or television for more information.

Emergency Broadcast System announcements (radio and or television) will provide instructions or directions to the public. Public information statements will be issued over the same system.

Two primary protection action options for the general public are sheltering and evacuation. It is important that you respond quickly but calmly when notified that any protective action should be taken.

Lactating dairy cows should be removed from pasture to protect milk supply. Animals should be given uncontaminated feed and water. Feed stored in buildings is protected from contamination. Water from a covered well or running spring is safe for animals.

Sheltered animals receive some protection from radiation exposure.

A limiting factor in protecting livestock is ventilation. It is better to have some radioactive contamination than losses from over crowding, heat and poor ventilation.

Milk and other food products produced in the area of contamination will be tested by an appropriate agency. Their advice should be followed.

Farmers affected by an "Evacuation" advisory should contact their county Emergency Management Agency to receive dosimeters, potassium iodide and a pass to enable them to care for their livestock.

Good judgement and a cool head will be helpful in protecting the Agricultural Community in the event of a nuclear reactor accident.



DO NOT USE FANS FOR VENTILATION. If you must, plan to set them on low speed to reduce the air intake.

### RECOMMENDED VENTILATION IN ANIMAL SHELTERS

Animal	Cubic Feet Minute/ Animal Winter	Cubic Feet Minute/ Animal Summer
<b>Cattle</b>		
400 pound calf	30	80
800 pound dairy	70	200
1000 pound	100	225
1600 pound	130	300
<b>Hen</b>	½	6
<b>Sheep</b>		
Nursing ewe	10	30
60 pound lamb	7	20
<b>Swine</b>		
Sow and litter	50	100
100 pound hog	15	40
200 pound hog	25	75

7) Ventilation needs are the judgement of the herdsmen. Remember, it is better to have some radioactive contamination than losses from overcrowding, heat and poor ventilation.

### WHAT ABOUT FEED AND WATER FOR ANIMALS?

8) Plan to protect feed and water from radioactive contaminants. If animals ingest contaminated feed and water, they will be exposed to internal radiation. Give animals uncontaminated feed and water until questionable samples have been analyzed and determined safe.

9) Feed stored in buildings is protected from contamination. Feed stored outside can be protected by placing plastic or canvas covering over it as soon as warning of an incident is heard.

The animals' most crucial need is safe water, even more so than feed. Water from a covered or deep well or running spring is safe for livestock.

Livestock care and maintenance may not be possible for the first 48 hours after an evacuation advisory.

10) For this reason, the farmer should plan to provide a minimum emergency supply of water and withhold feed until care is possible. The lack of feed will help reduce the need for water. Decreased water intake will help reduce milk flow.

After the first 48 hours or more, feed livestock one-half their normal feed for a day; gradually increase the amount by one pound a day per animal until they are back to their normal rations.

Animals can survive on the following minimum

rations and water for several months. Additional protein will be needed to build tissues.

DAIRY COWS	WATER/DAY	FEED/DAY
In Production	9 gallons summer 7½ gallons winter	20 pounds hay
Dry cows	9 gallons summer 7½ gallons winter	20 pounds hay
Weaning calves	6 gallons summer 3 gallons winter	8-12 pounds hay
Cow (pregnant)	7 gallons summer 6 gallons winter	10-15 pounds of legume hay
Cow with calf	9 gallons summer 8 gallons winter	12-18 pounds of legume hay
Calf (400 pounds)	6 gallons summer 4 gallons winter	8-12 pounds of legume hay
<b>Swine</b>		
Brood sow with litter	4 gallons summer 3 gallons winter	8 pounds grain
Brood sow (pregnant)	1-2 gallons summer 1 gallon winter	2 pounds grain
150 pound gilt or board	1 gallon	3 pounds grain
<b>Sheep</b>		
Ewe with lamb	4 quarts	5 pounds hay
Ewe, dry	3 quarts	3 pounds hay
Weaning lamb	2 quarts	3 pounds hay
<b>Poultry</b>		
Layers	5 gallons/100 birds	17 lbs/100 birds
Broilers	5 gallons/100 birds	10 lbs/100 birds
Turkeys	12 gallons/100 birds	40 lbs/100 birds

Farmers should make plans to protect their animals BEFORE an actual nuclear power plant emergency occurs. Farmers are advised to gather as much information as possible to determine the best method for protecting livestock should an incident occur.



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1 JUDGE HOYT: I will spell the last name. It looks  
2 as if it is L-u-p-a-s. Lupas.

3 The names we are calling are persons who were  
4 left over from last night. We will call them again.

5 Lupas?

6 (No response.)

7 S. J. Rosetty?

8 (No response.)

9 Patrick Gadfrey?

10 (No response.)

11 Charles Yarmak? Y-a-r-m-a-k or Y-a-r-m-o-k?

12 VOICE: It is Yarmak.

13 JUDGE HOYT: Are you he, sir?

14 VOICE: No, he was here last night.

15 JUDGE HOYT: Roland -- and I'll spell the last  
16 name -- M-i-l-i-t-o?

17 (No response.)

18 Jim -- I can only guess at this. It looks as if it  
19 is either M-u-r-t-h-a, or M-c --

20 JUDGE COLE: Jim Murtha of Brooksville?

21 (No response.)

22 JUDGE HOYT: Nancy M-e-n-z-i-e-s.

23 (No response.)

24 Mr. William Inslee?

25 (No response.)

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Norman V. -- and I will spell the last name,  
M-i-e-l-d-s?

(No response.)

Charles -- I'll spell the last name -- S-p-r-u-n-g-e-r?

(No response.)

Okay, Joe White?

(No response.)

A Mrs. Buerer, B-u-e-r-e-r?

(No response.)

Ellen C-u-r-c-i-o?

(No response.)

Christopher Wilson?

(No response.)

Marlene -- and I think this is Hurley?

(No response.)

Ed Fell?

(No response.)

Let the record reflect that none of the persons  
whose name was called this morning responded.

Mr. Crockett, do we have any blanks?

MR. CROCKETT: Yes.

JUDGE HOYT: May I have them, we are ready for  
them. We are ready for them.

(Cards handed to Judge Hoyt.)

JUDGE HOYT: TKe first name we have this morning



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1 is Gerald Dardis.

2 STATEMENT OF GERALD DARDIS

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3 MR. DARDIS: My statement this morning would not  
4 necessarily be a technical statement as far as the plan is  
5 concerned. But, I would like to make a complaint about --  
6 when I was here about six weeks ago, Denton of the NRC was  
7 here. They had a hearing on whether to allow this place to  
8 operate at a low level operation.

9 But, in the course of this -- I would like to -- I  
10 came up here, I didn't have much money. I had two women  
11 with me. And I was very concerned about my car.

12 Some of the top level people in the plant  
13 employees, PECO's employees, were sitting right behind me and  
14 they started to -- after they found out that I was anti-  
15 Limerick, they started to harass me. So, one of them  
16 said, well, you have my parking place.

17 So me, without too much money and quite a ways  
18 from home, Newtown is my home. I was fearful that they  
19 were going to do some damage to my car.

20 So, I didn't say anything. I didn't even say  
21 anything to the women at the time.

22 So, when I was going to the washroom before I  
23 went home, one of them said -- there were whole groups of  
24 them standing together in this other building -- they said,  
25 "Well, you had better get out of here." And I had -- well,

mm4 1 one of them had kicked me in the kidney. Of course, I under-  
2 stood at the time that my car was in jeopardy. They did take  
3 signs off of my car. They were my signs and my car, but they  
4 took the signs off.

5 So this is why we -- I'm sure that the anti-nuke  
6 people are hesitant to come into the lion's den to give  
7 testimony here.

8 (Applause.)

9 JUDGE HOYT: Margaret Dardis?

10 STATEMENT OF MARGARET DARDIS

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11 MS. DARDIS: I am Margaret Dardis, Newtown, Bucks  
12 County.

13 I spoke last night in order to establish --

14 JUDGE HOYT: Ma'am, would you like to let us get  
15 through others before you make a second speech this morning?

16 MS. DARDIS: Well, I don't know how many others --

17 JUDGE HOYT: We have approximately 17 others.

18 MS. DARDIS: Well, since I had spent the entire  
19 summer -- I believe my husband was attempting also to defer  
20 to me.

21 Since I spent most of last summer looking into --  
22 on behalf of the volunteer for the County Commissioners in  
23 Bucks, looking into the adequacy and operation of the supposed  
24 Bucks County Support Plan, and have spoken literally with  
25 hundreds of people in our community, I think perhaps I

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1 should continue.

2 (Applause.)

3 JUDGE HOYT: You realize these hearings are only  
4 going until 12:00?

5 MS. DARDIS: If there is anyone else who has done  
6 comparable work in Bucks County, I would be happy to defer  
7 to that person.

8 If there is any representative of the County or  
9 the people who were working on this project, I'd be happy to  
10 defer.

11 (No response.)

12 I think it is important.

13 JUDGE HOYT: Very well, ma'am. Please continue.  
14 But remember the time constraints if you will.

15 MS. DARDIS: Yes.

16 I checked the Bucks County Support Plan. I might  
17 say that last night I spoke, in order to establish that 25  
18 miles is a bare minimum for consideration of relocation.  
19 And relocation is evacuation by whatever name you call it.

20 However, it has been established before Judge  
21 Cole, at any rate, that there are no plans for relocation.  
22 That the NRC does not have plans for relocation. And yet there  
23 might be the need for relocation of people under a plume out  
24 to 25 and more miles, which of course embraces a good part  
25 of my county. Even areas such as those in which I live are

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1 in the ingestion zone. And we have heard some eloquent  
2 testimony from the farmers, the people of Bucks County,  
3 several hundreds of thousands are entitled to as much  
4 consideration as the chickens and the cattle and the plans  
5 don't work for the chickens and the cattle.

6 I want to see plans work for the people of my  
7 community.

8 I checked into the hospitals listed in the plan.  
9 The beds listed were the total number of beds in the hospitals,  
10 most of which are occupied at any one time, not waiting for  
11 an accident to happen at Limerick.

12 So, the number of beds available for radiological  
13 care is very low. And this is an entirely deceptive part of  
14 the plan, that particular page.

15 I have checked with people in various ambulance  
16 squads. I am told by one ambulance squad that the best time  
17 to have an accident would be around 4 o'clock on a Saturday  
18 afternoon, shortly before the vacation period begins in  
19 the summer.

20 So, if you can arrange with Philadelphia Electric  
21 that if anything ever goes wrong here, it should happen at  
22 that time. It would be very helpful. Because that is when  
23 they do have everybody available and around the squad.

24 They say don't, under any circumstances, have your  
25 accident at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. That would be a  
disaster for them as well as for Limerick.



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1 In the Newtown Ambulance squad there are no  
2 dosimeters and no geiger counters. They have all had the  
3 EMT course which includes two or three hours of radiological  
4 training. They are not too well prepared otherwise. There  
5 is no copy of the plan that the man with whom I spoke knows  
6 of. In fact, I had the feeling as I spoke with him that  
7 he didn't even know what I was talking about.

8 Yet the present plan assumes that ambulance crews  
9 will cover the reception centers with thousands of people  
10 streaming in from this county while the radiological equipment  
11 and the fire department personnel are instead scattered at  
12 mass care centers.

13 The FEMA report on the drill last summer made  
14 recommendations to the effect that the entire mass care  
15 center reception center decontamination monitoring program  
16 be entirely rewritten. That would mean not only rewriting it  
17 for our county but also for this county because it is  
18 ridiculous to have people go to a reception center with  
19 ambulance crews who are untrained and unable to know whether  
20 any emergencies exist and then wait for some people to go  
21 off to the mass care centers while any apparent medical  
22 emergency such as a heart attack might involve the ambulance  
23 crews in handling a contaminated patient.

24 In the Levittown-Fairless ambulance crew, they  
25 have seven paid people. They told me they could probably

1 scare up 20 volunteers during the day because most of their  
2 people work and not in the area. They could get enough,  
3 they think, to man all ambulances. They have no dosimeters,  
4 no gieger counter or other such equipment, no copy of the  
5 plan.

6 Radiological training is only that which they got  
7 in the basic EMT or paramedic courses. Their insurance,  
8 they are not sure exactly how it would cover them. They have  
9 a standard plan covering both volunteers and paid workers  
10 including workman's compensaion.

11 Something that we have not considered, I think, is  
12 that workman's compensation for these people very often is  
13 for young, active students, young people who are just  
14 beginning their work lives whose pay therefore represents  
15 a very low amount compared to what they would be making  
16 at the age of 30 or 35 or 40. But these young people who  
17 volunteer their services under workman's compensation in  
18 this state would be compensated for anything that happened  
19 to them including radiological health effects.

20 They would be compensated on the basis of their  
21 pay as of this time so that is manifestly unfair to these  
22 young volunteers.

23 As a matter of fact, a good many of them told me  
24 they wouldn't volunteer period, that under ordinary  
25 circumstances they would help but that this for them is beyond

1 what they would want to do.

2 Another problem among the ambulance groups is  
3 that there is no clear division of territory in an emergency,  
4 very little cohesion. One of the ways in present emergencies  
5 they cover for one another is to have an arrangement with  
6 New Jersey, having New Jersey ambulance squads cover for  
7 say Levittown while Levittown was coming in this direction  
8 to do something would involve the New Jersey squads in getting  
9 across the turnpike bridge while half the people from this  
10 area are according to our plan supposed to be streaming  
11 across it eastward.

12 How will these ambulance squads come westward bucking  
13 the traffic in crisis conditions in order to cover for  
14 and help our ambulance squads for whom this is otherwise a  
15 standard procedure?

16 The Bucks County Rescue Squad has fully paid day and  
17 night shifts. The availability of volunteers, however, is  
18 low. They tell me that they could get at only about 25 or 30.  
19 It is my impression from other sources that they have  
20 more volunteers than that but with a function primarily of  
21 fundraising rather than service on the vehicle, no dosimeters,  
22 et cetera.

23 Radiological training, not beyond the standard EMT  
24 or paramedic. The comment was that for some reason that  
25 does not seem to draw interest.

1           This is the kind of thing that I ran into. "We  
2 wouldn't have any way of knowing about contamination at the  
3 reception centers," said a man from the Ben Salem squad.  
4 Asked about the plan he didn't think that the Montgomery  
5 situation was "too favorable." "Things like that never go  
6 according to the book." He hadn't really seen the plan.  
7 I had to read to him from it in order for him to have an idea  
8 of what it was all about.

9           Then we went on to say that in the plant where he  
10 works they have emergency plans for various kinds of chemical  
11 accidents and chemical waste but he said, "I am talking about  
12 chemicals, not nuclear." His attitude was that he thought  
13 everything connected with the situation was terribly lax.  
14 This is the chief of one of our better-equipped and informed  
15 groups.

16           As to the reception centers, Mr. Clemmens of the  
17 Clemmens Mall which is one of the Bucks County reception  
18 centers had never seen a copy of the plan, was barely aware  
19 of the letter that had been sent out and had no idea what  
20 it was about. He said that we wouldn't have room in our  
21 little parking lot for cars full of evacuees. He said, "We  
22 couldn't possibly do it." Nobody had checked with him.

23           As a matter of fact, one way that I got into this  
24 was by checking with the institution for which I work which  
25 is Bucks County Community College slated for 1,100 people in

1 a mass care center. Aside from the fact that Swamp Road  
2 is virtually impossible in the wintertime and would be the  
3 only access route for the evacuees, there was a question as  
4 to where they would put 1,100 people. I was told in the  
5 gymnasium. What happened was that the people writing this  
6 plan asked President Rollins how many people the gymnasium  
7 would hold. He, thinking of commencement, responded, "Eleven  
8 hundred."

9 Now the people that we have here in this room which  
10 is not totally filled could hardly all sleep here and live  
11 here for even a night. I understand that people like very  
12 comfortable convenient arrangements for overnight sleeping  
13 but to sleep these people in this room is unthinkable.  
14 But that is what the plan is providing for the evacuees  
15 and Dr. Rollins was astounded to discover what had actually  
16 been proposed.

17 I was astounded, too and that is when I began asking  
18 more questions. That was the first question I asked. I  
19 asked questions about centers that don't exist. For instance,  
20 a school which is a mass care center that had been vacant and  
21 up for sale for two or three years prior to the writing of  
22 this plan and which is now an office building, has been sold  
23 to a private individual and converted to office suites.

24 I checked into buses. Someone last night did very  
25 well discussing the SEPTA situation so I will not go over that



1 other than that I, too, had wondered about the union contracts  
2 and I did speak with someone in the management at SEPTA who  
3 at that time said, "I don't see how we could ask our bus  
4 drivers apart from the union contract to go into an area  
5 of danger and contamination and we had never envisioned  
6 doing such a thing."

7 The same problem obtains for school buses in Bucks  
8 County. We don't do things any differently from Montgomery  
9 County because we don't have all that much more money than  
10 Montgomery so that our buses also make some three runs or  
11 more and in many instances, we had a great many students  
12 going by various kinds of school transportation to areas  
13 25 and 30 miles away under the private school transportation  
14 arrangement, some of them even to New Jersey.

15 The people at one of the largest of our school  
16 districts, Pennsberry and also at Council Rock, tell me  
17 that there would be absolutely no way that they could get  
18 those children out and their standard practice -- they  
19 couldn't get the bus drivers in -- and their standard practice  
20 in an emergency is to hold the children at the school until  
21 they are sure that there are parents at home and this  
22 includes high school students, until there is someone at home  
23 under this kind of situation, not this kind, but snow and  
24 other such emergency situation.

25 If they held the children at the school, of course

1 they would have to feed them and care for them so that they  
2 would in a sense be competing with the evacuees.

3 In my observation in this county at the test  
4 last summer, I saw children who were in a swim program  
5 being allowed by the volunteers to run barefoot back and  
6 cross the piece of paper that was supposed to catch the  
7 particulants from contaminated subjects and fellow with the  
8 geiger counter was laughing and joking with the kids. I  
9 don't know if you call it a geiger counter any more but  
10 whatever it is that tells you how radioactive a person  
11 may have become and they were running across the paper there  
12 and back and forth a couple of times through the supposed  
13 contaminated area as well.

14 I don't call that a test. That does not prepare  
15 anyone to safeguard our children.

16 JUDGE HOYT: Ma'am, you have spoken for 15 minutes  
17 and we have 19 other persons who have requested to speak.  
18 Would you like to submit your other comments to us in  
19 writing?

20 MS. DARDIS: Yes I think I would. They are more  
21 of the same. I would like to say that. There is no more  
22 evidence of the capacity of this planning to safeguard the  
23 people of Bucks County than it is to safeguard the people of  
24 the EPZ and we need such safeguards and I thank you very  
25 much.

1 (Applause.)

2 JUDGE HOYT: The next speaker is A. Krasley.

3 STATEMENT OF A. KRASLEY

4 MR. KRASLEY: All I would like to know is I live  
5 in Royersford which isn't too far from here, I would like  
6 one of you people if you would be so kind to tell me where  
7 I am supposed to go in the event of an emergency?

8 JUDGE HOYT: We will not engage in any dialogue  
9 with you. The whole purpose having the hearings here is to  
10 gather your input. That is the function of this Board at  
11 this time.

12 MR. KRASLEY: That is my input. Where am I  
13 supposed to go?

14 JUDGE COLE: Sir, that is valuable input.

15 MR. KRASLEY: Excuse me, who is going to answer it?

16 JUDGE COLE: We are going to get that question  
17 answered but we can't answer you at this time.

18 JUDGE HOYT: I will read to this group the same  
19 as we did to the group last evening the provisions of  
20 10 CFR and that is Code of Federal Regulations at section  
21 2.715, participation by a person not a party. A person  
22 who is not a party may in the discretion of the presiding  
23 officer be permitted to make a limited appearance by making  
24 oral or written statements of his position on the issues  
25 at any session of the hearing or any prehearing conference

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4-9 1 within such limits and on such conditions as may be fixed  
2 by the presiding officer but he may not otherwise participate  
3 in the proceeding. That is the basis, sir, of my statement  
4 to you.

5 MR. KRASLEY: Then according to that statement,  
6 what am I to be considered?

7 JUDGE HOYT: If you have any input into these  
8 hearings that you want to testify about on the issue in  
9 particular, the one remaining before this board of the  
10 emergency planning, we would welcome your comments, sir.

11 MR. KRASLEY: That is just going along with the  
12 general situation but then again if I am ever informed as  
13 to where I am supposed to go, my family and my friends,  
14 would you kindly tell me how I am supposed to get there?  
15 Is that a bad question, too?

16 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, we are simply not going to  
17 respond to your questions.

18 Our next speaker will be Louise Martin.

19 (Applause.)

20 STATEMENT OF LOUISE MARTIN

21 MS. MARTIN: I am here as a life long resident of  
22 Montgomery County, a property owner, parent and concerned  
23 citizen.

24 I believe we have a right to be notified of  
25 evacuation sooner than the plan states. According to the

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1 alert plan, in the event of an accident such as at TMI, we  
2 will not be notified to evacuate. I think that grossly  
3 inadequate and down right criminal. We must insure against  
4 all possible risk, learn from any mistakes or accidents in  
5 the past and reassure against all possible risk.

6           Instead, with the current plan, we will allow the  
7 same cover-up of the accident at TMI to happen to Limerick.  
8 I cannot consider PECO's public relations a more important  
9 issue than the health and safety of whole communities.  
10 We must reevaluate the seriousness of any radiation leakage  
11 potential for meltdown.

12           I grew up on a farm and feel a closeness to the  
13 land and the work it takes to maintain livestock and  
14 plant life. The plan instructs animal owners to bring  
15 their livestock to a shelter and supply a week's worth of  
16 food and water. Animals such as cattle and horses will eat  
17 until they drop dead. How can any evacuation plan protect  
18 our livestock and property?

19           We must allow as much time as possible for the  
20 evacuation. No plan will be problem free nor all  
21 conditions be perfect. But I do not see any indication  
22 that complete transportation is available. Busing  
23 now works in shifts to accommodate arrival and departure  
24 of our children.

25           My child is supposed to go to the Lansdale area

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1 collection center while I am to go to the Pennsburg area  
2 collection center.

3           There is a serious traffic jam built into this  
4 plan. What of ambulance and special treatment transportation?  
5 Many of these people are scattered and not easily transported.  
6 If you were a nurse or prison guard can you honestly tell  
7 me you would stay to evacuate these people? Or would you be  
8 more concerned about yourself and your family?

9           If prevailing winds are carrying radiation toward  
10 Lansdale what will happen to my child? Who is going to  
11 be responsible for her well-being and safety? If there are  
12 enough vehicles and volunteers I want to see the evidence.  
13 If the volunteers are found, have they been informed  
14 completely of what their responsibilities will be?

15           And what happens to us if we do manage to get to the  
16 collection centers? Will there be food and services  
17 available? Will those centers really be able to accommodate  
18 the amount of people who will, hopefully, pour in? What  
19 traffic control will be available? Will homes and resources  
20 be provided elsewhere until we might be able to return? Or  
21 are we simply cast out of our homes with no where to go?

22           I don't believe this plan can get us out in time.  
23 Nor can any plan protect our homes, livestock, property or  
24 farm land from radiation. How will looting be prevented?  
25 If an accident should occur during winter months, am I to

1 leave my heat on to maintain my plumbing? Who is going to  
2 handle this expense?

3 After the TMI accident we were told that radiation  
4 levels were safe. We are finding years later that there  
5 was a cover-up of the seriousness of that accident. In the  
6 event of an accident at Limerick what specifications protect  
7 us from being told we may return when, in fact, we will be at  
8 the mercy of PECO's public relations campaign?

9 If there is an accident serious enough to warrant  
10 evacuation I will not want to come back. Who will pay my  
11 mortgage or buy my property? Insurance companies will not  
12 insure against nuclear accident. There must be a reason for  
13 that!

14 And if it is at all possible to get through the  
15 usage life of the power plant without an accident, I under-  
16 stand that the waste must be stored on site. What alarm  
17 will go off to tell us our wells are poisoned? When Limerick  
18 is dismantled, do we stop thinking about evacuation? I can  
19 not. That problem will remain for generations while the  
20 population may grow.

21 If radiation is leaked, where will it go and how  
22 fast will it travel? Does radiation respect the man made  
23 boundary of ten miles? How far do we have to go? I can't  
24 believe that Lansdale or Pennsburg is far enough. Or is  
25 ten miles just a stop gap to keep other communities at bay?

1           We look to the NRC as a watchdog for our safety.  
2 To me, that is your job. The burden for the safest possible  
3 evacuation plan, however, is placed on the communities  
4 involved. You are the experts yet we are supposed to take  
5 time from our jobs, families and daily lives to point out the  
6 problems of allowing PECO to tell us how safe we are.

7           To me, radiation in any amount is not safe and I  
8 do not look forward to watching my child grow up in the shadow  
9 of this issue. But I have nowhere else to go. I cannot cast  
10 a vote for or against your appointments but I do write to my  
11 representatives with my concerns, concerns which demand that  
12 companies such as PECO and commissions such as the NRC be  
13 more responsive to the needs of quality of life for all people  
14 rather than the face-saving needs of a few and payment from  
15 the many.

16           In closing, I would note that signs which  
17 seemingly stood so proudly along 422 denoting the way to  
18 this center are nowhere in sight. I must question whether  
19 PECO wants any public input at all. I would also state  
20 that if they way the scheduling of this hearing has been  
21 handled is any indication of the NRC's way of protecting the  
22 public, then we are in a great deal of trouble!

23           (Applause.)

24 end#4



1 JUDGE HOYT: Sandra Shuman, S-h-u-m-a-n.

2 STATEMENT OF SANDRA SHUMAN

3 MS. SHUMAN: I have been to several meetings,  
4 and I had a question basically about flooding. It has  
5 never really been answered. We live in an area  
6 where there is lots of little creeks, tributaries, and so  
7 forth that three or four times a year flood  
8 severely. And there has been absolutely no answer to what  
9 we are to do with a flooding problem of how we get out from  
10 where we are. And I thought a picture was worth a thousand  
11 words.

12 I would like to introduce pictures of some of  
13 our area --

14 JUDGE HOYT: Do you want to give these to the  
15 Board for inclusion in the record?

16 MS. SHUMAN: Yes, I would.

17 JUDGE HOYT: Let me caution you that  
18 what comes out in the record is merely a Xerox copy.  
19 There is no mechanism that we have in these transcripts  
20 to duplicate the pictures in the color that you have  
21 given them to us.

22 MS. SHUMAN: I am sure they will see the  
23 roads aren't there anymore. That is the important thing.

24 JUDGE HOYT: I just want you to understand that we  
25 can't guarantee the quality.



1 MS. SHUMAN: These were taken in a four-wheel  
2 drive vehicle standing on the running board. There was  
3 no way I could get through in a four-wheel drive vehicle.

4 JUDGE HOYT: If you have enough copies of these,  
5 we will take those, if you want to give them to us.

6 MS. SHUMAN: These are the original and only  
7 copies, but I feel it is to a good cause, so I would like  
8 to give them to the Commission.

9 Thank you.

10 (Insert follows)

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1 JUDGE HOYT: Robert F. Mantey, M-a-n-t-e-y.

2 STATEMENT OF ROBERT F. MANTEY

XXXXXXX 3 MR. MANTEY: I don't have a prepared statement,  
4 but I made a few notes on a few things I would like  
5 to present to you people and to the audience.

6 It is a tragedy that the millions of people  
7 in the United States not scientifically oriented or  
8 educated in radiation are hearing about radiation or the  
9 lack of it from newspapers and other media which on the  
10 whole appear to me to be anti-nuclear or lacking in judgment  
11 on what really radiation is or what it is not.

12 Everything that we build or do in life can be  
13 related to risks and benefit, and each of us in our  
14 daily lives see this from our taxes and our costs of  
15 everyday living.

16 This is directly related to emergency planning.  
17 Emergency planning and the execution of it is one thing,  
18 but to needlessly delay the planning or the execution of  
19 it, regardless of what it is for, is just costing you and  
20 me a lot of extra money.

21 I hope everyone in this room is a rate payer  
22 and a taxpayer in this area, in the Limerick area,  
23 because any delay in getting Limerick in full production  
24 is going to cost me and you, if you are from this area,  
25 a lot more money.

1           The plant is built, and we think and a lot of  
2 people think, I think and a lot of people think  
3 that it is safe. And any needless delay is just going  
4 to cost you and me a lot of extra money.

5           How is this possible? Every day delay means  
6 that the cost of the plant goes up. It isn't going to make  
7 it more safe. It is just going to make it more costly  
8 because of interest charges.

9           I am sure some day the plant will get a full  
10 power license, but every day that it is delayed for  
11 needless reasons, it is just going to cost more money, like  
12 something like a million dollars a day.

13           I just read in the paper this morning that  
14 the Federal Government is going to allow -- they are proposing  
15 to allow a dollar increase in the access charge for their  
16 telephone. And I also heard or read this morning that that  
17 one dollar is going to be too much, one dollar per month  
18 is going to be too much for some people to pay. Think  
19 what a million dollars a day in this area is going to mean  
20 by delaying Limerick and Limerick beyond a reasonable  
21 length of time for the Atomic -- the Nuclear Regulatory  
22 Commission to issue, if warranted, a license to operate  
23 at full power.

24           A lot of people have a concern, maybe some  
25 justified, from the lack of knowledge or whatever on

1 emergency planning or the execution of it or what is  
2 going to affect them.

3           May I remind you that just across the waters  
4 from Buffalo there are not just one -- there is not  
5 just one nuclear plant but many. Pickering has six operating  
6 reactors, at least licenses to operate, and two more being  
7 built which will be in operation in a few years.

8           A few miles away Darling is going to have four  
9 or five or six, and there is another -- I forget them all,  
10 but there is something like eight, ten, twelve, fifteen,  
11 twenty reactors. I don't remember the exact number, just  
12 across the waters from Buffalo.

13           Are the Canadians worried about it?

14           (Chorus of yesses.)

15           MR. MANTEY: I would say some of them are;  
16 most of them aren't. The plants are operating,  
17 and they will continue to operate. So we have in a  
18 small area just a few miles from one of the largest  
19 cities in Canada, Toronto, these many operating plants  
20 which are operating every day and safely.

21           I think it is interesting to note, I read in  
22 the paper this morning that some financiers are going  
23 to spend \$300 million to put up a 70-story building in  
24 Chicago. Isn't it interesting that the largest building  
25 in the United States happens to be in an area a few miles

1 away from six or seven operating nuclear plants? Is  
2 Chicago worried about it? Is this builder worried  
3 that is going to spend \$300 million for another office  
4 building there? I think it is ironic to put out the  
5 radiation scare from lack of knowledge.

6 VOICE: They probably built the new plants.

7 MR. MANTEY: Reprocessing. One president  
8 saw fit to sopt it for commercial. However, all of the  
9 presidents for the last many, many years have permitted  
10 the operation of reprocessing plants. There are a  
11 number of them operating every day in the United States  
12 safely. And yet the commercial one could not operate  
13 because it was unsafe and et cetera, et cetera.

14 Again, the hearings to permit commercial  
15 were stopped, unfortunately, and it can only  
16 mean that later on in life this will just be another  
17 expense that we will have to bear.

18 What this all boils down to is delays for the lack  
19 of good knowledge or good reason is just going to  
20 cost more and make nothing more safe.

21 Emergency planning. So far there has been a lot  
22 of benefits from the emergency planning that the NRC and  
23 FEMA have initiated in the United States.

24 Hey, I didn't bother you people when you were  
25 talking. I would appreciate if you would just listen.



1 VOICE: We have heard it all before.

2 JUDGE HOYT: I would remind the speaker and  
3 also the audience that if not the rules of any  
4 normal court proceeding, certainly the laws of common  
5 courtesy should be extended to all parties.

6 Please let the speakers make their speech  
7 without interruption on any side.

8 I will not entertain any questions from the  
9 floor. The speaker has the floor.

10 MR. MANTEY: Radiation, waste disposal. We  
11 have military waste. We have had commercial waste,  
12 and we have hospital waste, radiation waste.

13 I just wonder how many of you people realize  
14 the tremendous amount of waste from the hospitals  
15 that must be safely disposed of and now we  
16 are having the problem of no place to put it, even for  
17 the hospitals. And the radiation, which is widely used  
18 more and more every day in the hospitals that is  
19 benefiting you and me could be in jeopardy in short  
20 order.

21 Why? Because of delays, because of lack of  
22 knowledge of a lot of people on just what radiation is.  
23 It is too bad that the only place that people are learning  
24 about radiation is not from textbooks but newspaper  
25 articles.

1 I wonder how many in this room know what a  
2 rem is. I hope everyone and I hope you are going back to  
3 the basic textbooks to learn just what these terms mean  
4 and how they are related to your everyday living and  
5 emergency planning.

6 There is tremendous confusion on just what the  
7 terms mean.

8 Now, whether you want to accept it or not, there  
9 are a lot of scientific people that believe that the  
10 radiation from Three Mile Island was greatly over-  
11 exaggerated. I said scientific people, not the newspapers.  
12 It will be just a matter of time when the source term for  
13 what governs everything on emergency planning will be  
14 changed because of scientific fact.

15 I don't know how much that means to a lot of  
16 people, but what it means is, a lot of radiation that  
17 has now gone into the design and the construction of  
18 nuclear plants will possibly be greatly altered because  
19 they found out -- I am talking about scientists now --  
20 that very little iodine actually gets out of the reactor.  
21 It is absorbed in the water. It is absorbed in other  
22 materials within the complex of the reactor system and does  
23 not get out of the plant and out into the world like  
24 iodine at wind scale.

25 Now, a little reading on your part and a study

1 of radiation would not take long for you to realize  
2 that radiation, a lot of the radiation that is a  
3 cause for a possible evacuation from an area just is  
4 not there.

5           What does all this mean? We can boil it down  
6 to one thing. Needless delay -- delays for good  
7 reason everybody can tolerate and they will pick it out  
8 of their pocketbook and pay for it. But for a few  
9 people just to needlessly delay something for the  
10 sake of delay or that they don't like nuclear is just  
11 going to cost millions of people in this area a lot  
12 more money for no darn good reason.

13           I would behoove that the Nuclear Regulatory  
14 Commission will use their best knowledge on ascertaining  
15 the facts, but not listen to needless kibbitzing on  
16 this, that, and the other thing which are not based on  
17 scientific fact and go on with approving Limerick and  
18 other nuclear plants for commercial operation.

19           It means bucks in the pocket for me and a lot  
20 of you people out there.

21           Thank you.

22           JUDGE HOYT: Hamilton S. Thompson, T-h-o-m-p-s-o-n.

23           STATEMENT OF HAMILTON THOMPSON

24           MR. THOMPSON: I am another one of those who have  
25 no notes, but I am willing to try to talk for 15 minutes.

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1 I would prefer to hear testimony against the plant by  
2 people who hae prepared statements.

3 Thank you.

4 JUDGE HOYT: Ken Read, Sr.

5 STATEMENT OF KEN READ, SR.

6 MR. READ: I am representing the Red Cross  
7 Retired Senior Volunteers and the Chester County  
8 Radiological Emergency Response Plans for Incident  
9 at Limerick Generating Station through Owen J. Roberts  
10 School. I have a degree in fire engineering. I am  
11 still on call for civil defense in Washington, D. C.  
12 I know all the plans underground. So that is my  
13 qualifications for talking to you people.

14 This man was talking about money. Children  
15 are the main thing. That stuff that he --

16 (Applause.)

17 MR. READ: That stuff that he is talking  
18 about that is going to disappear does disappear in maybe  
19 ten or 15 years from the hospitals, but this crap that they  
20 are going to shoot out of here, the melt down is going to  
21 be 25,000 years. 25,000 years. That is your great,  
22 great, great, great -- I could go back a thousand greats.  
23 It is going to affect them.

24 I don't know whether you heard about what happened  
25 in Russia. 1956, Russia had put all this Atomic waste

1 in a big mountain. This is true. It is in the  
2 newspapers. It was given very little -- they gave very  
3 little -- the media didn't give much credit to it.  
4 But that stuff exploded and obliterated 5,000 small towns  
5 in Russia. When that railroad goes by, you see nothing  
6 but waste. And that is what would happen here.

7 I am on the evacuation commission of the Owen  
8 J. Roberts School. I represent the Red Cross. I  
9 love people. I have given 15 gallons of my blood  
10 because I love people. Got a pin to prove it.

11 What Sam Morris said is true. He was talking  
12 about animals, but I am going to talk about kids.

13 We had this scare in Washington, D. C. that  
14 we were going to be bombed in World War 2. I put a dog  
15 tag on every kid in school. It was indestructible.  
16 The head of that commission, I was a coordinator.

17 If we are going to let money, like this  
18 gentleman said, rule us instead of the safety of our  
19 children and the 650 people that are down here in the  
20 Geriatric Center, which they can't evacuate, are we  
21 going to leave them open to a doubly dangerous situation?

22 All right. One is going -- unit 1 is going  
23 into operation. We know that, can't stop it. Money  
24 has got it working. It will go -- no matter what you  
25 say, it is going into operation. I would like to see it



1 stopped.

2 I do think you must stop number two. Stop it  
3 now. He is talking about money. Yes, it is going to  
4 cost a lot more money. Our rates are going up. They  
5 are going up and up and up.

6 He's talking about the plants up here  
7 at Niagra Falls. Up around that section I know because  
8 I play Santa Claus at North Pole, New York, which is  
9 upper New York State, three and a half months a year.  
10 I am an actor. And that place up there, the rates are  
11 rising gradually.

12 Why? These plants. They were built on  
13 the people's money, not on the investors, not on the  
14 investors. These plants aren't completely built.  
15 We stopped construction work in progress. You would  
16 have had a rate raised long ago if it hadn't have been for  
17 we folks in the Limerick Ecology Action Committee  
18 stopping that CWIP.

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END 5

T6 MM1

1           What did they do? The powers that be somehow got  
2 our Commissioner Susan Shanneman out of that commission.  
3 She was for the people. Any commission you have, like Public  
4 Utilities Commission -- public utilities is not the public,  
5 it is the Public Utilities Commission.

6           Have you ever heard of making a rate drop,  
7 permitting a rate drop? No.

8           Every time they come in they want a \$4 million  
9 increase. They ask for 8 and they get 4. That's not the  
10 real thing. Like I said, there is three, four drafts.  
11 There's been seven drafts by the Evacuation Commission.  
12 paid for by Limerick. These papers are all paid for.

13           Those men who got this thing out, had it all printed,  
14 they get paid, this Commission gets paid, I'm a volunteer.  
15 I work for nothing. I'm the Captain of the Disaster Team  
16 in Chester County. How many people do I have working with  
17 me? Five for a whole county.

18           Now, how in the world -- and it says right in here  
19 that the Red Cross is responsible for all the supplies; the  
20 bed, the milk the tents and so forth. Yet, those people  
21 out there where they are going to move these children, out  
22 in Great Valley don't know a thing about it. They have heard  
23 some rumors and whispers, but has anybody gone out there?  
24 Has PEMA gone out there to prepare for these children to  
25 be evacuated in a problem where they can't be evacuated, even.

mm2

1                   Got 55 buses here. How many drivers have we got,  
2                   39.

3                   They have maybe 120, 130 teachers. How many are  
4                   going to -- have said, and this is right in the plan here  
5                   how many they need. But how many have said that they would  
6                   volunteer? 45.

7                   Even the teachers, they won't go and monitor the  
8                   children unless they know their own child is safe. Let me  
9                   tell you something. If you get a -- I've experienced this  
10                  in Washington, because I was on the volunteer team that was  
11                  on the evacuation team in Washington D.C.

12                  If they are trying to evacuate these kids, and some  
13                  farmer runs a bunch of cattle out there, what is going to  
14                  happen? Cattle move three to five miles an hour. That  
15                  plume will catch up with them in no time.

16                  If they say it is not dangerous and nothing, why  
17                  are they putting up this Commission and paying this Commission  
18                  to put out an evacuation? Big money they are paying this  
19                  Commission. Not us, we're volunteers.

20                  They are paying these guys big moneys to worry.  
21                  Not children. If we want our children to be safe, let us  
22                  knock number 2 out. It is too late for number 1, but let  
23                  us knock number 2, stop it now.

24                  Another thing is this; if we let this waste be  
25                  piled up, you are going to be responsible. You are going to

mm3 1 be responsible.

2 Now, the plant, number 2 that they want to put in  
3 action, they have been down in Delaware and up in New York  
4 trying to sell the current. Now that shows that they don't  
5 need that current here. They are trying to put a small  
6 company down in Delaware.

7 About the third NRC meeting ago when you folks  
8 were not on the Board here, over here, this lady came up and  
9 told how they were coming down there into Delaware trying to  
10 undercut that company down there by promising them lower  
11 rates.

12 You know what happens? Yes, they come in and give  
13 you lower rates just like they did here. They will go up and  
14 up and up and up.

15 If you are talking about money, that is one phase  
16 of it.

17 But I say for the safety of our children, there is  
18 no evacuation plan that will work. And unless it does work,  
19 let's stop this now. Stop it now.

20 (Applause.)

21 I appreciate your coming here, but boy what you  
22 did over there, ma'am.

23 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, sir.

24 MR. READ: Go ahead now. I abhor what you did at  
25 the Holiday Inn. That was a spiteful thing to do and it

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1 doesn't become you as a member of the committee to do a  
2 thing like that.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 JUDGE HOYT: Ellen Stone?

6 STATEMENT OF ELLEN STONE:

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7 MS. STONE: Yes. I would like to say that I would  
8 like it to go into the record that when the plans were first  
9 made to build this plant, we were told that the water and  
10 waste problem would be solved by the time this plant would  
11 be built.

12 Well, after 14 years I have not seen it being solved.  
13 And, as you yourself experienced this morning in this area at  
14 first hand, the roads in our area are not able to accommodate  
15 a full scale evacuation in the best of times, leave alone on  
16 a snowy, wintry night.

17 I beg you to find another form, an alternate form of  
18 energy for this plant.

19 As we have heard, we do not need any more nuclear  
20 power for our area.

21 Thank you.

22 (Applause.)

23 JUDGE HOYT: Douglas R. Shane, S-h-a-n-e.

24 STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS R. SHANE

25 MR. SHANE: I wanted to limit my comments here

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1 this morning on the evacuation plans, since it is my  
2 understanding that that is what these hearings involve.

3 We should not take the time, perhaps, to consider  
4 the environmental impact; whether there is enough water in  
5 the Delaware or Schuylkill Rivers, and what the effects of  
6 taking water from those rivers might mean to the life in  
7 and on those rivers.

8 Similarly, I should not take the time to talk  
9 about the self education program that myself and other members  
10 of this community, the so-called 10-mile EPZ have undertaken  
11 in the last several years. We are not ignorant. We have  
12 taken time away from our families, from our other activities,  
13 from our pleasures, to read serious and very discouraging  
14 information.

15 We have read books, we have read articles from  
16 both sides. There has seldom been a day where I haven't  
17 questioned whether my activities have been right, my  
18 activities against the Limerick Nuclear Power Plant.

19 We are not, again, as I say, ignorant people. We  
20 are intelligent and we care. We care about our communities,  
21 we care about the land, we care about the future. Money,  
22 apparently, does speak louder than the love of these  
23 other things that I mentioned.

24 We all have to live with our own actions, we  
25 all know that. I learn that myself every day.

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1           If you accept the arguments put before you by the  
2 so-called experts, then you turn your back on history and  
3 the irresistible forces of social change. And I say that  
4 with respect and I say that with anger to each of you and  
5 to everyone in this audience.

6           To the evacuation plans, I can tell you I live  
7 8 miles from the towers of Limerick. Routes 401 and 100, for  
8 example, Ludwig's Corners, in the morning hours between  
9 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock, and in the evening hours between  
10 4:00 and 6:30 are virtually impassible.

11           If I am heading west on Route 401 trying to get  
12 onto 100 either to make a right, or more seriously a left,  
13 I can stay there for 15 or 20 minutes. And that is only in  
14 rush hour in a rural community.

15           God forbid there should be an evacuation with  
16 people coming down that 100 South from Pottstown and  
17 Coventryville and the communities in between, we are going to  
18 have a very serious problem.

19           I ask you to consider this. I am an environmental  
20 consultant, among the things I do with my life.

21           Don't poison the well. I am not antinuclear.  
22 I am not anti anything. What I am is pro-safety, pro-reason  
23 as much as possible. We don't poison the well, because if  
24 we poison the well we have nowhere else to drink.

25           What I am asking for, what I am asking you to

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1 consider is, strictly to be reasonable, which to me means  
2 we hold off starting Limerick, we hold off starting any  
3 nuclear power plant until technology can find a way to deal  
4 with waste disposal.

5 Waste is a problem. You must admit that. The  
6 most reasonable scientists on both sides admit that waste is  
7 a problem. Technology has found a way to split the atom.  
8 We can find a way, I feel, to deal with the waste problem.  
9 But until that problem is solved, we daren't take a chance  
10 of accumulating too much waste, thus to be a problem, as  
11 was mentioned like in the Soviet Union.

12 I won't take more time. There is so much more.  
13 I will submit something in writing to the NRC. But I would  
14 like to ask at the request of other people that have called  
15 me yesterday and this morning that you hold more hearings,  
16 advertise them and stick to the place that you have chosen.

17 (Applause.)

18 JUDGE HOYT: Sir, will you submit those comments  
19 in writing to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board,  
20 Washington, D.C.?

21 MR. SHANE: Of course, I would be delighted to.

22 JUDGE HOYT: You may address it to me as a member  
23 of the panel, if you will.

24 JUDGE HOYT: This was the only time I was able  
25 to attend these hearings. If you had spoken at any time

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1 when I wasn't here, why the locale was moved from the  
2 Holiday Inn to this non-neutral site? Thank you.

3 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

4 MR. SHANE: I have something for the record.

5 JUDGE HOYT: All right. Thank you sir.

6 (Document handed to Judge Hoyt.)

7 Is that the comments you wish to submit in writing  
8 to the Board?

9 MR. SHANE: No, there will be more.

10 JUDGE HOYT: Very well.

11 Dorothy Lloyd?

12 STATEMENT OF DOROTHY LLOYD

13 MS. LLOYD: I would like to address the problem  
14 of evacuating people who do not have transportation.

15 The rural area in which I live, East Coventry  
16 Township, is directly across the river from the plant.  
17 And we have what may be described as a maze of rural roads.

18 During the drill, I watched the people at the  
19 table, what they were doing. And, there was always somebody  
20 trying to get in touch with the people they had listed as  
21 needing transportation.

22 And, those who needed transportation didn't make  
23 as many as 100. I don't remember how many there were.

24 But, during the course of the evening, they never  
25 got to all the homes that were on that. So, it would be

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1 very difficult for somebody to go around and pick up all  
2 those people. We don't have numbers that make it easy.

3 I work as a committee person, and I try to contact  
4 individuals that I know are living somewhere on this road.  
5 And, when I go down the road, the mailboxes sometimes have a  
6 name, sometimes have a number, sometimes they are just blank.  
7 But those people probably don't want everybody to know  
8 exactly where they live.

9 And, if we should try to set a numbering system for  
10 the dwellings in our area, we wouldn't know how many numbers  
11 to omit for the space that is in between. We don't know  
12 how many homes are going in there.

13 Some driveways are short, and some are long.  
14 They were trying to locate them on the map. We have a very  
15 responsible committee and they were working hard to try to  
16 make it practical. And they were putting pins in, and  
17 everybody was putting their heads together and saying, well,  
18 they live closer to that road than I think you have that  
19 pin. And they were trying to say, now where would you find  
20 that person.

21 Now, in the event of an evacuation with one trying  
22 to go down the narrow road to pick up people, it would be  
23 terribly confusing to try to find all these people. I just  
24 don't think it will work to get them out.

25 Now, there may be some other plan by which you



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1 could have a lot of people lined up to do it, to bring them  
2 out. Neighbors who had transportation can pick them up on  
3 the way and let them out along the road somewhere. But I  
4 just don't see how it could possibly work to get all these  
5 people who say they have no transportation.

6 Most of them didn't need ambulances. They know  
7 which cases need ambulances. They had a different color  
8 pin for that. So, they were making a real good effort to  
9 get that straightened out.

10 But, I fear for those people who have no transporta-  
11 tion of their own.

12 JUDGE COLE: Mrs. Lloyd, what committee are you  
13 with?

14 MS. LLOYD: I'm not speaking for a committee at  
15 all. I'm a citizen who is interested in everything that  
16 goes on in a community, and I work in one of the political  
17 parties, and I am a member of the Planning Commission. But,  
18 I am not speaking for the Planning Commission. But, I went  
19 to observe what happened during the exercise and was  
20 permitted to sit there quietly and see what was going on.

21 JUDGE COLE: I thought I heard you say you were  
22 part of this committee that was locating people.

23 MS. LLOYD: I have been invited to participate  
24 in the revision of the plan. I probably will attend the  
25 next meeting that they have of that.

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1 JUDGE HOYT: Does that organization have a name?

2 MS. LLOYD: I am a resident of East Coventry

3 Township.

4 JUDGE HOYT: The committee, the organization that  
5 you --

6 MS. LLOYD: The one I am going to attend?

7 JUDGE HOYT: Yes.

8 MS. LLOYD: It would be the Committee to Revise  
9 the Evacuation Plan for East Coventry Township.

10 JUDGE HOYT: Fine. Thank you.

11 JUDGE COLE: Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 JUDGE HOYT: Bernard Wolf?

14 STATEMENT OF BERNARD WOLF

LLX 15 MR. WOLF: Good morning. I can appreciate the  
16 weariness and stress that you people must be under here.

17 My name is Bernard Wolf. I am a resident of  
18 East Napfield Township, which is in the plume exposure zone.  
19 And our Township has been engaged in emergency planning.

20 I have attended Township meetings regularly for  
21 the last year and a half and was able to review extensively  
22 Draft 4 of the plan. The supervisors would not let me see  
23 Draft 5, which is another point I am going to come to.

24 end 6

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1           Therefore, I would like to make a few comments  
2 about some of the details of this plan. I am very  
3 concerned with the procedure by which the disabled,  
4 handicapped, special needs residents as well as the people  
5 without private transportation are being identified  
6 and kept track of within our township.

7           The county a year ago sent out in a sort of random  
8 way a needs assessment survey. I say random, I did not  
9 receive a survey addressed to my home but to my garage  
10 which also has an electrical meter but the fact that I got  
11 one at my garage and not to my home makes me feel that it  
12 was somewhat of a random sending.

13           Now the needs assessment survey was so that if I  
14 didn't respond, it was assumed that I had no needs and  
15 anyone who has participated in any kind of a survey knows  
16 you usually get a very small percentage back of what you  
17 send out. I also assume that the returns are quite non-  
18 descriptive or a limited description of the needs within  
19 the township and therefore the whole county and it was  
20 Chester County's DES who sent that out.

21           Also, the questions on the plan were generic and  
22 not specific. I had to identify what kinds of disabilities  
23 or special needs I had in my home, not how many so there was  
24 no indication whether I had one disabled special needs  
25 person in my home or whether I had ten or a hundred for that

1 matter. I had to indicate whether I had a car or not but  
2 there was no place to fill in how many people would have to  
3 be transported that I was responsible for and furthermore,  
4 there has been no follow-up since a year ago when that form  
5 was received and submitted. There was no follow-up to  
6 find out the specifics about the needs in my household  
7 and there has been non follow-up to assess any changes in the  
8 needs.

9           So I am very concerned. I have seen in the plan  
10 they have some vague statistical figures that according  
11 to specifics in the township, there are ten such persons  
12 I questioned seriously the validity of this information.

13           The next point I want to bring up has to do with  
14 the alerting of the resident. We all know that we have  
15 all these wonderful warning sirens and the plans called  
16 for some sort of road alert crews to broadcast through the  
17 township. I am concerned that there is no provisions for  
18 the inspection of say frequented areas in the township  
19 where children would go to play unsupervised and that  
20 there is no door-to-door plan in any way to find out what  
21 out what sort of illiterate people are not responding to the  
22 plan, what sort of incapacitated people who have not been  
23 picked up in the survey are not responding to the warnings.

24           I am concerned that there may be homes with  
25 unsupervised children which have no way to respond to the

1 alerts whether they come by the siren, by the broadcast or  
2 by radio.

3           The next area of concern is I know that we have  
4 just under outside the plume exposure zone, we have these  
5 reception centers. I am not aware of any sort of first aide  
6 stations set up on route. I am concerned that there will  
7 be problems, health problems, accidents, all kinds of  
8 problems and I am not sure how personnel are going to come  
9 in on route to take care of problems which develop. It is  
10 a long way and a long time until you get to the reception  
11 center.

12           JUDGE HOYT: Is this Montgomery County or Chester  
13 County?

14           MR. WOLF: Chester County.

15           A gentleman spoke about the intersection of route  
16 100 and 401. That is also near where I live. It is near  
17 our township. One should have also seen it on Chester County  
18 Day where we had an abnormal traffic pattern and fantastic  
19 congestion just for the people who were touring the historic  
20 homes.

21           I am concerned that no one is taking seriously  
22 the setting up of emergency air lift squads. Come in with  
23 helicopters or anything like that when things really get  
24 bottlenecked, when real problems develop. No one is interested  
25 that I have talked to in really taking into serious



1 consideration the role of air lifts to get in. Everything is  
2 on the ground that really worries me. In our day and age with  
3 helicopters, airplanes and everything else, no one is  
4 incorporating this into the plan.

5           The other thing has to do with emergency personnel.  
6 I saw in our draft plan and it looked very impressive on  
7 paper. There were three garages listed for towing. Let's  
8 not go into the practicalities. Obviously, to keep the  
9 roads clear and if one is going for ground transportation,  
10 to keep the roads clear, to have towing vehicles available  
11 is part of the plan and it is very impressive to see written  
12 down and in our plan I saw three garages and I took the  
13 time to phone the garages.

14           One garage was very upset to find that they were  
15 in our township plan because he had already committed  
16 himself to two other townships and certainly couldn't  
17 extend himself to our township. One gentleman said, "Well,  
18 that's fine. I do have a tow truck but it is my wife and  
19 family first and I don't think I am going to be around."  
20 Another man said, "Sure, I am not afraid. I am going to help  
21 you with towing. I have an old rig. Well, it is broken  
22 down now but maybe I will have it fixed in a week or two."

23           This is what one found when one looked into the  
24 towing.

25           I understand that Penn DOT appears in every plan.

1 I have heard there has been some trouble getting Penn DOT  
2 to agree for snow removal. I understand there has been  
3 really some trouble to agree to that.

4 JUDGE HOYT: Penn DOT?

5 MR. WOLF: Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

6 I am concerned with the way some of our emergency  
7 personnel have spread themselves. You have a guy who is a  
8 township supervisor. He has the responsibilities also he  
9 has taken on to be the head of the communication aspect  
10 and he may have joint responsibilities on the fire department.  
11 He may have his wife who is therefore more or less untrained  
12 as his back-up person. I am concerned that there is a  
13 certain degree of looking good on the paper but when you  
14 look into who is doing it and what their other responsibilities  
15 are and who are the back-up people, I am very concerned  
16 as to whether this is realistically covered.

17 The last thing I wanted to mention and there would  
18 be many other things, but the last thing is I am very  
19 concerned about the openness for participation in planning  
20 at the local level. As I say, my supervisors were not  
21 willing to let me look at draft five. They more or less  
22 said they did not want to be bothered by sort of uninformed  
23 comments and they are taking care of it and they have a  
24 consulting firm and they are doing it on our behalf.

25 Although I have sometimes spoken with them and have

1 sometimes written to them, I have no sense that my concerns  
2 are going to be incorporated into the planning process.

3 I wanted to close with one point which is outside  
4 of the emergency planning and it is more on the on-site  
5 safety and I don't know maybe you can tell me where that can  
6 be referred to and that is on Easter Sunday this past  
7 spring we had an earthquake here.

8 The newspapers read that this might herald  
9 an increase of seismic earthquake activity in the  
10 Greater Delaware Valley. I don't know to what extent the  
11 Limerick plant has been built to accommodate an increase  
12 in earthquake activity.

13 So those are some of my concerns. Thank you for  
14 giving me the opportunity to speak.

15 (Applause.)

16 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Our next speaker is  
17 Mrs. Estel Cremers.

18 STATEMENT OF ESTEL CREMERS

19 MS. CREMERS: I am a little disturbed every time  
20 that I realize the only opportunity that the public has  
21 had to have any input to the Commission has been on the  
22 evacuation plan and I wonder why we are so limited.

23 I realize that many people get up and spread from  
24 that into other issues and I am sure by this point you have  
25 realized that evacuation is only the tip of the iceberg. The

1 sirens are even a lesser tip of the iceberg and that you  
2 really can't discuss one without realizing the complications  
3 that have come from a much deeper source.

4 I will try very hard to stay to the evacuation  
5 plan but there is one little thing that I would like to say  
6 as everyone else digresses. We find the nuclear power  
7 industry a very difficult industry in which to have  
8 credibility, to have any faith in what they tell us. The  
9 TMI situation is a warning and it is a warning because it  
10 didn't quite happen.

11 How close it was we probably will never really  
12 know, but how much has been hidden is part of the problem  
13 that we are experiencing here. I was at a meeting last  
14 night spoken to by people who are in the TMI area. We  
15 have been told that there was no real radiation. We have  
16 been told time and again that low doses of radiation are  
17 here all the time, that they don't hurt us, that we are  
18 being made to believe that we should accept them as normal.

19 Yet after TMI within hours and within a week and  
20 then later within longer times at the hearings that have been  
21 and perhaps are still in progress by the public, by people  
22 who were concerned, there were many cases of dead animals  
23 with white glazed eyes, of sunburn to the point of blisters  
24 on people who were not in the sun at all but were perhaps in  
25 open sheds, severe diarrhea with bleeding, many irregularities

1 of plant life have shown up and yet we are told that there was  
2 no real radiation escape from that incident. This does  
3 not lead us to believe the things that we are told by a  
4 nuclear regulatory or nuclear produced group.

5 To some of the specifics because I realize you are  
6 here to hear specific objections or concerns on evacuation.  
7 Behind the emergency evacuation plans of Chester County is  
8 an unspoken belief and I get this through the people in the  
9 EOC at West Chester and through our local EOC that more  
10 than half of the residents will evacuate themselves by  
11 back roads or other than the designated routes and find  
12 their own shelter with relatives or in second homes of their  
13 own.

14 I don't think this is a premise that should be  
15 accepted by the NRC and I am sure you wouldn't if you  
16 really knew it was there. The regulatory agency or the  
17 NRC's requirement of evacuation plans makes the local  
18 county EOC happy for it makes their job more secure by  
19 giving it more importance. We never heard of the EOC until  
20 the requirements for the licensing of Limerick came into  
21 our area.

22 Anyone in the center of Chester County has no  
23 concern with EOC with emergency evacuation. They do at  
24 Peach Bottom down in the botton part of the county. Their  
25 job has become important because of the requirement that is



1 placed on the licensing of Limerick. They can produce a  
2 paper plan and it is one which provides the actual  
3 citizen little or not benefit.

4 At best, it separates him from all his  
5 possessions, responsibilities to farm animals and pets  
6 while providing neither protection from looting or fire  
7 nor which give any provision for prolonged evacuation.  
8 In other words, while the County EOC provides evidence of  
9 a multi-level chain of response to show on paper that they  
10 are ready, the victims, the ratepaying citizen, is being  
11 divested of all his right to a home and all he holds dear.

12 Is this democracy or is this big business?

13 In Warwick Township on July 25th the township  
14 office was commandeered by PE volunteers. No agreement on  
15 the part of the township was transmitted to West Chester's  
16 EOC that Warwick was ready to participate. I know this  
17 because I was at the Chester County EOC on July 25 as an  
18 observer. On the board listing the Chester County  
19 municipalities, Warwick Township had neither yes or no  
20 after its listing. The other townships did.

21 Therefore, we feel that that is evidence that the  
22 township was undecided and unprepared. What was transmitted  
23 was that the municipalities were having difficulties getting  
24 employers to dismiss people from work and the county EOC  
25 therefore diluted the effectiveness of the drill by setting

1 the time of the so-called emergency at after general work  
2 hours.

3 I would just like to add as a sidelight, the county  
4 EOC needed the better part of that day itself just to set  
5 up the EOC center. This is the county center. It has to be  
6 packed up after each emergency drill because other people  
7 use that room. It took them four and one-half hours to  
8 bring in tables, telephones, connect them, to put up listing  
9 boards, to set up the emergency and to put a file folder  
10 and an in and out bin and a name plate on each desk. In  
11 four and a half hours you can lose a great effectiveness of  
12 your whole evacuation system.

13 Also, the cost of the evacuation drills, just the  
14 drills, I was told the EOC had conducted several such games  
15 for the Peach Bottom plant which involves only one  
16 municipality in Chester County, I believe. I was told that  
17 each drill cost Chester County in the neighborhood of  
18 \$12,000.00. What then, how much good tax money is a drill  
19 involving 12, 13, 14 and I don't know how many it is  
20 actually and two boroughs going to cost the taxpayer.  
21 I guess it is not the NRC's responsibility. I guess it is  
22 good ol' John Taxpayer's responsibility.

23 PE makes no bones about it. It has promised each  
24 municipality \$5,000.00 worth of new equipment and \$1,000.00  
25 for expenses related to planning the evacuation plus some

1 nice dinners for the Boards of Supervisors. In any kind of  
2 ABSCAM this would be called bribery. Ask Rita Lavelle if  
3 you want.

4 (Applause.)

5 MS. CREMERS: It also leads to little boy games,  
6 I dōn't play if you don't give me new marbles.

7 You don't evacuate this many people in peace time,  
8 four million people if you count Philadelphia which is  
9 a real possibility for this site, you don't set nuclear  
10 power plants in population centers such as this. That was  
11 the first mistake.

12 It is only compounded by refusing to admit the  
13 mistake when there is a conversion for which the plant could  
14 be used with a little bit of the brainpower that this  
15 country has. Big business has no right moral or constitutional  
16 to jeopardize evey by one chance in a million the private  
17 property, hopes, dreams and loved ones of so many people,  
18 not even of a few people and I haven't even touched on the  
19 deeper unsolved problem of nuclear waste.

20 There is on little thing that I would like to bring  
21 out from the TMI and then I am finished. There has been  
22 a private study made and I don't have the name of it but  
23 I think some other people are here from the group that spoke  
24 at Green Valleys last night. It has become very clear that  
25 the emissions which came from that plant did not go out in a

1 circular fashion. They went out in plumes and they changed  
2 as the wind blew. Some of them went west, some of them  
3 went south, some of them went east and it would keep  
4 changing back and forth but it went in plumes and not in a  
5 circle and the people closest to the plant were not the  
6 ones who received the effects that I had referred to but  
7 they were the people on the hilltops as those plumes blew.

8 My last statement is with some concern and regard  
9 for you people on the panel, you of the Nuclear Regulatory  
10 Commission have an awesome responsibility to unborn  
11 generations far into the millennia.

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause.)

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1 JUDGE HOYT: Mrs. Raymond Cocozza, C-o-c-o-z-z-a.

2 STATEMENT OF JOAN COCOZZA

3 MRS. COCOZZA: I am a resident of Chester  
4 County, Schuylkill Township. We regard this as God's  
5 own country. At least we did till this little black  
6 cloud grew up on our horizon.

7 I grew up in a country where there is no  
8 nuclear generated power, so I don't have anti-nuclear  
9 feelings. In only ever really gave it any  
10 thought when I became aware of the sirens going off  
11 around the place. I thought of the traffic delays  
12 that we experience on Route 23 which turns out to be  
13 our evacuation route. In perfect weather the backup  
14 is enormous. This is normal circumstances.  
15 In snow conditions, it has taken my husband an hour to  
16 travel one mile from our home to Valley Forge Park.

17 I mentioned this at a township meeting once, and  
18 there was a gentleman connected with Limerick, and he said  
19 to me, Why that is nonsense. When you get that much  
20 of a delay, you get out of your car and you walk.

21 That is fine, if you are just on your way  
22 home. But if you are in an emergency situation, if there  
23 is an evacuation, you can't get out of your car and  
24 walk anywhere. There is no where to go. How are you going  
25 to get there?



1 The great possibility that we are exposed to  
2 radiological contamination, which we would be if there  
3 were an evacuation going on, that did not give me a  
4 good feeling about how seriously the people took our evacua-  
5 tion plans.

6 I thought, I think that they only care if  
7 there is something that looks reasonably good on paper.  
8 And as long as not too many people get to know about it,  
9 maybe it will slip through.

10 VOICE: Can she speak through the microphone,  
11 please?

12 MRS. COCOZZA: I am sorry. I will  
13 try to.

14 (Pause.)

15 At this stage I would like to say probably  
16 you folks are quite impressed by the technology of the  
17 facility here. And I, being the world's greatest optimist,  
18 always hope that it will operate safely. But I do look  
19 into the track record of lots of other nuclear plants  
20 which have preceded it. I look at the Palo Verde  
21 plant in Arizona which a year ago was being cited as God's  
22 gift to the nuclear industry. It was so marvelous and so  
23 on, everything had gone so smoothly. And when they went  
24 into the testing, so many problems came up and they were  
25 eventually fined for falsifying records and all kinds of

1 things like that. So when I read things like that,  
2 I lose some of my optimism.

3 At that stage I did an in-depth review of the  
4 township's evacuation plan, also the Phoenixville school  
5 district's, and I have also read a report to the  
6 congress of the United States by the General Accounting  
7 Office. I suppose you are aware of that.

8 I am here because I care for my family's  
9 safety and that is my only reason for getting up here,  
10 which is very uncharacteristic of me.

11 I would like to refer to some points that I  
12 brought up to our township emergency management  
13 coordinator after reviewing the plan.

14 It says in the plan that one of the basic  
15 concepts of the plan is to insure that the population of  
16 the township is informed about the plan and educated  
17 about it. Now, I don't believe that even 1 percent of  
18 our township people have any idea what the plan is  
19 about. Since it is one of the objectives of the plan, it is  
20 stated, then its acceptance can't be considered until  
21 the population has been informed and educated about it.

22 There is not one four-lane highway out of our  
23 area. Route 23, as I mentioned, is a joke in our  
24 area, about moving along it in any kind of adverse  
25 conditions or heavy traffic. We have to then go through

1 Valley Forge Park and link up with Route 202 which is also  
2 a bit of a joke. It vies with the Schuylkill Expressway for  
3 being one of the world's greatest parking lots in peak  
4 traffic conditions.

5 One of my big concerns is that our township  
6 does not have an ambulance service and it has to  
7 rely on a company in Pheonixville whose resources will be  
8 well taken up. There is a hospital in Phoenixville and  
9 an aged people's manor, and I have no idea where our  
10 ambulance and other transportation arrangements are  
11 going to come from.

12 We do not have a transportation officer, and  
13 I don't know where one is going to come from.

14 The plan states that security of the area  
15 must be provided if evacuation has occurred. I am  
16 wondering who will perform it and fire protection  
17 of the area has to be maintained during evacuation and  
18 who will perform that.

19 I raise the question especially in view of  
20 the possibility that the area may not be habitable.

21 During the July 25 communications drill, I  
22 noticed that the public alert system siren was not  
23 especially attention getting. That was in summer  
24 with all the windoes open. My husband and I  
25 determined that it would not have awakened us from sleep.

1 In the winter, with the windows closed, that would be  
2 even more pronounced.

3 I noticed in the plan that traffic  
4 control points, the plan called for traffic control  
5 points to be set into operation at the -- or at least  
6 traffic control point personnel to be notified at the  
7 alert stage which is just the second stage in the  
8 schedule of emergencies.

9 I think that they should be manned at this  
10 point or at the very least placed on standby because  
11 I think a lot of people will begin to leave as soon as  
12 they hear the alert.

13 Even though the plan demand is that the TCP  
14 personnel be notified at the alert stage, implementing  
15 procedures do not even mention traffic control  
16 points until the general evacuation stage has been  
17 reached.

18 I think that is a very great deficiency which  
19 I pointed out to our township EMC and, of course, that  
20 can be corrected. But it still doesn't alter the fact  
21 that people are not going to be able to get out of our  
22 area without any better roads.

23 There was some estimates published by  
24 HMM Associates of Concord, Massachusetts and forwarded  
25 to -- by PECO to PEMA as a part of the NRC requirements.

1           Anybody who has tried to traverse the township  
2 during peak hours or snow conditions knows that they are  
3 not realistic.

4           The plan mentions people who have to evacuate --  
5 what is the word I am looking for -- handicapped people  
6 and other people who do not have transportation.  
7 There are currently 48 people; that is probably a drop  
8 in the pan because of the people who don't respond to  
9 the data surveys. The county director has to be  
10 advised of all these.

11           I don't know where the -- we don't yet have  
12 a transportation officer. I don't know where the  
13 volunteers or the vehicles are going to come from for  
14 us and all the other townships in the area who have to  
15 be evacuated.

16           My biggest concern is the school district  
17 plan -- one other point I mentioned. Mrs. Cremers, I think  
18 it was, mentioned being at the Chester County Emergency  
19 Office during the July 25th drill. I am wondering,  
20 all the way down through our evacuation plan it calls  
21 for the township emergency coordinator and the fire  
22 services officer, the police services officer and the  
23 medical coordinator to keep calling in to the Chester  
24 County coordinator with unmet needs and advising this and  
25 advising that and letting them know this and letting them



1 know that. And I am thinking, they must have to have a  
2 very large number of telephones and trained people to  
3 man them, and I am wondering if that really does  
4 exist.

5 My biggest concern, because of my family,  
6 is the school district evacuation plan. It more or less  
7 follows the same design as the township one.  
8 The school district at present has the use of 40 busses.  
9 That 17 less than they need to evacuate all of our  
10 children from just the schools and about 54 less than  
11 they need to evacuate our schools plus a vo tech  
12 college and the Valley Forge Christian Academy. There  
13 is a very large unmet need.

14 I know a lot of nearby communities, townships  
15 will not participate, will not sign letters of agreement.  
16 Lower Marion, as an example, said that they would not but  
17 would place their busses and their drivers at our disposal.  
18 Busses are only as good as the number of drivers that  
19 they have, and I don't think that too many drivers are  
20 going to be volunteering to come in from a relatively  
21 safe position to get people out.

22 That is just our school district, and there are  
23 all the others in the area for whom these busses are simply  
24 not available.

25 One other thing that I am quite worried about is,

1 if the decision is to shelter rather than evacuate,  
2 it is proclaimed that the children have to put  
3 wet cloths over their noses and mouths, and this  
4 rather worries me because after two hours, as stated  
5 in the report to the congress by the General Accounting  
6 Office, the air composition inside a building is just the  
7 same as the air composition outside. So the maximum time  
8 for that is two hours.

9 Because of the unmet needs of busses, it is pro-  
10 claimed in the school district plan that children can be  
11 made to walk to their host area school, and I know that this  
12 has been considered by our school board. I have a  
13 kindergartner, and I cannot imagine her walking two and  
14 a half miles in a radiologically contaminated environment  
15 to get to a host school which is probably five, 15 miles  
16 away from Limerick as opposed to ten or eight where our  
17 school is.

18 So I really don't see the point in that. I  
19 am just terribly afraid for the children more than  
20 anything. They are especially sensitive to radiation,  
21 and our environment and all of our food sources would be  
22 contaminated for so long and over such a large area that  
23 it is just mind boggling.

24 The commitment of the teachers must also be  
25 questions as Mr. Read mentioned before. It is a subject

1 of contention with the Pennsylvania PSEA, the  
2 teachers' union, because it requires for teachers to  
3 be there supervising outside of contract hours, but  
4 mostly because a lot of teachers -- and I don't blame  
5 them -- would consider that their own family's safety  
6 would come first. And I don't believe that they can  
7 count on the teachers to be there when their own  
8 family's safety is at stake.

9 Finally, I would like to say that it was  
10 difficult for me to get here, having a kindergartner.  
11 I scheduled my time to go yesterday up to Pottstown, and  
12 I know a lot of other mothers did the same.  
13 I have to be back to pick up my kindergartner right after  
14 midday.

15 I think a lot of people who wanted to speak  
16 were denied the opportunity to do so.

17 When I heard of the relocation, my immediate  
18 thought was, foul play, that is just not fair to  
19 change the ground rules at that stage. The fact that  
20 it has been so hard for people to get to a different  
21 location and change all their plans doesn't give me a  
22 good feeling that our input is really that important.

23 I hope that it is. It is the world's  
24 greatest democracy here, and our greatest right is  
25 I think the freedom to be heard.

1           Also I was very -- I had a lot of questions  
2 as to why PECO was so paranoid about people knowing  
3 what was going on during the July 25th drill.  
4 The press was barred from observing the drill. They  
5 had to take prepared statements by PE as to what happened.  
6 And my feeling of impartiality is not so good.

7           Thank you very much.

8           (Applause.)

9           JUDGE HOYT: Amelia Harris.

10          STATEMENT OF AMELIA HARRIS

11          MS. HARRIS: As a concerned citizen living  
12 in Lower Province Township, putting me eight miles  
13 from the plant, I cherish life, all life, including all  
14 the fragile ecosystems. And there is a lot of points  
15 to be made, but I don't want to take up too much more of  
16 the time since we are very limited.

17                I have many questions. I will focus on the  
18 evacuation plans and the TBD or "to be determined" areas  
19 that still have not been totally addressed.

20                How long will it really take to evacuate the  
21 180,000 plus people from the ten-mile radius safely?  
22 How many busses will it take to serve the entire ten-  
23 mile radius simultaneously? Is it assumed that everyone,  
24 including the prison/school population, hospitals,  
25 institutions, and people needing transportation will be

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1       bussed out simultaneously?

2                   Where are these busses coming from? Who  
3 will drive them? What assurances will we have that,  
4 one, the busses are available; two, the drivers are  
5 available; three, the drivers will agree to leave their  
6 own families to come get us, as mentioned before; four,  
7 busses will be full of gas and in excellent repair,  
8 ready to go?

9                   If there are not enough busses to take everyone  
10 out at once, will there be a priority list? Who will  
11 prepare it and what will it be based on? How will  
12 the busses from outside get into our area with all these  
13 problems of road congestion.

14                   On the evacuation map, every major highway  
15 shows thousands of cars going out. How it is possible that  
16 any vehicles such as the busses from the outside will be  
17 able to get in?

END 8

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T9 MM1

1 Will people who live in this ten-mile radius area  
2 be allowed to drive to pick up family members or animals,  
3 pets?

4 Will anyone be allowed back in once the evacuation  
5 is called?

6 How will restrictions be enforced, and who will  
7 enforce them?

8 In the event of a problem at the plant, who is  
9 the one person who makes this decision to evacuate? Is it  
10 the Governor? If the Governor isn't available, who will  
11 make this decision?

12 Is there a set procedure for an evacuation decision?  
13 Is that procedure well known in Harrisburg?

14 How will the evacuation decision be conveyed to  
15 us, for example, if we have no electricity or phone system?

16 Just to close quickly, I would like to state, I  
17 understand there are regulations now that prevent a  
18 nuclear plant from being constructed in a highly populated  
19 area. Limerick was approved before this regulation. But,  
20 Limerick is the second highest populated area around nuclear  
21 plants in operation and those in construction.

22 Did Philadelphia Electric contemplate the problems  
23 with evacuation of large numbers of people we have here,  
24 before the plant was built?

25 If a plan can't work and it can't be safe, I think

mm2

1 we have a lot of work to do.

2 JUDGE HOYT: Cindy G-r-e-b?

3 STATEMENT OF CINDY GREB

XIX

4 MS. GREB: Hello. I just have a very brief  
5 statement.

6 Radiation cannot be seen or felt or smelled. How  
7 can it be escaped.

8 (Applause.)

9 JUDGE HOYT: Grace Dawkins?

10 MS. DAWKINS: I want to give my time to Ms. Dardis.

11 MS. DARDIS: I will take only a moment.

12 JUDGE HOYT: I think the BAard would like to hear  
13 from someone else. Ms. Dardis has had two opportunities to  
14 speak and we have a number of other persons that we are not  
15 going to be able to get to.

16 MS. DARDIS: All right. Fine.

17 JUDGE HOYT: Do you want to make a statement then?

18 MS. DAWKINS: No,

19 JUDGE HOYT: Very well.

20 Martha Holmes?

21 MS. HOLMES: Yes.

22 JUDGE COLE: Mrs. Dardis, you are going to submit  
23 written information to us, though?

24 MS. DARDIS: Yes.

25 JUDGE HOYT: The next person we want to call -- I

mm3

1 cannot read this name. It is Margaret F-l-o-o-s?

2 MS. HOOS: H-o-o-s.

3 JUDGE HOYT: Oh, H-o-o-s. Will you be ready to  
4 speak immediately following the next speaker.

5 STATEMENT OF MARTHA HOLMES

6 MS. HOLMES: As a citizen I have a great many  
7 concerns about my family. I am concerned that there is no  
8 viable evacuation plan for my children.

9 An evacuation plan was presented to the teachers  
10 and kitchen personnel, all the personnel that make a school  
11 district run, by the Philadelphia Electric Company.

12 At that time, as the teachers entered into the room  
13 to see a presentation that was not even discussed, they were  
14 told to sign what they thought was a sheet so that they  
15 would be paid their in-service teacher time. What they were  
16 actually doing was approving an evacuation plan and agreeing  
17 that they had been trained in this plan.

18 Subsequent to this meeting I spoke with a considerable  
19 number of the teachers, kitchen personnel and bus drivers who  
20 all felt that they had been tricked into approving a plan  
21 they didn't understand, and furthermore, won't consider carrying  
22 out.

23 Bus drivers felt that the plan was based on roads  
24 being absolutely free of traffic. After all, no one else would  
25 think of driving to escape from a nuclear accident. Several

mm4

1 only declared that although they have agreed in order to keep  
2 their jobs they were going to take the children out, that there  
3 is no way they will take the time to drive a bus to pick up  
4 other people's children when their families may be in  
5 jeopardy.

6 As a parent, my concern is for my children's  
7 welfare. It is even greater in knowing that there is no  
8 visible evacuation plan for them.

9 As a farmer and a business person, I have not been  
10 contacted by anyone with respect to evacuating either the  
11 personnel working on my farm or my animals.

12 We have approximately 1500 to 2500 chinchillas,  
13 17 Welsh ponies and thoroughbreds, and absolutely no way of  
14 transporting this great quantity of animals to another  
15 location.

16 What I would like to know, is Philadelphia  
17 Electric Company willing to train and send personnel on to our  
18 farm to take the responsibility for evacuating my animals  
19 while I evacuate my family?

20 Have they considered the possibilities of even  
21 touching a chinchilla? They bite, they spit, they hiss.  
22 They will be a gentle animal with the people who handle  
23 them, but you reach into a cage and you pick one out and  
24 you don't know how to handle it, they can die of fright.

25 Is Philadelphia Electric insured to take care of

mm5

1 these responsibilities?

2 Are they insured to cover a \$300,000 potential  
3 loss if I allow my animals to die in their pens and my horses  
4 to die in the fields because I will not go in and take them  
5 out?

6 These are all questions which have not been answered  
7 to anyone's satisfaction.

8 Another problem, dissemination of information.  
9 How accurate is Philadelphia Electric Company, or PECO as  
10 they like to hid behind? I stopped down at the Training  
11 Center on the way in, thinking I was possibly at the right --  
12 there were no signs coming in. I saw one. I thought  
13 perhaps they had mislabeled it. I stopped to see where I am  
14 at and what is going on. I asked the receptionist where the  
15 hearings are being held today. She said, "Oh, we weren't  
16 aware that they are being held today. Are you sure they  
17 are being held today? We thought they were yesterday."

18 Thank you.

19 (Applause.)

20 JUDGE HOYT: Ms. Hoos.

21 The next speaker will be Linda F-i-c-h-t-e-r, if  
22 there is any time remaining.

23 STATEMENT OF MARGARET HOOS

24 MS. HOOS: I would like to talk about also the  
25 evacuation plan, and also a little bit about the safety, why



mm6

1 we do have to have an evacuation plan.

2 First of all it has been said many times that the  
3 Limerick plant has been delayed because of actions of people  
4 who were against nuclear power.

5 It has never been mentioned that Limerick has been  
6 built in an overpopulated area which requires extra safety  
7 precautions in building the plant.

8 PE tells us every time this is a very safe plant.  
9 They do extra things here and there. This is all because it is  
10 built in an overpopulated area. So the delays and extra costs  
11 are also because of this nature. And this is not being  
12 mentioned by PE.

13 I would also like to talk about the evacuation plan.  
14 I took -- I was an observer in Upper Providence Township.  
15 And, the man who was in charge of the evacuation emergency  
16 plan I talked to before. And I asked him a few questions.

17 One of the questions was; could he assure us that  
18 when there was radiation released, that his people would  
19 come for the emergency planning, to carry it out. And, he  
20 could take no chance where he could say that he could  
21 guarantee that his men would come out.

22 Also, which I hadn't even thought of, when I got  
23 into this Township building which is very small, and I got  
24 there, everything was changed around to set up these tables  
25 and nameplates and everything, so everything was well

1 organized. Everybody knew when to come in. Even the time  
2 when the meltdown was supposed to be was announced ahead  
3 of time.

4 When it didn't happen, everybody was kind of upset,  
5 "It isn't happening yet."

6 This is an emergency drill, where we are supposed  
7 to be prepared in case of an emergency, but we are not  
8 prepared for it.

9 When the sirens went off, everybody had to go  
10 outside. We couldn't hear them inside. We opened the doors,  
11 we couldn't hear them.

12 I understand that PE said there was supposed to be  
13 16 more sirens going to be put in this area. I wonder why  
14 they have an emergency drill when they don't even have  
15 enough sirens so that we know what to listen for.

16 Also, in this area besides the many schools that have  
17 been mentioned, are at least two hospitals. And further,  
18 a geriatric center.

19 I understand the geriatric center is going to be  
20 taken care of by Montgomery County. And I understand that  
21 probably they have to bring in transportation and ambulances  
22 to take care of this. I believe it is a three or four-story  
23 building. I don't know how many people are there. But, there  
24 are a lot of people who are bedridden, and many people who  
25 definitely cannot take care of themselves.

mm7 1

2 Also, the Graterford Prison. The Graterford Prison  
3 is a big problem. Because, I understand that not too many  
4 areas are willing to receive that many prisoners in their  
5 area, whenever they have to be evacuated.

6 I have no idea how to handle it. There were things  
7 said that they would get the buses before the school children  
8 would get the buses.

9 The other thing was, if it happened at night they  
10 just would be left there.

11 I think there are many problems that we have not  
12 faced for this emergency plan.

13 Also, upper Providence Township has no ambulances.  
14 And I understand that they have to depend upon Trapp,  
15 Phoenixville or Royersford. And I just heard a lady from  
16 Chester County also has to depend upon Phoenixville.

17 So, it looks like we have to fight for ambulances  
18 for people who might need them.

19 Also, when I was at a hearing -- just a regular  
20 meeting from the Upper Providence Township, I asked whether  
21 they were familiar with signing certain drafts, because  
22 apparently to approve the emergency planning, they have to  
23 sign certain drafts. And, nobody was really familiar with  
24 whether they were signed or what -- I think they knew what  
25 they were.

But, they had no idea what level they had signed

mm8

1       them at.

2                   I guess these were all the problems that I would  
3 like to bring to your attention.

4                   (Applause.)

5                   MS. FICHTER: I am the next one in line, but I  
6 would like to submit my time to Jacob Coffin.

7                   JUDGE HOYT: I think if you don't want to take your  
8 time, I would like to take the next speaker who signed up,  
9 ma'am. I think that would be the fairer thing to do.

10                   MS. FICHTER: In that case, I will talk.

11                   JUDGE HOYT: Very well.

12                   STATEMENT OF LINDA FICHTER

13                   MS. FICHTER: My name is Linda Fichter, and I live  
14 about 20 miles outside of Limerick. I believe that 10 miles  
15 is not far enough for the designated plume exposure zone.  
16 Where I live we definitely need an evacuation plan.

17                   However, we are here to discuss the evacuation  
18 plan that was already formed.

19                   Let me tell you what would happen at my house if  
20 there was to be an evacuation of people. I have loved ones  
21 that live very near Limerick. I know that because I have a  
22 large home, my place would be their first stop in case of  
23 an evacuation. When they come to my home I will be faced  
24 with a real dilemma. I would be reluctant to allow them  
25 into my home because I am afraid of contaminated people.

xxx

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1 Let's not think about the people that I love. Let's think  
2 about the other people who are lucky enough to get out.

3 I know I will not let them anywhere near my five  
4 acres of property and my large home. I will not jeopardize  
5 my children's lives or the lives of their children to aid  
6 people who, in my view, have very little future for themselves  
7 if they are contaminated.

8 I know that there are other people where I live  
9 who feel the exact same way.

10 I feel the whole evacuation premise is ridiculous.  
11 It is unrealistic and impossible. And it is unnecessary if  
12 number 2 is not allowed to operate.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 JUDGE HOYT: We have a very short time left.

16 Vivian Wittam?

17 MS. WITTAM: My daughter has said everything that  
18 I would like to say.

19 JUDGE HOYT: Sharon Kvetan.

20 STATEMENT OF SHARON KVETAN

21 MS. KVETAN: Obviously I am a special needs person,  
22 and I just want you to be aware of that.

23 I have not been counted in any survey as far as  
24 what my needs are.

25 JUDGE HOYT: And you live in Pottstown?

XXX



mm10

1 MS. KVE'TAN: Yes. At Sidney Pollock House. That  
2 is a federally funded low-income building for handicapped and  
3 senior citizens.

4 And we have not been counted in any kind of survey.  
5 Even if we got out there is a lot of special hygiene needs,  
6 if we were put in a large room with a lot of other people.

7 I just wanted you to be aware that, you know, we  
8 have not been counted in any kind of evacuation problem and  
9 that is all, really, I have to say. I just want you to be  
10 aware.

11 (Applause.)

12 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you, ma'am.

13 That will have to conclude, according to the  
14 schedule, the limited appearance statements that we will take  
15 at this time.

16 VOICE: We want another hearing before unit 1 is  
17 fired up.

18 JUDGE HOYT: The next evidentiary hearings will  
19 occur on November 19th, 1984 between the hours of 1:30 and  
20 4:30 p.m.. And all evidentiary hearings will occur in the  
21 Old Customs Courtroom, U.S. Customs House, 2nd and Chestnut  
22 Streets in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

23 The next week we will have hearings beginning  
24 November 26th, 1984 between the hours of 1:30 and 4:30 p.m.  
25 and then the hours of 9:30 to 4:30 p.m., the 27th, 28th and

mm11

1 29th of 1984.

2 And then we will have a half a day's hearings on  
3 November the 30th between the hours of 12:30 and noon.

4 The hearings this morning will be concluded, and  
5 we thank you for your participation.

6 (The documents following were submitted for  
7 inclusion in the record.)

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To the NRC:

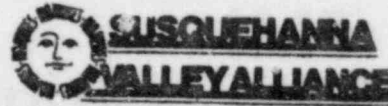
11/16/84

I DEMAND MORE PUBLIC  
HEARINGS BEFORE LIMERICK I  
IS FIRED UP & CONTAMINATED.

— Dean E. Mearns  
Box 297  
Pt. Pleasant, Pa.  
18950

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## SPECIAL REPRINT EDITON

SELECT ARTICLES REPRINTED FROM  
LIP'S AUGUST & SEPTEMBER ISSUES

1984 Volume 16

25 CENTS

# TMI HORROR STORIES

To this day no one knows how much radiation escaped during the TMI accident. Estimates of the amount that escaped and how much the public was exposed to have been made and hotly debated.

All sides agree on only one point - the estimates are educated guesses reconstructed from incomplete information.

On June 21, 1984, Marjorie and Norman Aamodt of Coatesville, presented nine affidavits describing the personal experience of area residents during and after the accident to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The affidavits contain a chilling litany of suffering following the accident - skin burns, eye irritations, hair loss, dizziness, skin spots, tumors, crop failures and pets dying.

To date, no government agency has investigated these reports. The media has paid little attention to them. We reprint the affidavits (slightly condensed) in the hope that they will be fully investigated.



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AFFIDAVIT #1: On Thursday, March 29, 1979, I was working all day with my son in our garage. The garage doors were open. That night when I took a shower, my face, neck and hands looked as if I was at the seashore, and had gotten burned real bad. I felt nauseous. My eyes were red and burning. I felt like I was looking through water. Friday morning when I got out of bed, my lips and nose were blistered and my throat and inside my chest felt like fire. It tasted like burning galvanized steel. My son had similar experiences. He was twenty two years old at the time. On Friday we decided to evacuate. While packing our truck, a township police officer in a closed car shouted over his loudspeaker system, "Bill, don't breathe this air, get inside". We spent that first night in Mechanicsburg with relatives. We convinced other family members to go with us and traveled to Front Royal, Va. on Saturday. We stayed at a campground in Front Royal for about one week. During this time I experienced severe diarrhea which caused rectal bleeding. We took one of our dogs with us, a German shepherd, female. Following our arrival in Virginia, the dog only passed blood from the rectum, and bled from the nose and mouth. Since I felt that these conditions may have been caused by nervousness due to our flight, I gave her a sedative. When we returned home, we went in the garage first and found that our male German shepherd had died. His eyes were milky white. We had provided about 100 pounds of food, and 50 gallons of water, however he had only drunk water, about five gallons. It appeared that he had thrown up some of this before he died. We had five cats that lived in a box on the back porch. All but one was dead. All cats had milky white eyes. The one living cat had one eye that was milky white, skin grew over this eye during the following weeks. This cat lived for about six months after the accident. She had kittens prior to her death. The kittens were born dead and hairless. I should also note that we noted a metallic taste when we entered our home after the evacuation.

My son and I have both experienced hair loss; mine was on my head, arms, legs and torso. This hair has regrown. In 1981 a sore developed on my leg. The sore remained for two years, healing after we moved to Florida. The affected area is still detectable as a faint discoloring. The skin was inflamed, open and raised; the doctor's diagnosis was uncer-

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tain. Also in 1981 my wife was diagnosed as having paroxysmal tachycardia, and in 1982 as having an underactive thyroid. I have also experienced problems with my heart. Although I had had a slight murmur prior to the accident I had passed a physical required for racing cars. However in December 1980 I needed to undergo an aortic valve replacement. I was 43 years old at the time.

AFFIDAVIT #2 : "On Monday evening, April 2, 1979, after returning from West Virginia where I had evacuated with my family, I worked outside on my camper from approximately 6 until 7 P.M. My family stayed inside. When my wife called me in for supper, my skin was burning. My face, arms and hands were reddened, and stayed that way for about twelve hours. I had a metallic taste. I felt nauseous. I felt 'funny in the head'. I took a shower that evening before going to bed"

AFFIDAVIT #3. "I was ill with the flu at the time of the TMI accident. I was in bed most of the time. However, one day, which I believe was Friday, March 30, 1979, I was out of bed and decided to shake out a throw rug. I went out on the porch. It sounded as if it was raining. The sound appeared to be in the trees. I could not see any rain so I reached out be-

yond the porch roof to try to feel it. I did not feel any rain on my hands or arms. I was extremely puzzled, I was impressed with the stillness except for the sound of the rain. There were no sounds of birds or other sounds to which we are accustomed. This all seemed very strange, however I was too sick at the time to pursue the matter further, so I returned to bed. My certainty in dating the event on March 30, 1979 is tied to a telephone call I received later that same day. A neighbor called to tell me that my son had been taken from his school to Dillsburg because of

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6 the TMI accident, and she volunteered to pick him up.

7 I could never get the experience of the  
8 silence and the rain-like sound out of my  
9 mind. Subsequently, several of my friends told  
10 me about similar experiences at the same time.

11 AFFIDAVIT #4: On Wednesday evening, March 28,  
12 1979, unaware of any problems at the TMI  
13 plants, my wife and I were outside in the  
14 evening to take a walk on our street. The  
15 walk lasted approximately ten minutes. That  
16 evening, my eyes began to water and burn. My  
17 eyes watered throughout the entire night.

18 In the fall of 1982, I began to have prob-  
19 lems with my eyes. My eyes felt like they were  
20 burning. About three months after this occur-  
21 red, I decided to see a doctor. At this time  
22 the skin around my eyes was irritated and red,  
23 and there was a distinct red mark on the in-  
24 nerside of my nose. Although the redness  
25 around my eyes has disappeared, the mark on  
my nose has remained.

The first doctor appeared unable to help,  
and since I was troubled about my eye condi-  
tion, unique to me during my lifetime, I saw  
a second doctor. I also had a rash on my fore-  
arms which had come and gone since shortly  
after March 1979. This rash is particularly  
noticeable after showering and in warm weather.  
The dermatologist prescribed Prednizone.

In 1981, my wife was diagnosed as having  
fibroid tumors in her uterus. These tumors  
were large, but were successfully removed in  
September of 1982.

I believe that my skin conditions and pos-  
sibly my wife's tumors are related to some ex-  
posure we may have gotten from the accident  
at TMI.

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AFFIDAVIT #5: This information concerned my experiences on Wednesday and Thursday, March 28 and 29, 1979. On those days, I discovered that the X-ray films in my dental office were fogged. This office is located in a stone building 5 miles

northwest of TMI. The film fogging can be described as alternately light and dark banding across the entire film. Approximately 75 films were fogged. . . . On Friday following March 30, 1979, I posted new film outside the building each day for an entire week, however these films were not exposed. On Wednesday and Thursday, March 28 and 29, 1979, I experienced a metalish taste and a queasy stomach. I felt "funny" and expressed this feeling to my receptionist. At that time I had no knowledge of the accident at TMI.

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AFFIDAVIT #6: On Friday evening, March 30, 1979, I was standing on the front porch of my home. My home faces south. It was raining, and the wind was blowing...

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Suddenly, the wind stopped; there was movement in the limbs of the trees next to the porch, and a wave of heat engulfed me. Then the wind started again. This all happened in about one minute. I was so startled that I went in, taking the cat who by now had come on the porch. I wiped the cat's wet coat and then washed my hands and face. My face felt tingly. About an hour later, I washed my hands and face again and wiped my arms and legs with a towel. I noticed my arms and face were pink. I applied a lotion because my skin felt tingly.

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On Saturday morning, my skin was a darker pink, and there was an itch at the front of my scalp. This was the only part of my scalp not covered by a scarf. When I went to church on Sunday, my friends commented that I looked healthy and sunburned. On this day, hard little lumps, a little bigger than a pinhead appeared on my forehead and into the hairline...

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In the subsequent weeks, the skin on my forearms and neck turned darker and scaly. This condition lasted several years.

AFFIDAVIT #7: On the morning of March 28, 1979 my husband was putting his tools into his truck. It was six o'clock in the morning when he came in to ask me to go out and smell the air. I wondered to myself whether it would be the Hershey chocolate smell or the aroma of Capitol Baker's bread. This time the air was different. The air smelled like metal. It was overwhelming. I could taste metal in my mouth.. It seemed as though as every taste bud in my mouth could sense this metal. We were very puzzled.

Later this morning, at 8 o'clock, my son and I walked my daughter to the bus stop. There was no metallic smell in the air.

AFFIDAVIT #8: My home is approximately 2 miles from the TMI plants. My house faces in that direction and is north west of TMI. I have several trees in my front yard. One of these, a maple at the south corner of the yard next to a wooden fence appeared to be affected by the accident at TMI. This tree is about 30 years old and is still living, however it has undergone considerable changes. About a week after the accident, I noticed that the leaves in the center of the tree were turning brown. The leaves then dropped off leaving a circle of defoliation about twelve feet in diameter. The next year the bark dropped off many branches. This caused this branch to die. About one-fourth of the limbs are now gone. The top of the tree, which was the area that was affected after the accident, now has few leaves. Two pear trees, one a Keifer and the other a Harvest, both planted in the late 1920's have died. Six trees had been good bearing trees prior to the accident, however they all produced

dwarfed pears after the accident. The number of pears decreased also. Since the accident, I can no longer grow clover seed, because the clover yield's so few seeds. In 1981, the last year I grew clover, there were only 0-10 seeds per stem, whereas I got about 75-125 seeds per stem before the accident.



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AFFIDAVIT #9: I have carefully examined a few specimens of common plants collected shortly after the accident at TMI and compared them with specimens collected more recently. The current abnormalities are probably carried forward by induced chromosomal aberrations. There were a number of anomalies entirely comparable to those induced by ionizing radiation--stem fasciations growth stimulation, induction of extra vegetative buds and stem tumors.

Most of the stem abnormalities described in the literature, and in my own experience, are induced by relatively high doses of X or gamma rays extending over a period of 2-3 months. Notable exceptions, however, are similar responses to beta ray exposure from radioisotopes (P-32, ZN-65, Ca-45) and for only 24 hours. In other words, it

would have been possible for the types of plant abnormalities observed to have been induced by radioactive fallout on March 29 1979.

I am the world authority on modification of plant growth and development induced by ionizing radiations, having researched this area for thirty-four years at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, and at Rutgers University.

(Reprinted from a letter dated May 11, 1984 heading the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, and signed by James E. Gunckel).



11/16/84

To The Nuclear Regulatory Commissioners -

What happened last night was a disgrace - a "public hearing" meant to give the public a chance to voice their views on the Philadelphia Electric's Limerick Nuclear Power Plant, being held at the plant's own center - on a dark, windy, poorly lit back road, after having been relocated twice & on such short notice.

An absolute disgrace!

As one of the folks who signed up to speak but didn't get the chance, I sincerely hope that you will arrange new hearings, which will be properly advertised & not moved around & held in a building which has at least an air of impartiality.

Thank you!

Susan J. Rosette

Miller and Art School, Rds  
Chester Springs, Pa. 19425  
November 16, 1984

Atomic Safety Licensing Board Panel  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Comm.  
Washington, D.C. 20555

To Judge Helen Hoyt:

We hereby express our grave concern that the proposed evacuation plan for our township and county in case of an accident at the Susquehanna Nuclear Power Plant is inadequate.

The variables involved (weather, time of day (rush hour), etc.) are numerous and make almost any evacuation plan unfeasible. Our daughter is attending Kimberton Farms School which has no evacuation plan; it is under the public school's evacuation plan and is their responsibility. This is a "second-class" consideration of our child and all children attending private schools.

We buy our milk from Campbell Valley in Kimberton. We are considering leaving milk and dairy out of our diet if and when Susquehanna operates. We all know that radioactive strontium concentrates in cow's milk + is thereby ingested.

What about the other radioactive elements released during low level operations? (we are not even speaking of an accident here) How are we to protect ourselves and our children from them?

(Kelp or KI is only effective against radioactive iodide). We feel that with approximately thirty <sup>different</sup> radioactive isotopes

released at any given time, that to have protection for only radioactive iodide, ~~and~~ is inadequate and represents disrespect for the health of the public.

Judge Hoyt, thank-you for your time and consideration of our future.

Sincerely  
Michael J. Burgoon  
Monica Burgoon

MICHAEL S BURGOON  
MONICA BURGOON  
MILLER RD  
CHESTER SPRINGS, PA.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION:

I WISH TO PLACE ON RECORD A  
REFUTATION OF ONE WORD IN THE HEARING  
ON THE NIGHT OF NOVEMBER 15. I SAW  
NO "HOSTILITY" ON THE PART OF  
JUDGE HOYT, WHO CONDUCTED THE HEARING  
IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE PRESIDENTIAL  
DEBATES, WITH SPEAKERS STRICTLY LIMITED  
IN TIME, AND WITH THE SAME COMMENT  
CONCERNING THE WAY APPLAUSE INFRINGED  
ON OTHER SPEAKERS' RIGHT TO BE HEARD.

THANK YOU.

Ruth A. Smith  
P.O. BOX 511  
CHESTER SPRINGS,  
PA. 19425

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(Whereupon, at 12.02 p.m., the hearing in the  
above-entitled matter was concluded.)

\* \* \*



CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the  
UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING: Philadelphia Electric Company  
(Limerick Generating Station,  
Units 1 & 2)

DOCKET NO.: 50-352-OL and 50-353-OL

PLACE: Limerick, Pennsylvania

DATE: Friday, 16 November 1984

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original  
transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear  
Regulatory Commission.

(Sigt)  
(TYPED)

Rebecca Eyster  
Rebecca Eyster

Official Reporter

Reporter's Affiliation

Marilynn Nations  
Marilynn Nations

Miriam Meltzer  
Miriam Meltzer