

ORIGINAL  
UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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IN THE MATTER OF:

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

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

(Limerick Generating Station,  
Units 1 and 2)

LOCATION: STOWE, PENNSYLVANIA

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DATE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1984

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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: :  
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 PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY : Docket Nos. 50-352-OL  
 : 50-353-OL  
 (Limerick Generating Station, :  
 Units 1 and 2) :  
 :  
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Stowe Fire Company  
Vine and Rice Streets  
Stowe, Pennsylvania

Thursday, December 13, 1984

The Public Meeting in above-entitled matter  
convened at 7:00 p.m.

BEFORE:

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

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

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

APPEARANCES

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1 JUDGE HOYT: Good evening ladies and  
2 gentlemen, the hearing will come to order.

3 I would like to introduce the Board from the  
4 Nuclear Regulatory Commission. On my left is Dr.  
5 Richard Cole and on my right is Dr. Jerry Harbour.  
6 These two members of the Board are the technical  
7 members of the Board, along with Dr. Simburs  
8 (phonetic), scientific disciplines. My name is Helen  
9 F. Hoyt. I am the legal member of this Board, and I am  
10 the chairperson.

11 I would like to also introduce to you the  
12 counsel for the various other parties represented in  
13 this case. From the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Miss  
14 Ferkin, and from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory staff  
15 counsel Mr. Hassell and Miss Wright. From the  
16 applicant in this case, Philadelphia Electric Company,  
17 members of the firm of Conner and Wetterhahn, Mr.  
18 Wetterhahn.

19 These are the counsel who have taken their  
20 place at the counsel table. Any other parties who wish  
21 to have taken their place at the table may have done so  
22 had they wished to. Apparently they have elected not  
23 to.

24 This Board is appointed by the Nuclear  
25 Regulatory Commission to conduct hearings and assemble

1 a record on the issues of the Off Site Emergency Plan.  
2 Under the provisions of the rules of the Commission,  
3 this time for public statements limited to appearances  
4 has been set aside for this evening.

5 Provisions for limited appearance of the  
6 rules of this Commission applies to the person who is  
7 not a party in the discretion of the presiding officer  
8 be permitted to make a limited appearance by making an  
9 oral or written statement of his position on the issues  
10 at any session of the hearing or any prehearing  
11 conference within such limits and on such conditions as  
12 may be fixed by the presiding officer. But he may not  
13 otherwise participate in the proceeding.

14 In order to reap from this allotted time the  
15 greatest benefit to this Board in reaching a decision  
16 on the issues of off site emergency planning, which are  
17 the subject and contentions for this Board, and for  
18 those individuals who indicated they wish to speak, I  
19 have some comments appropriate to accomplish that end,  
20 hopefully.

21 The focus of this Board is to hear tonight  
22 and receive your input. These hearings and the  
23 evidentiary hearings will comprise a record for our  
24 decisions for the N. R. C. and also for the Appellate  
25 Court review, if any.

1           As judges, it is not our function to respond  
2 tonight to your questions, which are better addressed  
3 to local officials when your concerns are sharply  
4 focused ones beyond the scope of what this Board could  
5 respond to effectively.

6           We are neither the office of the emergency  
7 plan nor the reviewers of the plan. What our ultimate  
8 duty is is to assemble a record of evidence; and from  
9 that evidence make a decision recommending solution of  
10 those issues brought before the Board through the  
11 contentions of the various individuals.

12           The application to operate Limerick  
13 Generating Station has progressed through a number of  
14 stages. This Board's present concerns involve the  
15 Off-Site Emergency Plans. Formal evidentiary hearings  
16 are being conducted in Philadelphia in accordance with  
17 a schedule established by the Board. Your comments are  
18 testimony I input this evening in regard to the  
19 emergency plans may alert us to another and different  
20 dimension than that received from the formal  
21 evidentiary hearings.

22           However, let me caution you that the  
23 statements we receive tonight are not evidence. What  
24 these statements are are reflections of public concerns  
25 which may generate inquiry. It is my intention to



1 provide you with the opportunity to be heard. It is  
2 not my intention to mislead you into believing that  
3 each and every expressed concern will be acted on. The  
4 opportunity cannot and does not insure that you will  
5 receive satisfaction.

6 In any large group it is possible to provide  
7 the opportunity to be heard to some of the many who  
8 wish to present their unsworn testimony. For those who  
9 may not have that opportunity, the notice for this  
10 hearing provides you with an address where your written  
11 comments may be forwarded. The written statements will  
12 be placed in the docket for this case and will become a  
13 part of the record the same as the oral statements will  
14 be recorded by the reporter and placed in the records  
15 of these hearings.

16 The time provided this evening will best be  
17 utilized with the largest number of persons if  
18 statements are limited to five minutes. Accordingly, I  
19 have a timer that will alert you when the time is  
20 expired. The next speaker will be alerted to be ready  
21 so that there are no unnecessary breaks in the  
22 testimony.

23 Notice of this hearing has set forth certain  
24 rules for this hearing. It is a Federal judicial  
25 proceeding, although there are some informal procedures

1 in operation. For example, the first ones you heard  
2 about are that a speaker does not take an oath and  
3 these statements are not evidence. In addition, there  
4 is no cross-examination and the rules of evidence are  
5 not in force, which would preclude any part of an  
6 individual's statement.

7           However, common sense dictates that  
8 disruptive conduct neither benefits the progress of the  
9 hearing or ensures that another individual will have  
10 his or her chance to make a comment. The conduct of  
11 this proceeding will be the same as that of a Federal  
12 District Court.

13           A place has been designated for those members  
14 of the press to take photographs with the available  
15 light. The place designated is in the rear of the room  
16 in that corner under the exit sign.

17           The Board will attempt to close these  
18 proceedings promptly or as close thereto to 10 o'clock  
19 p.m.

20           First speaker on this evening's list is  
21 Dorothy Owadi.

22  
23                           STATEMENT OF

24           Dorothy Owadi: I would just like to make a  
25 statement and it is one of observation. I had the

1 opportunity of observing the first war game exercise  
2 from our EOC in our township. I live in Perkiomen  
3 Township.

4 From the beginning of the entire scenario, I  
5 got the feeling that the only people who had the script  
6 were the PECO workers and the PECO family members. Our  
7 EOC and two volunteers were the ad-libbers. As far as I  
8 could understand, there were a lot of unanswered  
9 questions. There was a lack of complete, accurate  
10 communication.

11 To begin with our coordinator was not  
12 notified until after the radios and the township office  
13 had been notified. I got the strange feeling of taking  
14 part in a fantasy. I didn't know how to follow the  
15 yellow-brick road, let alone find it.

16 There were at least 17 or 20 people in the  
17 building. When the disseminators were to be handed out  
18 during the critical test, there were only five  
19 simulated disseminators. The rest of us were told to  
20 pretend we had them. And one of the people, the  
21 volunteers, said he would tell us when to read them.

22 To find out if all the sirens in the township  
23 worked, they sent the fire chief out with a  
24 walkie-talkie to check and call back to another PECO  
25 volunteer. Then later on a time critical emergency

1 alarm was confused and given at the wrong time. That  
2 is all fact, and there were a lot of unmet needs.

3 Now, I would like to know how you are to  
4 supply safety needs in regard to the Gratersford  
5 Penitentiary which is approximately three quarters of a  
6 mile from my home and half a mile from the Perkiomen  
7 High School?

8 Have you ever seen these roads when there is  
9 a sheet of ice on the roads? How many police,  
10 teachers, or just plain volunteers have you gotten  
11 signed up to help route traffic? Our township is one  
12 of three or four districts that use one ambulance that  
13 is available: Perkiomen, Colledgeville, Trappe, and  
14 Upper Providence. And when it comes to ambulance  
15 crews, most of the crews in the corp are women and  
16 young men under the age of 40.

17 How can you call an evacuation drill  
18 successful if it is not tried in fact and not just  
19 theory? You cannot use a computer to displace bodies.  
20 You must, to have any idea at all of success, have at  
21 least moved part of the population. My own observation  
22 is you yourself must take part in an actual evacuation,  
23 and not a paper game.

24 I have seen copies of plans that stated 2BD,  
25 to be decided. I don't want my fate decided at a later

1 time by a utility. I value my life and my family's  
2 life more than money.

3 One other observation I would like to make is  
4 that there is what is classed a DEC work shop for the  
5 disabled and retarded at 950 High Street in Pottstown,  
6 where my daughter attends. There are 78 clients and 12  
7 staff members there. There has been no notification of  
8 any bus needs for their disposal in the event of an  
9 evacuation. There are also transitional living  
10 arrangements for the retarded adults living in the  
11 Pottstown E. P. Z. at five or six clients that I know  
12 of, and one family with children.

13 I don't believe the unmet needs are being met  
14 by these paper evaluations, and until we have a  
15 thorough study of what is actually needed in all the  
16 townships and everyone understands it, not only PECO,  
17 not only the officials but us just plain human beings  
18 that our lives depend on. I thank you for your help  
19 and that is all I have to say.

20 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you. Next is Virginia  
21 Bruner, Bucks County.

22  
23 STATEMENT OF

24 Virginia Bruner: My name is Virginia Bruner  
25 and I am here on behalf of the Pennsylvania Voice of

1 Energy, who have been actively encouraging area  
2 residents to attend this hearing tonight. We feel that  
3 in this highly emotional issue, the facts should not be  
4 overlooked.

5 We are here to show our support for the  
6 evacuation plans, because Pennsylvania State Law 1332  
7 requires local and county governments to have emergency  
8 plans to protect the public in the event of any  
9 emergency, whether it be by natural or industrial  
10 sources.

11 We are here to emphasize the need for the  
12 local evacuation plans, because we are not only  
13 neighbors with a nuclear plant, but we also have many  
14 industries that use hazardous substances in this  
15 vicinity.

16 Likewise we live by a river and several  
17 creeks that are subject to flooding every year. In  
18 June of 1974 the residents of Collegeville must have  
19 been quite grateful that an emergency plan was  
20 available when mother nature so chose to strike their  
21 community. The use of this plan prevented any loss of  
22 life. And I would like to emphasize that it was the  
23 Limerick Emergency Evacuation Plan that went into  
24 effect that day.

25 Pennsylvania Voice of Energy feels that

1 existing emergency plans are more than adequate to deal  
2 with the possibility of an event at Limerick Generating  
3 Station. In addition, these plans provide the basis  
4 for your local communities to react to any emergency  
5 situation.

6 These plans will bring the local government  
7 into compliance with the existing law. And this law  
8 was enacted in 1978 and signed by the former governor  
9 of Pennsylvania, Milton J. Shaft. Thank you.

10  
11 STATEMENT OF

12 Ellen Curcio: I am also with the  
13 Pennsylvania Voice of Energy. I am a resident of  
14 Westtown, Chester County, which is outside the ten mile  
15 emergency planning zone. I recently moved there from  
16 Phoenixville.

17 I am here to state that reception centers  
18 have been designated outside the ten mile emergency  
19 planning zone to accept evacuees in the case of an  
20 event at the Limerick Generating Station or any event  
21 requiring evacuation.

22 Immediate medical care would be available to  
23 those who would need it and routing maps would be  
24 available to those needing assistance at mass care  
25 centers, which would be located outside the 20 mile

1 boundary of the Limerick Generating Station.

2 Plans have been made for both short term  
3 evacuation, which would involve a large number of  
4 people, and long term evacuation in which a substantial  
5 number of people would make their own arrangements for  
6 shelter.

7 In the worse nuclear power accident to ever  
8 happen, Three Mile Island, an unordered, unplanned  
9 evacuation was successfully carried out without loss of  
10 life. One mass care facility was set up and it  
11 accepted between 75 and 100 people.

12 I spoke with Timothy Campbell, Chester County  
13 Director of the Emergency Services on Wednesday of this  
14 week and he said, and I quote him with his permission,  
15 "The fifteen municipalities of northern Chester County  
16 are among the top 20 or so municipalities as far as  
17 preparedness for disaster goes."

18 I would personally like to thank the men and  
19 woman who worked so hard on these plans to protect  
20 their communities from disaster. Personally, I felt  
21 much safer living in Phoenixville than I now feel  
22 living in Westtown.

23 My home is one quarter mile from 202, which  
24 is heavily traveled by tanker trucks carrying  
25 everything from propane gas to toxic chemicals. I



1 called my township and asked Evelyn Groff, who is the  
2 township secretary, if there was an emergency  
3 evacuation plan for Westtown. She said, and I quote  
4 her, "Not at this time. We have a skeleton plan, and a  
5 thin one at that. It is not a number one priority."

6 Unfortunately I do not have the comfort of  
7 knowing that if my family was in danger, I would be  
8 warned by sirens to turn on my radio for civil  
9 messages. Unfortunately, plans would not be put into  
10 action immediately to ensure my family's safety,  
11 because there are no plans. My community is not  
12 prepared for a disaster.

13 In view of the facts I presented here  
14 tonight, I urge the N. R. C. to accept the evacuation  
15 plans drawn up at the Limerick Generation Station.  
16 Thank you.

17  
18 STATEMENT OF

19 Christopher Wilson: My name is Christopher  
20 Wilson from East Vincent Township. It is in northern  
21 Chester County. I have a message from all the Quakers  
22 in our area. This area being Eastern Pennsylvania,  
23 including Harrisburg, the Three Mile Island area,  
24 including New Jersey, and north Delaware. We got  
25 together last month and sent or had a representative

1 from each monthly meeting. Like there is a Schuylkill  
2 meeting in Phoenixville and a monthly meeting in  
3 Euckland or Euckland Township (phonetic) in  
4 Downingtown, and representatives from all these  
5 meetings got together and came up with a statement  
6 about Limerick. I would like to read it to you.

7 "For several years many members of the  
8 Philadelphia yearly meeting at the Religious Society of  
9 Friends, Quakers of eastern Pennsylvania, southern New  
10 Jersey and Delaware have been concerned about the  
11 problems which are attendant on the development and use  
12 of nuclear power.

13 Our lack of information on several questions  
14 makes it difficult to understand your decision  
15 regarding power plants in our area. The imminent low  
16 power testing of the plant at Limerick and repeated  
17 difficulty with other plants in our area adds to the  
18 uneasiness highlighted by the accident at T. M. I. in  
19 1979.

20 Among our unanswered and perhaps unanswerable  
21 questions are: (1) Have the conditions under which  
22 uranium is mined improved? We have been informed that  
23 most uranium miners have had a much shortened life  
24 expectancy as a result of their work. We have also  
25 been informed of difficulties surrounding the disposal

1 of mine pallings (phonetic). We are disturbed that  
2 availability of electric power should require miners  
3 either in the uranium or coal mines to sacrifice their  
4 health or their lives for our comfort.

5 (2) Are the measures taken to safeguard  
6 workers and the public generally in transportation,  
7 manufacture, and loading of fuel rods fully adequate?

8 (3) Is there any way of knowing whether the  
9 routine emission of low level radiation during testing  
10 and operation of nuclear plants is one addition too  
11 many to the background radiation from other sources  
12 with which we now live?

13 (4) When will we have an adequate method of  
14 disposing of nuclear waste, including abandoned plants?  
15 From our earliest days as chemistry students, some of  
16 us were told adequate preparation to care for the end  
17 product of reactions was essential.

18 We feel the failure to come to grips with the  
19 waste problem is really unforgiveable. From our  
20 religious concern for those who have been and may be  
21 victims of nuclear war, we are led to work for the  
22 prevention not only of war, but of similar  
23 life-threatening activity sponsored by our government.  
24 We see development of nuclear power plants as one of  
25 these activities.

1           From our religious concern for all of God's  
2 creation grows our effort to encourage the preservation  
3 of our environment. The unrestrained development of  
4 nuclear power seems to pose a threat to all living  
5 things.

6           While we understand you have no control over  
7 the emphasis our government has put on research in the  
8 field of nuclear power as compared to work on  
9 nonpolluting, decentralized sources, such as those  
10 provided by wind, sun and water power, we do urge you  
11 to exercise your regulation of the nuclear power  
12 operation with great care. Even greater than has been  
13 the case until now.

14           We urge further that you consider the  
15 postponement of operation of any plant not now  
16 operating until we know that the waste from them will  
17 be adequately taken care of.

18           This was or should have been sent today or  
19 could be sent tomorrow, or maybe it was sent yesterday  
20 to the N. R. C. and it was signed, written and signed  
21 by Charles Brown, who is the clerk of the  
22 representative meeting. And it is from the  
23 Philadelphia yearly meeting of the Society of Friends.

24           That is our statement and views.

25           JUDGE HOYT: We will now hear from Margaret

1 Rideout.

2  
3 STATEMENT OF

4 Margaret Rideout: Chairperson Hoyt, I am a  
5 resident the Schwenksville and I have two children, one  
6 a baby and one attending kindergarten in Gratersford,  
7 which is very close to Limerick. I have a Masters  
8 Degree in educational psychology and a P.H.D. in  
9 developmental psychology.

10 I am very concerned about the possible  
11 evacuation of school children. I have thought about  
12 what an evacuation would be like. Many parents  
13 preoccupied with their children's immediate needs have  
14 not. I think all parents should read their school's  
15 evacuation plans.

16 Although the plans are general, reading them  
17 leads one to think about an individual child's  
18 movements, endangerment and experience rather than the  
19 evacuation in the abstract.

20 I have recently received the Radiological  
21 Emergency Response Plan prepared for my daughter's  
22 school by energy consultants. The plan is to be  
23 reviewed by parents before it is adopted by the school.  
24 I have many questions about the plan.

25 For example, the plan relies on the use of

1 teachers' private vehicles. What happens when those  
2 vehicles are in need of repair? With respect to  
3 sheltering, how much protection does the building offer  
4 and for how long?

5 I would like to emphasize my concerns with  
6 the wellbeing both physical and psychological of  
7 children involved in sheltering or evacuation. The  
8 children of my daughter's school range in age from two  
9 to nine years. When school is in session they have  
10 three adults caring for about 30 children. When they  
11 travel away from the school, however, they always plan  
12 to have lots of parents along so there will be an adult  
13 for every few children. There is no insurance that  
14 there will be any such help in the event of an  
15 evacuation.

16 Furthermore, one of the three adults, the  
17 director, is responsible for carrying out a long list  
18 of duties in the event of an emergency. So there will  
19 be substantial periods of time when she is unable to  
20 supervise children.

21 In the event of an alert, for example, the  
22 plan list at least 17 items for the director, who is  
23 one of the teachers, to attend to; including, securing  
24 windows, notifying the church Sexton, reviewing shelter  
25 area condition and reviewing evacuation procedures.

1           A site emergency might require all of these  
2 actions, plus an additional aid including substantial  
3 telephoning. While she is doing these things, the  
4 children will have less supervision than they normally  
5 have at a time when they may need more supervision and  
6 support than normal.

7           Under the heading "Upon Recommendation To  
8 Shelter," the plan says have students place dampened  
9 clothes over nose and mouth as applicable. How can two  
10 or three adults be expected to get 30 young children,  
11 many of whom are two or three years old, to follow  
12 these instructions? I don't think we should ever place  
13 our children in a situation in which their safety  
14 depends on following such instructions.

15           The plans I have read say nothing whatever  
16 about safeguarding the psychological wellbeing of the  
17 children. There is no mention of preparing the staff  
18 to explain to the children what is going on. A five  
19 year old expects an explanation. Children understand  
20 what they can see and hear and feel. If there is  
21 danger in the air, how can their be any safe place?

22           The children's emotional wellbeing is not  
23 even mentioned in the emergency response plan. I want  
24 to know what my child will be told before, during, and  
25 after an incident at Limerick.





1 Jack Coffin: What I would like to do is show  
2 you a 30 second film of a congested intersection that  
3 is on my evacuation route.

4 Before I start it, what I would like to say  
5 is--

6 JUDGE HOYT: You will have to describe this  
7 for the record.

8 MR. COFFIN: This is the intersection of 113  
9 and Charlestown Road and Route 23 in Phoenixville. And  
10 this is recorded at eleven o'clock this morning. It is  
11 just something we see everyday. It is a reality.

12 JUDGE HOYT: You have to describe it for the  
13 record.

14 MR. COFFIN: Here come some cars down the  
15 road.

16 JUDGE HOYT: How many cars and what  
17 direction?

18 MR. COFFIN: That is next to the diner.  
19 There is where Route 23 comes down and meets 113.  
20 There is traffic.

21 Now, my point is, this is a reality and it  
22 also is a reality that we have to deal with an  
23 evacuation plan.

24 JUDGE HOYT: You tell where your camera is  
25 located.

1 MR. COFFIN: On the corner of Charlestown  
2 Road and Route 113, which is also Route 23 at that  
3 intersection.

4 JUDGE HOYT: Are you pointing your camera  
5 south, east, west? You have to tell us.

6 MR. COFFIN: As you see, it is east. But  
7 pretty soon I am going to point it west, and you will  
8 see the other side of the intersection where it is  
9 congested.

10 This is the intersection where cars come down  
11 east towards Valley Forge. There is not enough time  
12 for the line of cars that buildup to get through that  
13 light.

14 JUDGE HOYT: Those cars are moving. Which  
15 line are you talking about?

16 MR. COFFIN: Hold on and you will see. Now  
17 in this direction there is not enough time for the cars  
18 to get through this point.

19 That is all I have to say.

20  
21 STATEMENT OF

22 Lou Schneider: I've lived in Wallace  
23 Township on the western perimeter of the ten mile  
24 limit.

25 I am here to say -- I am here to comment as a

1 planner. In my professional life I am a planner and a  
2 designer, and I am on the planning commission of  
3 Wallace Township.

4 My point is simple. It is that, were this  
5 plan presented to Wallace Township by someone who  
6 wanted to build something as benign as a house, it  
7 would be rejected. And in my professional life, if I  
8 presented a plan of this caliber, it would also  
9 probably be rejected.

10 Now the reasons for this are many. The most  
11 glaring reason for this is because the plan overlooks  
12 the most basic and obvious fact, which is, which way  
13 does the wind blow? There is absolutely no account  
14 taken in the plan for the direction of the wind. The  
15 wind will be the determinate of who has to leave or who  
16 should leave, and it will not stay within the ten mile  
17 limit.

18 This is the second area of concern I have, is  
19 that the ten mile limit is an arbitrary limit depending  
20 on how the wind blows. If it were to blow over  
21 Philadelphia, this whole plan would be just out the  
22 window. If Philadelphia needed to evacuate, we here at  
23 Limerick and surrounding Limerick could be in a very  
24 awkward position. The plan takes no account of this.

25 It is my suggestion that, given the new

1 concerns since Three Mile Island, which have caused  
2 these hearings to happen after the plant has already  
3 been built, that the N. R. C. called this ball for what  
4 it is, a strike. You would gain a considerable amount  
5 of credibility, which I feel you have lost.

6 It appears to be a rubber stamp that we are  
7 doing here. And the reality of the situation is not  
8 borne out by the study that has been made of the  
9 evacuation.

10 That is all I have to say.

11 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you.

12  
13 STATEMENT OF

14 J. William Inslee: I am a resident of Valley  
15 Township at this point. I grew up in East Brandywine  
16 Township. I do business at Chadds Ford as an antique  
17 dealer and maintain an office location in East  
18 Brandywine Township, which is just beyond the EPZ of  
19 the ten mile area being considered for evacuation  
20 plans.

21 I am also involved in historical restoration,  
22 presently close to the intersection of 113 and 401 the  
23 Collins Mill property owned by French and Pickering  
24 Creek Trust.

25 I periodically enter the area working on old

1 buildings and doing similar on-and-off kind of work  
2 that would leave me as a sort of unknowing entrant into  
3 the area.

4 I came here particularly to raise the point  
5 that people who are coming as periodic workers within  
6 this area, and that may involve -- for me it involves  
7 at least these two respects, as an antique dealer and  
8 as consultant construction person, a strange situation  
9 of being in the spot for an indeterminate period of  
10 time.

11 I go to the flea market very nearly ever  
12 Monday morning. That happens to be an occasion that  
13 can be a very big collection of people and it can be a  
14 very small collection. On holiday weekends throughout  
15 the year it could have several thousand people anywhere  
16 between the hours of six, sometimes as early as  
17 four-thirty in the morning and twelve, one, two o'clock  
18 in the afternoon. There is a alive stock auction and  
19 three or four auctions of junk to good antiques and  
20 general merchandise and the general flea market  
21 atmosphere.

22 I join that as one of the people who is here  
23 within the E. P. Z. not accounted for as far as I can  
24 tell within the plans. I join that same group as a  
25 worker coming here with other workers on occasion not

1 accounted for within the plans.

2 I think that specifically must be addressed.  
3 Beyond that, I think that it is clear the plan is  
4 fraught with many difficulties. I believe Philadelphia  
5 Electric Company and the N. R. C. are seriously trying  
6 to address these problems. I have no question of the  
7 intent of being good at what they are doing. I want  
8 them to do it successfully.

9 I don't think to date the plan incorporates  
10 enough consideration of the specifics that are going to  
11 have to go into a realistic proposition, one that I  
12 believe the industry is acknowledging must be  
13 addressed, the N. R. C. is acknowledging at present  
14 must be addressed, and it must be heavily examined.

15 I just can look back on the one comment. I  
16 think it is probably out of context, but it bears a  
17 little bit of information for us this evening. The  
18 fellow who is interviewed who is a union worker at the  
19 Union Carbide plant in West Virginia who said he knew  
20 there were plans in place, but he hadn't been able to  
21 see the review of what was involved. But he did know  
22 no one had come to his home to tell him what was  
23 involved in the plans. He didn't know what would  
24 happen if there was a problem there. Now, there are  
25 plans in place, but would they be viable? Let us be

1 sure if they are put in place here and you accept them,  
2 they are fully viable and they provide the buses, they  
3 provide the notice for people who need it. Thank you  
4 very much for serious consideration.

5  
6 STATEMENT OF

7 Nancy Menzies: My name is Nancy Menzies and  
8 I live in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, approximately 25  
9 miles from Limrick.

10 I am coming here tonight concerned for the  
11 fact, in light of the recent incident in Bhopal, India,  
12 where there were people contaminated from that gas as  
13 far as 25 miles away; and to date there are no  
14 evacuation plans for anyone past a ten mile zone. In  
15 fact, we are supposed to be hosting, Bucks and Berks  
16 County and other areas that are past the ten miles, we  
17 are supposed to be hosting people evacuating away from  
18 the ten mile zone. But we all know the wind will not  
19 stop when it gets to a ten mile radius. And the plume  
20 of these gases in India carried 25 miles, and there are  
21 no provisions for evacuations.

22 I used to work at the Montgomery Maul, and I  
23 would drive down Route 202, a major evacuations route  
24 for people leaving the E. P. Z. zone. And on a normal  
25 day, I would wait through four or five traffic lights.

1 I believe that you are intelligent people,  
2 and I don't know how anyone can seriously believe that  
3 over 200,000 people could be evacuated in a matter of  
4 hours. Maybe if you had two or three days you could do  
5 it. But there is no way it can be done.

6 The alarm in Bhopal sounded two hours after  
7 the gases escaped, which is coincidentally the same time  
8 that the warning was given at Three Mile Island after  
9 the plume escaped there. And here you are dealing with  
10 the nuclear plant that has the second highest  
11 population density than any other in the country.  
12 There are 3.5 million people who live within 30 miles.

13 And I just think in light -- I just want to  
14 read something from the New York Times about something  
15 that happened in Bhopal. It says, "Hundreds of people  
16 blinded by poisonous fumes groped their way from the  
17 streets in search of medical treatment. Squatting on a  
18 hospital floor, a woman who identified herself only as  
19 Monarama, said the fumes hit her around 1:00 a.m. while  
20 she was in bed with her two children. Monarama, her  
21 husband, and the children ran out of the house in a  
22 slum beside the factory and collapsed alongside the  
23 road. The children brought her to the hospital about  
24 7:00 a.m., the nurse said. Her husband was dead by  
25 then and the two children were missing.



1 Babucan, 45 years old, a laborer sat on the  
2 floor of the hospital floor corridor vomiting. His  
3 eyes what bloodshot, puffed and watering, and his voice  
4 was hoarse and he gasped for breath. My wife and  
5 children have been vomiting since yesterday. Now, I  
6 don't even have the strength to sit up. His two year  
7 old son, who was blinded, asked for water, but could  
8 not drink because of a sore throat. Nearly 500 other  
9 victims lay moaning on the hospital floor and shivering  
10 in the cold. One woman wept for her young son she left  
11 behind while escaping because she could only carry one  
12 child."

13 I just think that in the light of this, which  
14 is minor compared to what could happen, given the high  
15 population density around Limerick, I hope you have the  
16 guts and courage to stand up to the pressures that I  
17 know you receive when you think of granting the license  
18 in this plan. Because I would hate to be in the shoes  
19 of the officials from Union Carbide who went there and  
20 had to see these people convulsing and blinded.

21 And if this plant is granted a license, and  
22 if anything every happens, I would hate to be in the  
23 shoes of some of the people who are responsible for it.

24  
25 STATEMENT OF

1           Maureen Hurley: I have come to proceedings  
2 before the representatives of the N. R. C. before, and  
3 I have gained a feeling it doesn't matter much what  
4 could possibly be said here. But I entertain the hope  
5 I am wrong.

6           To mediate an industry involving itself in  
7 the most dangerous technology of all times must have a  
8 certain numbing effect on one's sensibilities. Next to  
9 the strength and potency of the elements of the  
10 (inaudible), the little voices of the people must seem  
11 small.

12           We are being asked to trust to expensive,  
13 complex monitoring systems and warning systems, though  
14 the fallibility of machines and the indiscretion of  
15 company minded personnel has been demonstrated  
16 elsewhere.

17           Begining two years before the accident at  
18 Three Mile Island, farm animals in the area had  
19 increases in birthing problems and strangely breaking  
20 bones and birth defects. Statistics gathered in the  
21 shadow of nuclear plants repeatedly show increases in  
22 diseases, such as leukemia among children with birth  
23 defects which mean the life of a handicapped person for  
24 as long as they survive.

25           I know what it is like to be physically

1 handicapped having been an asthma patient through my  
2 growing years. I guess anyone who has ever been ill or  
3 had a broken limb knows what it is like to be dependent  
4 upon devices, drugs and other people for survival and  
5 what it feels like to be limited in your and unable to  
6 perform as anyone else around you can.

7           When we are in a situation like this, we want  
8 and pray for the day when we will get better, as anyone  
9 who loves us does, and we pay much in time lost, in  
10 income lost, and for our efforts and our doctor's  
11 efforts in making us functional again.

12           If any person were to go around the  
13 community rendering others ill or handicapped, whether  
14 through acts of physical violence or surreptitious  
15 poisoning, every effort would be made to stop that  
16 person and to see that those offenses could not be  
17 repeated.

18           If that person denied having done it, the  
19 situation would be thoroughly investigated. If that  
20 person had no intention of causing harm to those  
21 people, it would not lessen the harm of his actions or  
22 the need for stopping them.

23           If it were known that that person could quite  
24 suddenly go out of control and become uncontained kill  
25 vast numbers of people and destroy vast areas of

1 private and public and personal properties as well, it  
2 is quite likely that the rest of the people would not  
3 permit that person to operate in free society. If we  
4 needed a service that that person was providing us  
5 with, but did not want to risk being killed, we would  
6 seek the services or commodities elsewhere.

7           If it were a company of persons and not just  
8 one individual, it would not lessen the gravity of  
9 crimes, though it might be hard to judge who in  
10 particular would pay with his or her life for the lives  
11 taken or crippled.

12           When a criminal law judge decides to take  
13 away one man's freedom because he has taken another  
14 citizen's property, or when he decides to condemn a man  
15 to death because it appears he has taken another man's  
16 life, he does it to protect other people not yet  
17 affected from similar harm and loss in the future. And  
18 citizens pay their government to do so.

19           If I were to rule on a company the extent of  
20 whose involvement in nuclear power plants contributed  
21 to my own livelihood, it might be difficult to be  
22 totally objective. How can a person assign guilt when  
23 the diagnoses themselves are so difficult to make?

24           We have in effect here in P. E. a company  
25 body, persons wishing to remain faceless, guilt shared,

1 whose type of new machine has been shown to be risky  
2 and threatening to life known to potential catastrophic  
3 lethality far and wide into the imagineable future and  
4 at the very least is an intermittent dispenser of  
5 invisible materials with ability to create cell damage  
6 in humans, animals, plants, and the unborn and yielding  
7 cancer or premature death.

8           It sounds as accustomed as we are to loud TV  
9 dramatization, billboards, hard sale, and fanfare,  
10 brilliantly pictured in color, a little wild and  
11 unbelievable somehow.

12           We all want to believe someone who says there  
13 is nothing to be afraid of. But still there is  
14 something to be afraid of as a thief in the night.  
15 Everyone knows such a plant as Limerick with its  
16 location could not be licensed to construct today. The  
17 reason being the hazard it poses threatens too great a  
18 number of people, that too many people would be asked  
19 to take the gamble that PE's machinery and men would  
20 work it without mistake.

21           I think the nuclear industry should have had  
22 the foresight to make those determinations to begin  
23 with and that the rulings should be retroactive. I  
24 feel it is unreasonable and dishonest in light of the  
25 admitted recognition of the dangers to ask the

1 residents and businesses of the city of Philadelphia  
2 and other surroundings to relocate or take the risk or  
3 consequences.

4 I think P. E. and the nuclear industry should  
5 be big enough, I think they are ample and man enough to  
6 take the consequences. It is foolish to play ostrich  
7 in the sand or say babyishly or helplessly or  
8 carelessly it is too late to do anything about it.

9 Worse yet to attempt to manipulate the  
10 evacuation drill, the monies, the public opinion, to  
11 attempt to have the severity of the problem appear to  
12 be less than it is, is devious. If risks --

13 JUDGE HOYT: Your time has expired. Thank  
14 you for your input.

15 MS. HURLEY: Can someone else speak for Ed  
16 Feld?

17 JUDGE HOYT: If you wish to give the notes to  
18 Mr. Crockett, we will take them as a written submission  
19 and put them in the record, as I indicated to you  
20 earlier we would take written submissions.

21 We don't have any other persons who  
22 registered with Mr. Crockett to speak. We have  
23 exhausted our list prepared by the previous limited  
24 appearance session. And I think Mr. Crockett will  
25 be -- very well, come forward and you can just give us

1 your name on the record.

2 And anyone else, if you will give your name  
3 to Mr. Crockett, he is the gentleman with the hand  
4 raised in the blue jacket, and he will be happy to sign  
5 you up.

6  
7 STATEMENT OF

8 Chuck Yarmark: The first thing I want to do  
9 is thank this panel for using its wisdom in extending  
10 these hearings. I think it was a very good move and I  
11 want to thank you for that, all three of you.

12 Why are we here? We are here because many  
13 years ago Philadelphia Electric decided to build a  
14 nuclear power plant here. And when T. M. I. happened,  
15 if they would have used the wisdom that they possess,  
16 they would have sought a different way of generating  
17 electricity; but

18 P. E. is here now because they have billions  
19 of dollars tied up in this plant, and we are here  
20 because we are fighting for our lives, economically and  
21 biologically.

22 Nuclear power we have been told by many  
23 people who consider themselves experts that it is safe.  
24 Well, the definition of expert says nothing about the  
25 being perfect, it says nothing about not making

1 mistakes. All it talks about is being very skilled. I  
2 looked it up in a dictionary today. I would be happy  
3 to share it with anyone here. And I am not here to  
4 harrass anybody.

5 JUDGE HOYT: I would like to caution members  
6 of the audience not to interrupt the speakers. Not  
7 only is it discourteous, but it is unfair to the Board.  
8 We must hear each speaker in their entirety.

9 MR. YARMARK: My father is an engineer and my  
10 family started a business 50 some odd years ago in a  
11 loft in Manhattan making parts for lighting. I know  
12 about industry. I grew up in it. I know about profit.  
13 I know about being moral. And I know that industry  
14 should never make profit at the expense of human life  
15 and its quality.

16 Well, last week the whole world took a gasp,  
17 according to Time Magazine. Whether you are working at  
18 the Limerick plant, whether you work for the Becktel  
19 Company or whether you live in Plumsteadville, whether  
20 you are for nuclear or against it whether, whether you  
21 think Limerick is safe or not, there is no way you can  
22 look at photographs from Bhopal, India, and not get  
23 sick because it is real. And it is something that can  
24 remind us all of the fragility of our lives.

25 There is no way on God's green earth that if



1 they allow, if the N. R. C. allows this plant to  
2 operate, and God forbid there is ever an accident, that  
3 this area will ever be safely evacuated. And if you  
4 don't think that scares the hell out of me, you are  
5 wrong. Even if I worked there I would feel that way.

6 The people in India, they felt they had their  
7 act together, Union Carbide, a big corporation, big  
8 responsibility, multibillion dollars. Well, none of  
9 that is going to change what happened to little  
10 children who died there in the middle of the night or  
11 older people who were the most prone to what happened  
12 from that gas. And God forbid if there is ever an  
13 accident here, we are never going to get out of there.  
14 So it does scare the hell out of me.

15 My feeling is experts can be very well  
16 skilled. My father is an expert, and I see him screw  
17 up all the time. I'll be damned if there is anybody in  
18 the lighting industry who has his shit more together  
19 than my old man. And he is the first to look you dead  
20 in the eyes and say, "I can make mistakes." But  
21 molding parts for lighting fixtures and nuclear power  
22 are two different levels.

23 There is no room for error. And I am not  
24 saying that as a threat to construction workers who  
25 work there, because I know you have families and you

1 care about them. But you have to look at the other  
2 side of the picture, man. That is just one job and  
3 that plant is going to operate if it goes on line for  
4 20 or 30 years. And it is going to produce low level  
5 radiation. The experts say it is safe. I don't know  
6 who experts are, and I know they are not perfect. I  
7 question anything that isn't perfect and nothing is  
8 perfect on earth.

9 So we saw the results, and I don't want to  
10 see that happen here in Pottstown. I don't want to  
11 see --

12 JUDGE HOYT: Thank you remember for your  
13 input. Your time has expired.

14  
15  
16 STATEMENT OF

17 Patricia Godfrey: My name is Patricia  
18 Godfrey, and I live in Plumstead Township, which is  
19 about 25 miles from Limerick.

20 I haven't heard anything about an evacuation  
21 plan for where I live. And I know it is within -- it  
22 is in the dangerous zone.

23 Also what I am concerned about is the low  
24 level leakage permitted and the effects of that on  
25 food, by animals ingesting that, through water, rain.

1 And there are certain elements in plutonium and in  
2 uranium by-products, which disguise themselves or which  
3 the body will interpret pretty them as vitamins, such  
4 as vitamin D, which it causes bone cancer and other  
5 cancers.

6 My concern is there is no control over that  
7 and the amount that your body is going to get. And it  
8 doesn't really matter if you live within 10 miles or 20  
9 miles or 100 miles, because you can still get that  
10 poisoning.

11 I just don't understand how nuclear power can  
12 be an accepted source of power when it is such a danger  
13 and a threat to humanity. I just really can't  
14 understand it at all. So that is really all I have to  
15 say.

16  
17 STATEMENT OF

18 Lawrence Farman: I have just been informed  
19 it is not a question and answer deal here. But after  
20 attending several of these meetings and reading as much  
21 as I could read on the evacuation plan, I still am left  
22 with a lot of unanswered questions.

23 I don't understand what an adequate plan  
24 means in the first place. As I checked into what  
25 adequate means, it means "bearly enough." Bearly

1 enough is hardly sufficient for me. That is Webster's  
2 dictionary.

3 I would also like to know, in the event of a  
4 catastrophe and that is what I think it would be, who  
5 is responsible for the worth of my house in the event I  
6 could not move back? Being as I checked with my  
7 insurance company to purchase such insurance, they said  
8 it was not available. I don't know who is going to  
9 cover what I have worked my life for. I will have  
10 nothing to leave to my children if that is wiped out.  
11 No one has answered that question for me, and I have  
12 asked it before.

13 I don't understand why we are forced to pay  
14 financially and physically for expenses that Limerick  
15 may bring when we oppose it. The people who benefit by  
16 it, they don't share any profits.

17 I would like to know how come the O. J.  
18 Roberts planning committee spent, what, 18 months or so  
19 and could not come up with even an adequate plan that  
20 was satisfactory to them? They are the same people who  
21 educated some of the people who are working there at  
22 the plant.

23 In the event of an accident, what you should  
24 do, the safety precautions to be taken? I don't  
25 understand why they don't issue protective clothing

1 like they have been wearing at Three Mile Island. And  
2 if they would, I would like to have about half a dozen  
3 for my grandchildren.

4 And in the event of an evacuation and you  
5 have a school bus accident and an arm is severed, leg  
6 is severed, where are they going to sew this on?  
7 Harrisburg? The kid is going to be dead by the time  
8 they get there.

9 I would like to also know why the state  
10 police barracks is supposed to be moved to Gratersford  
11 when really they should be right there to help in the  
12 evacuation.

13 I understand from the newspapers that the  
14 prisoners at Gratersford have priority. I would like  
15 to know why P. E. is so opposed to Scott Paper Company  
16 producing their own electricity? I would like to know  
17 why people who are not in any danger of this plant,  
18 have any say in what happens to us?

19 I would like to know why all the P. E.  
20 officials and the N. R. C. officials, and I would like  
21 to know if they will be packed into some armory with me  
22 when we get evacuated? I would like to know how much  
23 is spent by P. E. to persuade the N. R. C. to rule in  
24 its favor? I would like to know what is the big rush  
25 when there is obviously so much concern about this

1 plant? What is the big rush to getting it on line?  
2 Why go ahead and build this stuff without the permits  
3 all to the last hookup, and then the permit comes  
4 through and they make the hookup. All the lines and  
5 poles were in before they had the permit for it, and  
6 then they got the permit. They knew damn right well  
7 they were going to get it.

8 I don't understand why P. E. is always  
9 talking about cost compared to risk. I suppose they  
10 think my grandchildren have some certain price on them.

11 The figure given by P. E. on the possible  
12 deaths in a nuclear incident or event or whatever  
13 handle you want to put on it, I understand to be 1.5  
14 million to one. I think it is a bunch of crap. You  
15 are going to lose two for every convalescent home you  
16 try to move. You will lose several for each hospital  
17 you try to move. And if it is 1.5 million to one, I  
18 don't want to that one to be me or mine.

19 I would also like to know just who in the  
20 hell P. E. is responsible to? It is not the human race  
21 and it is not God, because it is the most unhuman and  
22 unGodly plan I have every heard.

23 JUDGE HOYT: Do we have any other speakers at  
24 this time?

25 (No response.)

1                   We will call the list again of the persons  
2 who had previously registered.

3                   (Calling of list.)

4                   We will take a five minute recess. Contact  
5 Mr. Crockett if you wish to make an appearance on this  
6 record.

7                   (Brief recess from the record.)  
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## 1 AFTER RECESS

2 (Hearing resumed at 7:28 o'clock p.m.)

3 THE CHAIRPERSON: The first one of this group is  
4 John Milito. And the one after that will be Peggie Kile.  
5 All right, sir. Mr. Milito, if you will begin, sir, you have  
6 five minutes.

7 STATEMENT OF

8 Mr. John Milito: Good evening. My name is  
9 John Milito. I live in Audubon, Pennsylvania, Montgomery  
10 County. I'm a registered professional engineer, PE-30642-E.  
11 And I work for the Philadelphia Electric Company, and I'm  
12 not faceless. I would like to state that I am personally  
13 certain that the evacuation plan will never be needed because  
14 of an accident at the Limerick Plant.

15 But I am convinced that the evacuation plan would,  
16 if ever be needed, for any reason that the plan would have  
17 been formulated and work in response to Act 1978-323 of the  
18 Pennsylvania Legislature, would be more than adequate to  
19 evacuate the people in the effected area.

20 I feel the plan as formulated will help the local  
21 townships in the event of any type of disaster. In the  
22 Pottstown area there is an operating chemical plant. I am  
23 not aware, and I am sure most of the people in this room are  
24 not aware, of what chemicals are being produced in this  
25 plant. For all we know, we could be on the eve of a major



1 disaster as occurred recently in India.

2           If any event would occur, the plant could be used  
3 to safely evacuate the people in the area, and hopefully a  
4 tragedy would be averted.

5           On the other hand, Limerick Nuclear Power Plant  
6 has many safety features designed and carefully engineered  
7 into its construction. Along with these safety features,  
8 many hours are spent on exhaustive operator training, which  
9 will make the need for an evacuation highly unlikely.

10           There are a number of safety devices and barriers  
11 which prevent the release of radioactive material to the  
12 public. Some of the barriers are the following: the fuel  
13 itself. The fuel pellets are made of dense ceramic material  
14 which contains the radioactive material, and the pellets are  
15 sealed in a metallic tube. The reactor vessel itself is made  
16 of thick carbon steel, and then it is encapsulated by thick  
17 concrete, which is also a radiation shield.

18           There's also a massive outer concrete shell which  
19 acts as another radiation shield. This is the primary  
20 containment vessel, which is six foot thick reinforced  
21 concrete.

22           Some of the devices used at Limerick, Limerick has  
23 a secondary containment structure in the reactor enclosure,  
24 which is made of three feet thick reinforced concrete.

25           THE CHAIRPERSON: Sir, just a moment. Sir, you

1 were instructed not to take photographs in this room.

2 I'm sorry, please continue.

3 Mr. John Milito: That's okay. Limerick has  
4 emergency core cooling systems that ensure seven full or  
5 partial back-up supplies of water which will keep the reactor  
6 from overheating if the water supply to it would be reduced.

7 The reactor is operated from a central control  
8 room.

9 THE CHAIRPERSON: Out. Just a moment. Just escort  
10 the gentleman out. He has refused to comply with the order.  
11 Thank you.

12 All right, sir, please continue.

13 Mr. John Milito: The reactor is operated from a  
14 central control room located apart from the reactor itself.  
15 The reactor can be operated manually, but if any abnormal  
16 operating condition is sensed, the reactor controls will  
17 automatically respond to shut the reactor down immediately.

18 The reactor can also be operated from a remote  
19 shutdown panel located outside the main control room, should  
20 something happen to the main control room to make it unuseable.

21 The emergency core cooling systems that I talked  
22 about earlier also provide a redundant design concept. By  
23 this I mean that the failure of any one component will not  
24 prevent the systems from operating. And there will be  
25 sufficient additional systems to provide safe automatic

1 shutdown of the plant.

2           In conclusion, I feel that the Limerick Nuclear  
3 Power Plant should be placed on line as soon as possible,  
4 and that the Unit Two construction should proceed immediately.  
5 And I would like to reassert that I have complete confidence  
6 that the emergency plan will be effective as presently  
7 formulated. Thank you.

8           THE CHAIRPERSON: Peggie Kile, you have five  
9 minutes, ma'am.

10                               STATEMENT OF

11           Ms. Peggie Kile: Thank you. I live in Pottstown  
12 well within the ten mile limit or circle of the Limerick  
13 generating station. And despite what everyone is reading in  
14 the newspapers, there are a lot of people who have worked  
15 very hard to make this evacuation plan a workable success.  
16 Even though it is all over the newspapers about how dangerous  
17 this plant is, and how people will all panic and nothing will  
18 go right if there is a problem at the plant, I want to go on  
19 the record and say that I know better.

20           I am a taxpayer and have lived in this area since  
21 1970. And know many volunteer firemen and emergency coordina-  
22 tors who actually get very steamed every time there is an  
23 article that says how bad we did in one way or another.

24           And the thing is, and the thing that is really  
25 behind all this criticism of the plan is the people who don't  
want this power plant to begin with.

1           Well, I for one would like to know what these people  
2 do want. The changes in EPA regulations that have come about  
3 because of environmentalists in the last six years have come  
4 close to shutting down some coal-fired electric -- electricity  
5 generating plants. And others, especially in this part of  
6 Pennsylvania, have had to make so many changes that their  
7 costs have gone sky high, and have started to impact on rate  
8 payers.

9           With the price of electricity generated by an oil-  
10 fired process, a household type consumer would never be able  
11 to have their current energy lifestyle. Wind or solar power  
12 are just not going to do it for our economic system.

13           An article in the Philadelphia Inquirer on October  
14 the 14th showed numerous wind generating projects up and down  
15 the coast of New Jersey to have been abandoned due to failure  
16 to provide sufficient energy.

17           Another article in the October 29th Wall Street  
18 Journal tells us that even after hundreds of millions of  
19 dollars of research and development on solar energy, it still  
20 costs about ten times more than oil produced energy, our  
21 most expensive current source.

22           Technologically generated energy is responsible  
23 for our advanced state of public health, our individual high  
24 quality of life, employment opportunities, our cultural and  
25 political stability, our national strength, and the realization

1 of the American dream of opportunity for our children and the  
2 future of those who would work to change their station in  
3 life.

4           If those other people who are fighting the plant  
5 want to change all that, I sure don't. I feel that the  
6 evacuation plan will do what it is supposed to, just as  
7 nuclear driven power plants can. And I thank you.

8           THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. James R. Campbell,  
9 and the next one will be S.J. Rosetty. You have five minutes,  
10 sir.

11                               STATEMENT OF

12           Mr. James R. Campbell: My name is Jim Campbell,  
13 and I've owned a house in Lower Pottsgrove for four years.  
14 And my house is approximately one mile from the power plant.  
15 I have four children, and three of them attend schools within  
16 the evacuation area.

17           Due to the close proximity of the Limerick plant,  
18 my wife and I have spoken at length and often with many of  
19 our neighbors over the past five years about nuclear power  
20 and what to do if an accident should occur.

21           Of course, our biggest concern is that of our  
22 children's safety. Each resident in these conversations about  
23 safety always develop into conversations about evacuation  
24 procedures and civil defense strategies for other situations  
25 thousands of times more realistic, such as nuclear war and

1 toxic gas leaks. And suddenly given the safety record of  
2 nuclear power plants world wide, an accident at the power  
3 plant becomes insignificant. Where are the public meetings  
4 that are concerned with the catastrophies we know are real?

5 I would prefer that my children stay put in the  
6 event that the sirens blow, knowing that they are more likely  
7 to be killed in an automobile accident during evacuation than  
8 exposed to any dangerous levels of radiation. I strongly  
9 suggest that we reduce our emphasis on evacuation plans for  
10 power plant, and put our efforts into protecting ourselves  
11 and children from more tangible tragedies.

12 I also suggest that the Limerick Power Plant be  
13 granted a full operating license and put a stop to these  
14 stalling techniques implied by a few -- employed by a few  
15 uninformed citizens who cannot differentiate between real  
16 dangers and those which are fabricated.

17 I'd also like to state that groups of people such  
18 as the Society of Friends, the Quakers, are an example of  
19 uninformed citizens who have not spent the time or the effort  
20 to actively search beyond the news media for their information  
21 about nuclear power. This is evident in the comment which  
22 puts nuclear power and nuclear war on the same level.

23 We talk about facts. Where are the facts about  
24 nuclear power? How many have died? How many have been maimed?  
25 How many have been injured or even scratched because of a

1 nuclear power plant?

2 A Voice: Zero.

3 A Voice: Hiroshima.

4 Mr. John R. Campbell: In our neighborhood? The  
5 only facts is that no one has been injured. Granted, radiation  
6 is scary. We know what radiation can do; it's destruction  
7 and it's benefits. And we have thus far controlled it and  
8 used it constructively.

9 The only dangers from this power plant would be  
10 the evacuation itself as far as I'm concerned. From people  
11 panicking with a get-out-of-town attitude.

12 Thank you for the consideration of the evacuation  
13 plan for the power plant, but I prefer to stay stationary  
14 until it's been proven to me that there is, in fact, a danger  
15 and save myself and those I brought into this world.

16 THE CHAIRPERSON: S.K. McClain?

17 (No response.)

18 THE CHAIRPERSON: S.J. Rosetty? And then M.E.  
19 Greenidge. Is it Greenidge?

20 A Voice: Greenidge.

21 THE CHAIRPERSON: I am sorry, Greenidge. You have  
22 five minutes.

23 STATEMENT OF

24 Ms. S.J. Rosetty: Thank you. I would just like  
25 to say that it would only take one instance in which the

1 evacuation plan were not to work, say one school, one nursing  
2 home, one camp, one town, one township, where a mistake  
3 happens and the evacuation plan was not to be effective. That  
4 is enough to make the whole evacuation plan ineffectual.

5           We can't afford to accept the possibility of  
6 even one death or person being left out of this evacuation  
7 plan.

8           And I've heard dozens of people report from school  
9 supervisors, township officials, school bus drivers, that  
10 have said there's no way that they could evacuate their  
11 children in time. And in townships where they don't have  
12 enough ambulances to transport the infirm.

13           And all I'm saying is that it only takes one, one  
14 person being left behind to make this evacuation plan  
15 ineffective. And I think you know as well as I do that it's  
16 impossible to evacuate everyone in case of an accident. And  
17 I have to say that accidents do happen. We all know that.

18           And if we're not prepared for it, then this plant  
19 shouldn't come on line. And I don't think the evacuation  
20 plan is good enough to move everybody that would need to be  
21 moved.

22           I think you've heard the testimony to that effect  
23 as well as I have. And in all good conscience, I don't think  
24 that the NRC can vote to license this plant until the  
25 evacuation plan takes into account every single person that



1 would have to be moved. And there's no way that this  
2 evacuation plan can do it.

3 That's all I have to say.

4 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Mr. Greenidge? And  
5 after Mr. Greenidge, Grace Dawkins and James J. Clarey in  
6 that order.

7 Mr. Greenidge, you have five minutes.

8 STATEMENT OF

9 Mr. M.E. Greenidge: Good evening members of the  
10 Board, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Merve Greenidge. I  
11 live close to the Limerick generating station without fear,  
12 because I believe the plant to be safe, well constructed,  
13 meeting all the stringent specification requirements, and  
14 in complete conformance with the design documents.

15 The quality and safety programs on the Limerick  
16 project have been outstanding. They are the envy of the  
17 industry. They did not just happen. There were commitments  
18 made at the outset of the project which were followed through  
19 always knowing that the project could stand up to audits at  
20 any time with the assurance of being found in compliance.

21 The Limerick safety and quality records provide  
22 the sort of traffic record I wish were available in every  
23 engineering endeavor, which has a potential for threatening  
24 life. But which many of us routinely accept without question  
25 or apparent concern.

1           The likelihood of ever having to evacuate the  
2 area around the Limerick Power Plant, I believe, is remote.  
3 But it seems to me that it is a responsible action to develop  
4 an emergency plan and keep it in place in the event it should  
5 ever be needed.

6           Many peripheral and emotional issues have been  
7 raised for no other reason than to further delay licensing  
8 Limerick. These tactics are wasteful in every way in that  
9 they serve to drive up the cost of the project, ultimately  
10 the cost to consumers, and they divert valuable human  
11 resources that could be better utilized.

12           I have never really understood the thinking of  
13 those who would accuse the utility of not caring what impact  
14 the plant might have on local residents. When the utility  
15 has to depend on these consumers to generate its revenue.  
16 This utility built and operates two nuclear units at Peach  
17 Bottom. These units are among the best performing in the  
18 nation.

19           I know that the sister units here at Limerick are  
20 even, are of even better quality construction than those at  
21 Peach Bottom. I believe all the ingredients to provide  
22 confidence that safe reliable and economic energy will be  
23 generated exist right here.

24           I would urge the ASLB to issue a full power  
25 license for Limerick as soon as possible. Because I believe

1 it is in the best interest of Philadelphia Electric Company's  
2 rate payers. Thank you.

3 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Grace Dawkins? And  
4 Mr. James J. Clarey next, please. Miss Dawkins, you have five  
5 minutes.

6 STATEMENT OF

7 Ms. Grace Dawkins: My name is Grace Dawkins. And  
8 I live in a house -- hcast county, Bucks County. I'm sorry to  
9 find it necessary to be up here and say that if there is an  
10 evacuation at Limerick, I and my family will not stay put,  
11 but will be out on the road as soon as possible to get as  
12 far away as possible.

13 I think it is important to go on record before you  
14 people at this hearing board for myself, for my family, and  
15 you'll have to take my word for this, for many friends and  
16 neighbors I've spoken with. We're just going to go. I don't  
17 know what the road situation will be there either. Bad, I'm  
18 sure. But staying put is out of the question.

19 A Voice: Louder.

20 Ms. Grace Dawkins: Thank you.

21 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Clarey. I am going to  
22 caution the audience just once. I do not wish to have people  
23 address comments to the speakers. All right, sir, go ahead.

24 STATEMENT OF

25 Mr. James J. Clarey: Madam Chairperson and members

1 of the Board, I'm a registered professional engineer, and  
2 a lifelong resident of the Schuylkill Valley, not the Delaware  
3 River Valley, the Schuylkill Valley. And I'll add to my  
4 comments that I'm proud to be identified as a PE employee,  
5 and as Limerick Construction Superintendent.

6 I've lived in Lower Providence Township for the  
7 past eleven years. And I'm pleased that my township has  
8 accepted its responsibility under the law and participated  
9 in the supplementary evacuation drill last month. The  
10 emergency plans which have been prepared are sound. Their  
11 implementation will probably never be required because of  
12 Limerick. But may be required due to the natural, especially  
13 weather related disasters. Thus our counties and municipalities  
14 are much better prepared to deal with these kinds of events  
15 than ever before.

16 It's also important to remember that Philadelphia  
17 Electric Company is a highly competent and experienced  
18 operator of nuclear power plants, having started with its  
19 Peach Bottom Unit Number One, high temperature gas reactor  
20 in 1967. And the Peach Bottom Units Two and Three boiling  
21 water reactors like Limerick, in 1974.

22 The employees of PE have demonstrated their  
23 dedication and integrity time and time again. Witness the  
24 1958 snow storm, Hurricane Agnes, and so on.

25 Concerns have been expressed regarding the

1 willingness of certain persons to carry out their responsibi-  
2 lities should they be called upon to do so. I cannot believe  
3 that professional persons such as our dedicated school  
4 teachers or any other persons who have tasks related to public  
5 safety will shirk their duties.

6           Thus the necessary legal requirements have been  
7 established, plans prepared, training accomplished, facilities  
8 established, and exercises conducted. All is ready for  
9 final approval by this Board.

10           We should also recognize what has preceded this  
11 final phase of licensing the Limerick project. Studies,  
12 hearings, reviews, inspections, and analyses by myriad  
13 agencies have time and again reached the same conclusion.  
14 Limerick is an excellent plant.

15           Most recently NRC Chairman Nunzio Palladino  
16 inspected the plant. The November 30th, 1984 edition of the  
17 Norristown Times Herald quoted him as follows: "The standard  
18 of quality for this plant is very good." And suggested the  
19 Limerick reactor could become the quality construction  
20 standard of the U.S. nuclear industry.

21           These words from an engineer. That was the end  
22 of the quote. These words from an engineer and former Dean  
23 of Engineering at the Pennsylvania State University. The  
24 licensing of Limerick should proceed posthaste to prevent  
25 further cost increases due to unnecessary delays. And to

1 make its output available for use by the residents of the  
2 Schuylkill Valley and our entire region. Continued  
3 development of our power generation systems will enable us  
4 to progress.

5           We're already faced with the burden of neglect  
6 and penalties of delay and procrastination in our regional  
7 highways, railroads, and even our trash disposal facilities.  
8 Let us move forward with the licensing of Limerick, a safe  
9 quality standard setting plant, in order that our electrical  
10 generating facilities will be maintained at their traditionally  
11 high level of integrity. And not be numbered among the  
12 services or facilities which have failed to fulfill their  
13 obligations to those who need them.

14           Thank you.

15           THE CHAIRPERSON: David Marconi. It looks like  
16 M-a-r-c-a-n-i. And the next speaker after that will be  
17 George Lauderback, Jr. You have five minutes, sir.

18                           STATEMENT OF

19           Mr. David Marconi: My name is Dave Marconi. It's  
20 M-a-r-c-o-n-i. And I'm a resident of Bucks County. I live  
21 outside the ten mile area but within 25 miles. I share the  
22 same concerns, safety and health, as many people in this  
23 room.

24           But I also know that the Limerick Nuclear Power  
25 generating station has been built excellently. It is very

1 safe. It will remain safe. And I cannot foresee how an  
2 accident can occur there.

3 I also feel that maybe some of the people that  
4 criticize should add suggestions rather than the destructive  
5 criticism and help to implement a safer plan than they believe  
6 is now in effect.

7 Again I feel that the plant is safe. I feel that  
8 the licensing should be granted posthaste so the rate payers  
9 in the Delaware Valley do not increase extra burden cost for  
10 delays. Thank you.

11 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Mr. Lauderback?  
12 After Mr. Lauderback will be John Dugan. And then after Mr.  
13 Dugan will be Dave -- I am sorry, that is a duplicate. Go  
14 ahead, sir. You have five minutes.

15 STATEMENT OF

16 Mr. George Lauderback, Jr.: Thank you. First I'd  
17 like to preface my remarks by saying that my name is George  
18 Lauderback. I reside in Lower Salford Township.

19 I too am proud to be identified as an employee of  
20 Philadelphia Electric Company. I work on the Limerick site  
21 in the quality assurance department. And I personally can  
22 vouch for the integrity and the astuteness of the Nuclear  
23 Regulatory Commission in their inspections. Which has been  
24 questioned to some degree here tonight.

25 I'd like to take this opportunity to express my

1 support of the Limerick generating station and the emergency  
2 evacuation plans associated therewith. It is my personal  
3 opinion that the likelihood of an accident at the nuclear  
4 generating station is extremely remote.

5 I am confident that every step has been taken in  
6 the design and construction of this station to assure the  
7 safety of the public. I feel that the residents of the area  
8 surrounding this generating station have reaped the benefits  
9 of the emergency plan which many of the other people through-  
10 out the state do not have.

11 This plan can be used in association with any type  
12 of emergency such as natural disasters or chemical leaks  
13 similar to the tragic accident which recently occurred in  
14 India. And are far more likely to occur than a nuclear  
15 accident.

16 I believe that had it not been for the efforts  
17 extended by the Philadelphia Electric Company to assure that  
18 emergency evacuation procedures were prepared for the Limerick  
19 site, there would be no effective emergency evacuation  
20 procedures for this area.

21 During these 16 years that I have lived in Lower  
22 Salford Township, I was never informed of any type of evacuation  
23 plans such as we have now. In the event of an occurrence  
24 which would require evacuation of a large population, in an  
25 area where there is no nuclear plant, and such procedures do



1 not exist, I feel there would be mass confusion resulting  
2 from a disorderly evacuation.

3 I'd further like to state that as a person who has  
4 devoted a tremendous portion of his adult life to actively  
5 protecting our natural environment by serving in various  
6 positions in environmental associations, I find it particularly  
7 appalling to read reports which indicate that people who call  
8 themselves environmentalists are attempting to coerce school  
9 districts into refusing to participate in emergency evacuation  
10 procedures in order to stop the construction of this much  
11 needed energy facility.

12 Statements made by such people in various letters  
13 to the editor recommending that the plant be converted to  
14 pollution free coal, and I quote, clearly shows that these  
15 people have no sincere interest in the environment. And are  
16 merely obstructionists.

17 Anyone with a minimum amount of knowledge certainly  
18 realizes the enormous damage done by the mining of coal in  
19 the State of Pennsylvania. The acid mine drainage, the mine  
20 subsidance, the air pollution, the mining accidents that have  
21 added up to be one of the most environmentally and physically  
22 costly facets of our history.

23 Nuclear power with its associated cooling towers  
24 is presently the safest, cleanest method of producing energy  
25 so sorely needed to relieve us of the dependence on foreign

1 nations for an item so necessary to our own national security.  
2 These people who have made a profession out of obstructing  
3 progress in the United States under the guise of protecting  
4 the environment, these people have made a profession, while  
5 complaining about the skyrocketing cost of nuclear power  
6 plant construction have continually added to this cost will-  
7 fully, and I believe maliciously in many cases, by bringing  
8 one absurd contention after another before such panels as  
9 you are now presiding over.

10 I ask that you have the wisdom to see through this  
11 facade and urge you to pass favorably upon the licensing of  
12 the nuclear -- of the Limerick Nuclear Power Plant and the  
13 associated emergency procedures. Thank you.

14 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. John Dugan. And  
15 then Will Farally, F-a-r-a-l-l-y.

16 STATEMENT OF

17 Mr. John Dugan: Members of the Panel, my name is  
18 John Dugan. I am a resident of East Norriton Township,  
19 Montgomery County.

20 Nuclear power with the proper controls as required  
21 is safe and will supply a major portion of our energy needs.  
22 The Philadelphia Electric plant in Limerick during its  
23 construction has followed every safety and construction  
24 spec to a T. And should be rated number one in the nation on  
25 the grounds of quality construction and up-to-date safety

1 control equipment and installation.

2           In the United States over 25 years of commercial  
3 operation, which is over 800 reactor years, not a single  
4 individual has been seriously injured by any kind of a  
5 radiation accident at any nuclear power plant.

6           The safety systems of a nuclear power plant are  
7 more elaborate than any protective system in industrial  
8 technology. As part of the nuclear plant licensing procedure,  
9 the utility must present to the NRC its emergency plans.

10           Every operating plant has emergency preparedness  
11 and response plans that have been tested and are functioning  
12 properly and are also backed up by local emergency plans.

13           The world's growing needs will eventually fall on  
14 nuclear power. And nuclear power is the only environmentally  
15 acceptable option with the capacity to meet that demand as  
16 the world population doubles to ten million in the next  
17 century. We must use nuclear energy and also coal for our  
18 energy needs.

19           The high price of crude oil and dependency of its  
20 supply by foreign countries is certainly not the answer for  
21 solving our energy needs now and for generations to come. If  
22 our future energy needs were met by coal entirely, our climate  
23 could be disastrously affected due to carbon dioxide emissions,  
24 oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, and trace element emissions.

25           Geologists are asking world leaders to focus more

1 attention and funds on the clean energy sources, meaning  
2 nuclear power and synthetic fuels. Unfortunately, other  
3 nations are taking a long-range view while the United States  
4 is scaling back or eliminating synthetic fuel development  
5 plans and nuclear power plants.

6           The Limerick Nuclear Power generating station  
7 is capable of supplying our need and energy requirements.  
8 Billions of dollars have already been invested and many years  
9 of planning and labor have also been invested.

10           Thousands of jobs on the site have been lost due  
11 to stoppage of construction at present. And many many more  
12 jobs have been lost by supporting industries. If we expect  
13 our region, our nation, and economy to grow, our children to  
14 prosper and live comfortably for generations to come, we must  
15 support the start-up of Unit One and completion of Unit Two  
16 at Limerick.

17           A leading psychiatrist has stated that people who  
18 fear nuclear power have a distorted view of the facts. This  
19 fear is widespread, irrational, and aggressively exploited by  
20 the political opposition to nuclear electricity. This fear  
21 persists despite the remarkable safety record of the nuclear  
22 power industry. Thank you.

23           THE CHAIRPERSON: Will Farally?

24           A Voice: Farally, Italian.

25           THE CHAIRPERSON: Very well. If you like. And  
Jim M-u-r, it looks like t-h. Is it Murth?

1 Judge Cole: Yes.

2 THE CHAIRPERSON: You would be after this speaker.

3 Thank you.

4 STATEMENT OF

5 Mr. William Farally: Ms. Chairman, they've been  
6 butchering my name up for years. My name is William Farally.  
7 I am a resident of the Delaware County. I'm also a business  
8 representative for the Sheet Metals Worker Local 19.

9 I will not debate the pros and cons of nuclear  
10 energy. There's been enough experts and statements on that  
11 fact. The safety of any evacuation plan I think starts with  
12 the safe power plant itself.

13 A lot of people look at the catastrophe at TMI.  
14 My own opinion, when I think God gave us a second chance in  
15 this country to really utilize nuclear energy the way we  
16 should. Debates like this, we live in Democracy. Things  
17 of the nature that happened in India, lets face it, they  
18 don't have this type of forum to discuss the issues to  
19 protect their lives.

20 Like so many other trades in the area, our people  
21 have worked on the plant. They live in the community. When  
22 the job is done, they are in and out of the community  
23 constantly. Most of us are on the road like so many of our  
24 neighbors.

25 I polled our people in Royersford, Phoenixville,

1 the northern end of Chester County, Boyertown, Gilbertsville.  
2 There seemed to be no problem with the evacuation method that's  
3 been used. And I'm not saying that all the knowledge has been  
4 let out to everyone. This is our local, if there is any  
5 information we can disseminate to our people, we'd be more  
6 than glad to help the utility.

7 I think the key is emergency. We feel that it  
8 probably won't have to be used. Not just a model on safety  
9 that we've learned from the mistakes at TMI, but the Limerick  
10 Power Plant itself has probably been labor management symbolized  
11 throughout the country also.

12 We've worked in harmony with the contractors and  
13 the unions as far as getting the job done and getting the  
14 very best job done for the residents in the area and the  
15 people in the Delaware Valley as far as being a rate payer.

16 It was noted earlier about the use of evacuation  
17 plans other than a nuclear accident. My home is about ten  
18 miles from Marcus Hook, Chester, and the people along south-  
19 west, in southwest Philly. Those refineries, the risk of a  
20 catastrophe is a lot more evident there than would be in the  
21 northern part of Montgomery County. And I wish we'd have an  
22 emergency plan similar to that.

23 I'd like to, also there was a note earlier in  
24 reference to insurance. I think it would be probably up to  
25 the press to check out or I'm pretty sure you people are well

1 aware of the Price Anderson Act in reference to liabilities  
2 in reference to homes or lives. And this is something that  
3 can maybe be put in the paper and let people know what they're  
4 entitled to as far as this is, from what I understand,  
5 supposed to be a super fund where all utilities pay into it.  
6 And it's been in effect probably since the first nuclear  
7 power plant has been in existence or on-line.

8           In closing, what I'd like to say is, I noted the  
9 risk factor. Our job will not be done until Unit One is on-  
10 line. We urge the support that you license it. We feel it's  
11 a safe plant. Emergency evacuation is an insurance policy.  
12 And we wish to get this on-line generating power so we can  
13 get to work on Unit Two for the Delaware Valley region.  
14 Thank you.

15           THE CHAIRPERSON: The next speaker, Jim Murtha.  
16 All right, and the next one after that is Harry Ficher. You  
17 have five minutes, sir.

18   STATEMENT OF

19           Mr. Jim Murtha: Judge Hoyt and Judges, we come  
20 here extensively to hear comments relating to the proposed  
21 evacuation plans for the Limerick atomic generating plant.

22           We are told that these hearings are part of a  
23 rational and objective process that will eventually determine  
24 the safety and effectiveness of these plans. As you are well  
25 aware, the controversy surrounding these plans is highly

1 emotional. This emotionalism seems to be used by this  
2 utility company to obscure the real issues.

3 I am not a radical nuclear, anti-nuclear activist.  
4 I am a teacher. And I have looked at the plans. And I feel  
5 at the present time they are inadequate. I may not understand  
6 all the complexities of nuclear generation. I know -- but  
7 however, I know all too well that capping a reactor is not  
8 quite as innocuous as putting the cap on my thermos.

9 Will Limerick Light's next issue tell us that  
10 evacuating during a snow storm will be like sleighing out to  
11 Grandma's house? We are emotional because we seek real  
12 assurances of safety.

13 However, we get a never-ending barrage of ill  
14 conceived and poorly prepared ideas. How can we feel  
15 reasonably assured of our safety when PECO and its hirelings  
16 tell us that over 600 cars will have no trouble evacuating  
17 over a one-lane dirt road in adverse weather conditions?  
18 What reasonable assurance of safety do the area school  
19 children have when their evacuation plans make dangerous and  
20 unwarranted assumptions about the response of school personnel,  
21 school bus drivers, and the private phantom drivers who have  
22 as yet not been identified?

23 How can we feel assured of safety when our State  
24 Government has time and time again demonstrated an inability  
25 or perhaps unwillingness to address even the most obvious



1 flaws in these plans? The Federal Emergency Management  
2 Agency's tell us that there is no definite indication that  
3 teachers would not remain with their students.

4 In a like way, they tell us that it must be assumed  
5 that drivers are willing, trained, and ready to participate  
6 in the event of a radiological problem at Limerick. I don't  
7 believe assumptions are adequate when we are talking about  
8 the safety of our children. We know that PECO's hirelings  
9 have claimed that they have trained school personnel for  
10 evacuation duties.

11 But I have yet to speak with a single teacher  
12 who has said that the evacuation training session was any  
13 more than a propaganda session on the need for and the  
14 benefits of nuclear power. In fact, most teachers and school  
15 employees responsible for the implementation of the evacuation  
16 have not and do not know what is expected of them.

17 We few who have gained access to the plans  
18 discover weaknesses in the provisions for busing students  
19 depend upon. These assumptions about the response of  
20 presently contracted part-time drivers and the effectiveness  
21 of hastily made contracts with private bus company owners  
22 offer us no assurance. There have been no programs of effective  
23 training including practice runs at designated pick-up areas.

24 There is absolutely no evidence to demonstrate  
25 that these private buses would be able to enter the EPZ

1 against the flow of evacuating traffic.

2           And lastly, there is a nagging question concerning  
3 the willingness of school and as yet to be identified, private  
4 bus drivers to enter an area of real, or as PE would have us  
5 believe, perceived danger. What makes anyone believe that  
6 these drivers will be immuned to the unwarranted fears and  
7 misconceptions about the dangers of nuclear power that affect  
8 the rest of us misinformed citizens?

9           Will PECO be giving them a magic potion? Even if  
10 every one of these unnamed drivers faithfully attempted to  
11 reach their assigned pick-up area, who can possibly believe  
12 that they will be able to buck the flow of traffic and drive  
13 unfamiliar routes to unfamiliar pick-up sites? I simply  
14 don't believe that the Pennsylvania Emergency Management  
15 Agencies when they tell us that private bus drivers who are  
16 running routes when an evacuation is called, will be able to  
17 complete their routes, assemble and receive pick-up assignments,  
18 and drive against the flow of evacuees to arrive at unfamiliar  
19 schools and load students in a one-hour time period.

20           THE CHAIRPERSON: Sir, your time has expired.

21 Thank you. Harry Ficher?

22           (No response.)

23           THE CHAIRPERSON: Bill Butler.

24           A Voice: He's here, ma'am.

25           THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Butler? After Mr. Butler

1 will be Ed, and it looks like Violon. Rick Hause after that.  
2 Those are the next three speakers.

3 Mr. Butler, you have five minutes.

4 STATEMENT OF

5 Mr. Bill Butler: Thank you. I live in Upper  
6 Uwchlan Township. It's 11 miles southwest of the plant. I'm  
7 a family man. I have a wife and four children. And I'm  
8 concerned about the safety of my children like anybody else  
9 is.

10 One thing I haven't heard tonight is, I don't like,  
11 I don't like the alternatives to nuclear power that I hear.  
12 I know when I read things about coal-fired plants that the  
13 acid rain is killing the fish, it's killing the trees.

14 Another thing I don't like is oil-fired plants.  
15 I mean, we live in a great country. I don't like being  
16 dependent on foreign oil.

17 Who are we kidding? We can't afford to be  
18 dependent on foreign oil anymore. We all like electricity.  
19 We love to turn out lights on. Everybody in this room has  
20 electricity. If you have a storm, who do you call up? The  
21 power company. Hey, my lights aren't on. Why don't we just  
22 go home, turn all our lights out, turn our heat off? When I  
23 go home tonight my lights will be on, I'll have warmth.

24 My heater is run by electricity. And I appreciate  
25 that, and I like the luxury of having that. I don't like the

1 alternatives. Like I said, I don't like my children to cross  
2 the street. It's dangerous to cross the street.

3 I do work at the power plant in Limerick. And I'm  
4 proud to work there. I've worked there for three years. And  
5 being involved with the PECO employees, I feel they're  
6 dedicated in making a safe plant. Bechtel Corporation is  
7 who I work for. And I would say that Bechtel and their  
8 engineering staff have tried to make a safe plant. And I,  
9 yeah, I think they did. And I feel I'm still proud to work  
10 there. I still work there now.

11 I do think nuclear power is dangerous, but I don't  
12 like the alternatives I see here. As again, as I said with  
13 four children, hey, I'm concerned like anybody else.

14 An evacuation plan, in order for that to work,  
15 we as the private citizens have to get behind it and  
16 cooperate. If you don't cooperate, it's not going to work.  
17 But it's here, nuclear power is a fact of life, and I think  
18 we have to accept it. And I think we have to get behind the  
19 evacuation plan. And I do think it will work. Thank you.

20 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Violon?

21 A Voice: Violon.

22 THE CHAIRPERSON: As you like. Rick Hause, are you  
23 here, sir?

24 Mr. Rick Hause: Yes.

25 THE CHAIRPERSON: All right, Mr. Hause.

STATEMENT OF

1  
2 Mr. Rick Hause: Good evening.

3 THE CHAIRPERSON: Good evening, sir.

4 Mr. Rick Hause: The question has been asked are  
5 nuclear power plants really safe. The answer is that by any  
6 measure of comparison, yes, they are. Nothing is perfectly  
7 safe, but nuclear power is very safe compared to all other  
8 ways we have to generate electricity. And much safer than  
9 most normal activities in which people are involved.

10 This has been demonstrated by the safety record  
11 of nuclear power over the years, and by numerous safety  
12 studies. The record of nuclear power since it first started  
13 producing electricity in 1957 has been excellent. By 1981  
14 all the commercial reactors in operation comes to a total of  
15 76 in the United States, has accumulated over 550 plant years  
16 of operating experience.

17 Worldwide with another 179 plants, the numbers are  
18 even more impressive. 1,840 plant years in all of the  
19 accumulated years, no employee or member of the public has  
20 ever been seriously injured from any sort of radiation accident  
21 at a commercial nuclear power plant.

22 If the records with early research reactors  
23 including military research are included as well, only seven  
24 people have lost their lives due to nuclear causes. This  
25 record is one of the best of any industrial undertaking.

1           Numerous studies comparing nuclear power with  
2 other ways of producing electricity show that nuclear power  
3 is not significantly different from any other. In 1981  
4 Britian's Health and Safety Executive completed a review of  
5 all principle studies done in the United States and a number  
6 of other countries comparing the risks of oil, coal, and  
7 nuclear power.

8           The review concluded that nuclear power is  
9 safe, if not safer than oil or coal. The review also  
10 concluded that a principle reason that the public doesn't  
11 understand this is because other energy technologies are  
12 only just beginning to be reviewed by the same advancement  
13 of the use for nuclear plants.

14           Still other studies have shown conclusively that  
15 nuclear power generation is three times safer than gas,  
16 one hundred times safer than oil, and three hundred times  
17 safer than coal.

18           The excellent safety record has resulted from the  
19 concern for safety adoptive, adopted by designers and  
20 regulators since the inception of nuclear power. The methods  
21 they have used are now serving as models for safety design  
22 and analysis of other energy and advanced technologies. The  
23 design philosophy for nuclear plants expects malfunctions,  
24 human errors. In fact, mistakes of all sorts. But reduces  
25 their consequences with a three-tiered approach; prevent,

1 mitigate, and contain.

2           Every consideration is taken to prevent accidents.  
3 But since this is not totally possible, the plants are  
4 designed to mitigate or minimize the consequences of  
5 accidents. Since even this is not always possible, the plants  
6 are further designed to contain serious accidents within the  
7 plant.

8           This philosophy is resulted in multiple approaches  
9 to accomplish the same protective functions. Furthermore,  
10 it is physically impossible for a nuclear power plant to  
11 explode like a bomb. The concern for safety and the design  
12 philosophy have resulted in the excellent safety record. It  
13 is important for the general public to learn of this record  
14 to clear up the current misconceptions about the safety of  
15 nuclear power.

16           Thank you.

17           THE CHAIRPERSON: Joseph Beck. Joseph Beck?

18           (No response.)

19           THE CHAIRPERSON: Don Trent?

20           A Voice: He's here. Get up there, Trent.

21           THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Trent, it is your turn.

22           Mr. Don Trent: Thank you.

23           THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, sir. You have five  
24 minutes.

25

STATEMENT OF1  
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Mr. Don Trent: I'm sorry I didn't appear here with a written text tonight. I came out of curiosity. And I am very surprised to hear some of my neighbors that seem on the verge of panic over this nuclear power plant being built here.

I wonder, have they taken the time to spend as much of their energy on research of nuclear power in the industry and the safety record that nuclear power carries with it?

I see they have spent a lot of time picking apart the emergency warning system. Perhaps their energies might be better put into education along the line of how nuclear power works and its safety record.

I had the opportunity to be employed in the Peach Bottom project One, Two, and Three, plus the Limerick project. And the restrictions that have been put upon the Limerick project surpass the other two. And there hasn't been any accidents whatsoever with the other three plants. Thank you.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Jim Russell. After Mr. Russell will be Robert O'Donnell. Mr. Russell, you have five minutes.

STATEMENT OF

Mr. Jim Russell: Thank you, Mr. Chairperson. Okay. I do not have a written statement either. I just want to state my confidence. I work at the plant. I want to state my confidence in the evacuation plan.

If PE has put into the community, or the communities



1 have put into their evacuation plan the same thoroughness  
2 that the contractor, Bechtel, and PE have put into training  
3 the personnel at the plant to effectively evacuate the  
4 community in the event of a probable or nuclear event,  
5 whatever you want to call it, I would say I am confident  
6 that I could get out of the plant, and I could get out of  
7 the community.

8 I don't have any fear of that. That's the  
9 statement I would like to make.

10 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Mr. O'Donnell?  
11 Mr. Robert O'Donnell, are you here, sir?

12 (No response.)

13 THE CHAIRPERSON: John D. Thomas? After Mr.  
14 Thomas is either Troy or Tony, it looks like M-o-l-i.

15 A Voice: You should have had me make out that  
16 list. You could have read it.

17 THE CHAIRPERSON: Next time.

18 A Voice: You got it, kid.

19 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Thomas, please, if you will,  
20 sir. You have five minutes.

21 STATEMENT OF

22 Mr. John D. Thomas: Thank you for giving me this  
23 opportunity to speak. I would like to site three statistics  
24 which I think are appallable. Some of them were mentioned  
25 here tonight.

1           On November the 19th, 1984, there was a tragedy  
2 in Mexico City where we had a gas explosion that killed 300  
3 people and injured over 500 people.

4           On December the 3rd, 1984, there was an incident  
5 in India, which was a gas leak at a pesticide plant. It  
6 killed well over 2,000 people. And calls for medical  
7 treatment of over 50,000 people.

8           And every year in the United States there are over  
9 600 children that are killed with bicycle related accidents.  
10 I haven't heard anyone tonight, any individual, any group,  
11 haven't read anything in the paper, where people would  
12 suggest that we stop building storage, gas storage plants,  
13 or that we would stop building chemical pesticide plants.  
14 Or God forbid, that we stop building bicycles.

15           And yet we've had one "accident" at Three Mile  
16 Island, and that's all we've read ever since that happened.  
17 No one was killed. No one was injured. And yet we have  
18 individuals running around this country saying that we should  
19 stop the building of the nuclear power plants.

20           Well, I want to welcome them to the 20th Century.  
21 Nuclear power is here to stay. At least until there is a  
22 better, safer, cheaper alternative.

23           Now, some of the gross reporting, some of the  
24 worst journalism I have ever read came out of the Three Mile  
25 Island incident. I have a basic philosophy, never talk to

1 newspaper people, never talk to them.

2           If you and I and all the people in here had to  
3 debate the facts tonight on nuclear power, pro and con, you  
4 would be hard pressed to have an intelligent debate based on  
5 what comes out of the newspaper.

6           Now, I don't know too much about the City of  
7 Mexico, Mexico City, nor the government there, but in a matter  
8 of a couple hours they evacuated a hundred thousand people.

9           Now, I would put out city government up here, and  
10 the populous in this county, that I know we can beat that  
11 record. And I have no qualms about the safety of the nuclear  
12 power plant. I happen to be one of many individuals that I  
13 talked to, who still has confidence in our government, and  
14 in the other watchdog agencies who have responsibility of the  
15 safe construction of this industry. And I'm sure after tonight  
16 hearing all the testimony about our evacuation program, that  
17 we're going to have an excellent evacuation system.

18           I would like to leave you with what does concern  
19 me. I'll tell you what concerns me. When an oil exporting  
20 country can bring a country like the United States down to  
21 its knees and put their hands around your throat and tell  
22 you how much oil you're going to have, and to tell you how  
23 much oil you're going -- or power you're going to be able to  
24 produce. That's frightening.

25           A Voice: South Africa and Uranium.

1 Mr. John D. Thomas: And let's not forget one  
2 thing that Kruschew told us all not too many years ago, we  
3 will bury you without firing a shot.

4 Thank you.

5 THE CHAIRPERSON: Sir, would you spell your name  
6 for us?

7 STATEMENT OF

8 Mr. Tony Molinaro: Yes. M-o-l-i-n-a-r-o. Good  
9 evening, Your Honor, Members of the Board, ladies and  
10 gentlemen. My name is Tony Molinaro. I've been a resident  
11 in this area for the last 21 years, and I live within one  
12 mile of the plant, and I feel very safe there.

13 And I would like to go on to say that the United  
14 States of America was once the most technological advanced  
15 country in the world. We took pride in our achievements and  
16 our economy and our wealth. We take pride in our independence.

17 Now, we are economically regressing. We cannot  
18 even produce enough energy to meet our own needs. We  
19 constantly hear buy American products, that those products  
20 are being manufactured in factories that are being run by  
21 foreign energy supplies. In 1983 we spent 7.5 billion  
22 American dollars on foreign energy to meet this country's  
23 needs.

24 Limerick generating station gives us an opportunity  
25 to keep the American dollars at home. Cancelling this power

1 plant on the basis of emergency planning would be foolish.  
2 Studies published recently have shown that the emergency planning  
3 zone does not need to extend more than five miles. This has  
4 been based on the events of the Three Mile Island and other  
5 tests.

6           And the resultants potential for off site  
7 consequences, even though these findings point to the  
8 contrary, it is still an NRC regulation to have any PZ of  
9 10 miles.

10           Philadelphia Electric has hired Energy Consulting,  
11 Incorporated to draft those plans. This should not have been  
12 necessary since Pennsylvania State Law 1332 enacted in 1979  
13 by Governor Shapp requires that. Each political subdivision  
14 of this Commonwealth is directed and authorized to establish  
15 a local energy management organization in accordance with the  
16 plans and program of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management  
17 Agency.

18           Each local organization shall have responsibility  
19 for emergency management, response and recovery within the  
20 territorial limits of the political subdivision within which  
21 it is organized. And in addition, shall conduct such services  
22 outside of its jurisdictional limits and as may be required  
23 under this part.

24           Our local government, our local and county  
25 governments, will now be in compliance with the State Law

1 and will be protected from liable in any emergency as long as  
2 these plans are accepted.

3           To the townships that are refusing to cooperate  
4 with these plans, I ask you how do you explain the fact that  
5 you are violating State Law? When do you plan to comply?  
6 Let's get on with the licensing of Limerick and ensure the  
7 independence of America.

8           I'm completely in favor of the emergency planning  
9 efforts, including the evacuation plan that have been  
10 formulated in response to Act 1978-323 of the Pennsylvania  
11 Legislature.

12           As already mentioned, an emergency evacuation plan  
13 is thus required by law for each township. Failure to comply  
14 with this law can leave township officials open to prosecution  
15 should the lack of such a plan result in harm or loss of life  
16 as a result of natural disaster, such as fire or flood.

17           The value of this plan was adequately demonstrated  
18 during a flood of the Schuylkill just this past spring.  
19 Nevertheless, there are those who insist that an evacuation  
20 plan cannot work. This is a ridiculous assertion for  
21 several reasons.

22           First, every township has and has always had an  
23 evacuation plan, even though it may never have been used.  
24 The plans have been for everyone to jump in his vehicle or  
25 her vehicle and drive like blazes. Any plan would have to be

1 an improvement on this.

2           Second, with no formal plan accepted, except for  
3 the aforementioned ones, the TMI area was evacuated in 1979  
4 with no additional injuries or loss of life.

5           Third, have you ever seen Vet Stadium evacuated  
6 after a ball game? 50 thousand people in a half hour with no  
7 emergency planning at all.

8           As in any plan involving a large number of persons  
9 and material, there are some details to be worked out. The  
10 drills on July 25th, and November 20th proved to be satis-  
11 factory of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency that  
12 the plans were completely workable.

13           Philadelphia Electric Company has cooperated in,  
14 every way to assist the township governments in completing  
15 their emergency evacuation plans. They have donated  
16 equipment, hired with orientation and organization.  
17 Philadelphia Electric Company employees have volunteered to  
18 help as concerned citizens in their own townships. They have  
19 also volunteered to serve in adjacent townships when additional  
20 persons were needed.

21           I'm personally certain that the evacuation plan  
22 will never be needed because of an accident at Limerick. The  
23 Peach Bottom has an excellent safety record. The Limerick  
24 has even more safety back-up features than Peach Bottom.

25           But for civil emergencies and natural disasters,

1 an emergency evacuation plan is necessary and entirely  
2 workable. Thank you.

3 THE CHAIRPERSON: John C. Thomas? John C. Thomas.  
4 Robert Hughes is next. And after that Pete Riviello. Go  
5 ahead, sir.

6 STATEMENT OF

7 Mr. John C. Thomas: As we approach the final  
8 stages of licensing, start-up, and operation of Limerick One,  
9 we are here tonight to discuss such issues as safety and  
10 emergency evacuation procedures. But I would like to preface  
11 these issues by sharing several items which should be of  
12 concern to all of us.

13 Over the past couple of years people have often  
14 asked whether I was "pro-nuclear" or "anti-nuclear". My  
15 answer to them is that I'm "pro-American." This response may  
16 seem a bit strange, but if you bear with me for a moment, you  
17 will come to understand the reasoning and the logic behind  
18 this type of response.

19 In 1980 oil imports from OPEC nations cost the  
20 United States 80 billion dollars. It seems strange that  
21 we are willing to make these types of expenditures to foreign  
22 imports as opposed to developing our own resources to ensure  
23 a safe and constant energy supply.

24 We, the private citizens, pay for these expenditures  
25 in one way or another, so it makes a great deal more sense to



1 me to invest in our own country than to invest in somebody  
2 else's.

3           Recently Paul Harvey wrote an article entitled:  
4 "America Is Importing Electricity. We Should Be Ashamed."  
5 We should. In his article, Mr. Harvey informs us that  
6 although we had a 20 year head start in the development of  
7 nuclear electricity, we are dead last among the 10 nations  
8 presently developing nuclear power.

9           Mr. Harvey also tell us that in 1982 we bought  
10 \$11 (SD) billion worth of electricity from Canada. And  
11 that, in fact, Canada is now contemplating building a whole  
12 new nuclear plant, the total output of which they intend to  
13 sell to the United States.

14           Energy Secretary Donald Hodel warns that buying  
15 electricity outside of the U.S.A. will make us so dependent  
16 on that source that we will be forced in the future to pay  
17 any prices that the Canadians demand. Isn't this the same  
18 position we allowed the OPEC nations to lull us into back in  
19 1973 and '74? One can hardly rest assured knowing that the  
20 availability of electricity in our country is contingent upon  
21 not only the volatile political situation in the Persian  
22 Gulf, but also on our ability to maintain friendly relations  
23 with those to the north of us.

24           Due to the recent oil glut, the prices of oil  
25 remains somewhat stable and we have again allowed ourselves  
26 to be lulled into a false sense of security. One can easily

1 perceive the direct causal relationship between increasing  
2 oil prices leading to a simultaneous decrease in the demand  
3 for oil, while increasing the development for alternative  
4 sources of energy.

5           However, factor out the increasing oil prices and  
6 desire to develop our own independent sources decreases  
7 geometrically.

8           THE CHAIRPERSON: Sir, Mr. Thomas, would you slow  
9 down to about a thousand words a minute?

10           Mr. John C. Thomas: I'm just trying to get  
11 everything in in a short time.

12           Incidentally, since the 1973-74 oil embargo,  
13 electricity demand has increased while the demand for non-  
14 electric energy has remained about constant. For the next  
15 20 years, most of the new and replacement forms of energy  
16 will be the electricity produced from coal and nuclear plants.

17           Nuclear power has the potential that will not only  
18 to conserve oil and gas, but may play a vital role in the  
19 creation of a viable and stable energy supply free from  
20 dependence on unreliable foreign energy supplies.

21           Probably one of the biggest issues surrounding  
22 nuclear power concerns the safety factor. This issue has  
23 been negatively biased -- this issue has been and remains  
24 clouded and distorted as a result of the negatively biased  
25 media coverage that nuclear power has received in recent

1 years. It seems that the issue has become one of emotion  
2 rather than logic.

3           During a ten-year study of television coverage  
4 detailing nuclear power plants, the following statistics  
5 have been documented: before the Three Mile Island accident,  
6 television coverage on nuclear power amounted to one-quarter  
7 of 1 percent.

8           After the TMI accident, television coverage  
9 increased to 82 percent for nuclear power plants. And of  
10 those, this percentage, 47, portrayed nuclear power  
11 negatively.

12           Doctor Dupont conducted a study of these statistics  
13 and concluded that the media has created a nuclear phobia  
14 because their approach has been to focus on the "what if"  
15 rather than the "what is". There is little wonder given the  
16 importance the media as an educational source in this  
17 country that the majority of the population has continued to  
18 be confused, misinformed, and afraid of nuclear power.

19           When one takes the time to review the preponderance  
20 of expertise in the nuclear field, but of those who have no  
21 direct interest in the outcome of the commercial nuclear power  
22 issue, one such as the World Health Organization, the National  
23 Academy of Sciences, and the American Medical Organization  
24 have concluded: "Although nothing is perfectly safe, nuclear  
25 power is, in fact, very safe in comparison to other available

1 resources which can be used to generate electricity."

2           Since 1957 when nuclear power first began  
3 producing electricity in this country, there have been  
4 76 commercial reactors licensed with over 550 plant years  
5 of operating experience and worldwide 179 plants are  
6 operational with 1,840 plant years of operation. In all of  
7 these accumulated plant years, no employee, or member of the  
8 public has ever been seriously injured from any sort of  
9 radiation accident at a commercial nuclear power plant.

10           In 1981, Britian's Health and Safety Executive  
11 concluded that nuclear power is safer than coal or oil as a  
12 resource for electrical production. The report also  
13 concluded that a principle reason that the public does not  
14 understand this is due to the fact that these other  
15 technologies are only now beginning to be reviewed by the  
16 stringent and advanced methods as those used for nuclear  
17 power plants.

18           Despite these statistically proven facts concerning  
19 the safety record of nuclear power, Pennsylvania State Law  
20 dictates basically emergency planning as the responsibility  
21 of all communities to ensure the safety of the public in the  
22 face of any --

23           A Voice: Time.

24           Mr. John C. Thomas: Oh, I was interrupted, so I  
25 thought I had more.

1 THE CHAIRPERSON: Sir, and I will remind the  
2 public that I will keep the time. Would you please. Give  
3 that statement to the Reporter.

4 A Voice: These comments have nothing to do with  
5 the evacuation plans. Why was he allowed to speak?

6 Mr. John C. Thomas: I was getting to it.

7 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Hughes, Robert Hughes, are  
8 you available, sir? Mr. Hughes, you have five minutes.

9 STATEMENT OF

10 Mr. Robert Hughes: I'm Bob Hughes, and I'm  
11 from Delaware County, Pennsylvania. If we could handle our  
12 labor relations over at the site as quickly as he just spoke  
13 here, he'd only have to work one day a week.

14 I've been a member of labor and worked on the  
15 nuclear power plant since 1971. And when I began there,  
16 this was promised to be a two units at a projected figure of  
17 \$950 million in 1971. This is almost 14 years since I've  
18 been on the site. We've had numerous delays.

19 There's, I think, we're getting into crunch time  
20 right now. It's quarter of 9:00. I think everybody here  
21 has heard as much as can possibly be said.

22 A Voice: No way.

23 Mr. Robert Hughes: I believe so. As I said,  
24 from, from \$950 million to projected \$6 billion, it's just  
25 unbelievable.

1 I believe our values in this country since when I  
2 grew up, it seems like we've done a complete 180 here. When  
3 I was a kid and grew up, we went out and we bought clothes  
4 that were brand new and you wore them until you wore them out.  
5 They had holes in them.

6 Today you go into a store to do Christmas shopping  
7 today, you buy clothes today with holes in them. They're  
8 dungarees washed out. It looks like you've had them on for  
9 ten years, and they're selling for \$60.

10 Our whole values, we're out of sync. And I  
11 believe it's time that people realize nuclear power is here.  
12 It's the best thing we have right now. And it's been stated  
13 that we all like to turn our lights on. We all like the  
14 convenience of it.

15 We're here as labor working on a site. We want  
16 to see Unit One on-line. Philadelphia Electric, as I said,  
17 I've been there 14 years, this company has built and bought  
18 the best materials that's possible from this country. They've  
19 put the best that they have into it in personnel, and into  
20 the materials into the site.

21 The safety factors have taken, the cost overruns  
22 because of safety factors. It's unbelievable the safety  
23 factors in this plant. And it's time that we get on with  
24 the licensing of this plant, we get Unit One on-line, and  
25 then we build Unit Two.

1           We're going to need the energy from it in the  
2 future. And it's been too long and too many delays. And  
3 the cost is becoming prohibitive. Thank you very much.

4           THE CHAIRPERSON: Sir, did I have your name  
5 correct, Robert Hughes?

6           Mr. Robert Hughes: Yes, ma'am.

7           THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Now, Pete Riviello?

8           Mr. Pete Riviello: Yes.

9           THE CHAIRPERSON: Have a seat, sir, you have five  
10 minutes.

11                           STATEMENT OF

12           Mr. Pete Riviello: Well, you know I had a lot to  
13 say. But everyone before me said all that I was going to say.  
14 But might I add one thing? We're all going on supposition  
15 here. And it's not fair, the thing that they're doing to  
16 PE. It seems like it's war, consumer against PE.

17           PE is not their enemy. PE doesn't absorb  
18 excessive amounts of profit from the unknown public. PE is  
19 a regulated company that has to be regulated by the Federal  
20 Government. And by the State Government. They only are  
21 allowed to make so much profit, and that's it. But these  
22 people have you believe that they'll go to any means to try  
23 to increase their profit margin. And that's not so.

24           They come in here with innuendo and half truths,  
25 no facts whatsoever to back them up.

1           Now, pertaining to the evacuation, how unrealistic  
2 can you get? This is just another bizzare attempt on these  
3 people to try to subrogate PE in not to opening this plant.  
4 And I don't think that it is right that the contingency plan  
5 should be met on a viable evacuation before they got their  
6 permit.

7           Because first of all, they have laws in Pennsylvania  
8 that the municipalities must provide evacuation for these  
9 people. And nothing is going to be perfect. More people have  
10 gotten hurt going after their Cabbage Patch dolls than any  
11 nuclear --

12           We are here, and everybody is saying, well, after  
13 all I'm concerned about my children. Who is going to relay  
14 this message to a five-year old in case of an accident? How  
15 in the hell are you going to get anything conveyed to a five-  
16 year old when you can't get these idiots to accept it and  
17 they're grown people?

18           Let me say another thing. Do you know that these  
19 people I watched put hoods on, they had piled so many  
20 thousands of people, Limerick, question mark. But that  
21 question mark has been going on for 28 years in the nuclear  
22 industry, 28.

23           But will these same people that want to inflict  
24 all kinds of regulations upon a utility that will increase  
25 the cost of producing electricity, would they if the



1 legislature says now we have one element that you people have  
2 taken into your house. You've exposed your children to it,  
3 your parents, everyone.

4 That element has been responsible for killing more  
5 people and maiming more people since the world began of all  
6 the wars in history. And you know what that is? It's fire.  
7 It's fire that we can't live without. Are they going to go  
8 out and outlaw fire? No, they're not going to outlaw fire.

9 Are they willing to put their families through the  
10 regimentation of going through safety seminars and evacuating  
11 their homes? And it's proof that they don't do that because  
12 how many times do you read in a paper every eight seconds of  
13 the day there are people that are dying and are maimed from  
14 fire.

15 Thirdly, do these people stop buying the furniture  
16 that we have today that are by-products from the chemical  
17 industry which are from oil. When they ignite, there is an  
18 intensity that is beyond proportion. And you don't die from  
19 the flame, you die from the noxious gases. And that's not  
20 only in the home, but the surrounding community also.

21 Now, I ask you, with all intents and purposes,  
22 evacuation of an accident at one of the nuclear power plants,  
23 the worst thing you could do is to leave your home. One, you  
24 don't know the conditions out there. Like they said, wind,  
25 what way to go, where to go.

1           But if you allow 24 to 48 hours to elapse prior to  
2 you leaving your home, it will dissipate that concentration  
3 of radioactivity.

4           We had a woman that was concerned so much about  
5 her children. Suppose an accident happened in the winter-  
6 time, she said I'm going to leave my home. You're going to  
7 take them out of the safety of your home and sleep in the  
8 road in the cold. How much material can you carry with you?  
9 No food, nothing. People are just being panicked and I blame  
10 the media for it. They have printed, they skirt the truth.  
11 They plant the seed of fear, and then it multiplies. And  
12 that's why this subsequently here is why we're only back-  
13 wasting.

14           Because they have made our administration panic  
15 for this fear. Now, if we had panicked to initiate any kind  
16 of emergency exiting of any community, then we're derelict  
17 in our duty. During the war, what do you do? They say,  
18 well, what about the safety. We want a hundred percent. There  
19 is no such thing as a hundred percent. People are getting  
20 every -- sorry. Thank you.

21           THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

22           (Short recess was taken.)

23                               STATEMENT OF

24           Dr. Fredrick Hofkin: Dr. Fredrick M. Hofkin,

25 H-o-f-k-i-n.

1 THE CHAIRPERSON: All right, Doctor, if you will,  
2 sir. And then Kenneth G. Stout will be next.

3 Dr. Fredrick M. Hofkin: I'm a resident of  
4 Cheltenham Township in Montgomery County. I've been a  
5 teacher, department head, and a school administrator for the  
6 last 37 years. And for the last 12 years, I've been Director  
7 of Science for the school district of Philadelphia, where  
8 I've had total responsibility for the supervision of  
9 approximately 900 and some science teachers. I was to  
10 be honored tonight at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia,  
11 but as a long-term advocate of adequate energy of American,  
12 I felt it was more important to come here tonight to make a  
13 statement.

14 THE CHAIRPERSON: We are glad to have you.

15 Dr. Fredrick M. Hofkin: I've been concerned that  
16 there are more doomsday philosophers tonight who seem to  
17 know all the answers than there are concerned citizens who  
18 seek to look at the questions.

19 I cannot speak for all teachers, but I certainly  
20 can convey the general sense, the attitude, and the reaction  
21 of those whom I have known.

22 The general question has been, are teachers able  
23 and willing to handle students in their schools in the case  
24 of a major emergency.

25 And I can say unequivocally and absolutely, yes.

1 Teachers have always had concern and always taken action for  
2 the protection and well-being of their students.

3           Historically, the words used are in loco parentis,  
4 which means acting for the parents when the parents are not  
5 around.

6           The best understood example is the fire drill,  
7 where teachers regularly practice drills with their students,  
8 and in real emergencies have been able to lead them to  
9 safety. Every school practices such drills giving teachers  
10 and students precise instructions as how to act and how to  
11 reinforce their learnings when the time comes to make such  
12 an action.

13           I will remind you that in the 1950's and 1960's,  
14 when we were locked in what was called the Cold War, teachers  
15 in every community took responsibilities for another type of  
16 nuclear emergency, that was the possibility of a nuclear  
17 attack from a foreign nation.

18           Air raid drills were held regularly. Cause of  
19 action was defined. And teachers and students were prepared  
20 to take remedial action.

21           Fortunately, none was necessary. But the schools  
22 had taken all of the needed precautions.

23           In other cases throughout this nation, earthquakes  
24 explosions, tornadoes, floods, teachers have stood by their  
25 students, protecting them, taking every action for their

1 safety. In some cases the plans were very vague compared to  
2 the Limerick evacuation plans.

3           Yet intelligent action has almost invariably been  
4 taken. Teachers have frequently been given a bad rap that  
5 they will take no action unless they get paid. And sometimes  
6 teachers are reinforced and supported that position because  
7 they have been traditionally been the most underpaid  
8 professionals in our society.

9           But whenever an emergency has occurred, teachers  
10 have stood by their students honorably and well to help find  
11 the best solutions.

12           I'm sure you'll find the educational community  
13 devoted to the children, their control with devotion and  
14 concern, and with intelligence. Thank you.

15           THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Doctor. Kenneth G.  
16 Stout. Mr. Stout, you will, sir, have five minutes.

17                           STATEMENT OF

18           Mr. Kenneth G. Stout: Yes, ma'am. My name is  
19 Ken Stout. I live in Boyertown, Pennsylvania. I live within  
20 the ten-mile evacuation area of the plant. I must say that  
21 the previous speech is a hard one to follow, but I'll continue  
22 as much as I can.

23           I feel that the plant itself has been constructed,  
24 been designed to the highest standards we have existing today  
25 within the nuclear field. I'm proud to be a part of the

1 plant and affiliated with the Philadelphia Electric Company.  
2 I work for Bechtel Corporation, and am very proud of this  
3 plant, along with the Philadelphia Electric people.

4           Mr. Palladino from the NRC has recently stated also  
5 that he recognized the highest standards of design in the  
6 construction of the nuclear power plant.

7           I feel that the evacuation plan within the area I  
8 live in Boyertown is fine. I feel that the evacuation plan  
9 for the job site is also fine. I feel that any further  
10 needless delay as far as the evacuation plans are really  
11 resulting in undue cause to the consumers themselves within  
12 Philadelphia Electric. And more also as far as the people  
13 within the United States themselves.

14           But to quote some from Mr. Paul Harvey, from the  
15 article that arrived in The Mercury paper on December the  
16 1st, in 1984 entitled America Is Importing Electricity. We  
17 Should Be Ashamed. This was also quoted by Mr. Thomas  
18 earlier, but let me give you some excerpts from that.

19           United States of America, historically the power  
20 house of the planet, is so delinquent in the development of  
21 new energy sources that we are having to buy electricity from  
22 the outside of our country.

23           While the United States barely gets 13 percent of  
24 its electricity, Taiwan gets 40 percent, France is building  
25 a fast-breeder reactor. Finland and Sweden is getting 40

1 percent from nuclear power.

2 American power companies are having to string  
3 wires between the Canadian border and the United States.  
4 We are presently importing enough to produce a billion  
5 dollars in 1982.

6 The New England Power Pool is a group of 86  
7 utilities in Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire,  
8 Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

9 In June of 1983 the Pool agreed to purchase another  
10 7 billion kilowatt-hours over a period of subsequent years,  
11 nine subsequent years. Thus another 7.5 billion American  
12 dollars will leave the home.

13 Had we completed the two disputed power plants in  
14 Seabrook, we would have produced more than enough electricity  
15 for half that cost. And we would have created thousands of  
16 American jobs.

17 New Brunswick is now contemplating building a  
18 whole new nuclear power plant, the total output of which they  
19 intend to sell to the United States. Shame on us. And what  
20 the paranoid bureaucracy and the misguided fearmongers who  
21 have thwarted our nation's independence. Unquote.

22 Thank you.

23 THE CHAIRPERSON: William M. Ridge. And then  
24 Charles C. Smith. Mr. Ridge?

25 Mr. William M. Ridge: Yes.

1 THE CHAIRPERSON: You have five minutes.

2 STATEMENT OF

3 Mr. William M. Ridge: My name is Bill Ridge. And  
4 I reside in Upper Uwchlan Township. And I am one of the four  
5 coordinators. And I am here to voice my support for the  
6 evacuation plans, because Pennsylvania State Law requires  
7 local and county governments to have emergency plans to  
8 protect the public in the event of emergencies ranging from  
9 floods and other natural disasters to nuclear war.

10 We should be here to emphasize the need for local  
11 evacuation plans, because we are not only neighbors with the  
12 nuclear plant, we also have in our area many industries that  
13 use hazardous and toxic substances in their process.

14 We also have lots of flammable farmland and  
15 wooded areas. And we live by a river and several creeks  
16 that subject us to floods of various sizes every year.

17 But the whole concept of evacuation plans for  
18 nuclear power plants does not appear to be well-founded.  
19 Recently released studies of information from the TMI proves  
20 that radiation and contamination releases have been grossly  
21 overestimated.

22 These studies emphasize that rarely in all the  
23 postulated accidents is evacuation the best option. These  
24 studies also recommend reducing the Emergency Planning Zone  
25 to a two-mile limit.



1           But rather than go on about the quality of  
2 construction and operation of Limerick and say the evacuation  
3 plans are not really necessary, we should thank the NRC for  
4 forcing us to plan for some very real possibilities, those  
5 of natural disasters. Area evacuation plans should not be  
6 tied to the full power license at Limerick, but they should  
7 be pursued adamantly by local residents in order to lessen  
8 the effect of potential problems that might arise all around  
9 us. Thank you.

10           THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Mr. Smith?

11                           STATEMENT OF

12           Mr. Charles C. Smith: My name is Charles Smith.  
13 I live in Skippack Township. And I believe that the  
14 emergency plan is an acceptable proposition. That it will  
15 work.

16           There are some that have expressed opinions tonight  
17 that the plan is far from perfect. But I'm sure that they  
18 will agree with me that it is a much better plan than they  
19 had a few years back, which was nothing.

20           I think it's a good plan to be built. It can be  
21 built upon and improved as time goes by to cover all the  
22 answers and the contingencies that they're looking for.

23           Those that find that there are weak spots in the  
24 plan, I urge them to go back to their school board and their  
25 local elected officials and find out what kind of a plan they

1 have for them, not only for a nuclear emergency, but  
2 evacuation of any type of emergency, flood, fire, gas leak,  
3 chemical spill, whatever the case may be. And that they  
4 could ask or demand their local officials that an evacuation  
5 plan equal to what they're demanding of here tonight.

6 Thank you.

7 THE CHAIRPERSON: John Shaffer? Are you the  
8 gentleman? You have five minutes.

9 STATEMENT OF

10 Mr. John Shaffer: Thank you, ma'am. My name is  
11 John Shaffer. Before I go on in my written text, I'd like  
12 to address the comment that I had the privilege of sitting  
13 in the back row during the whole proceedings. A comment  
14 that they'd like to see someone get up here to support Limerick  
15 that doesn't work at the plant. The guys that are working at  
16 the plant, they're people that have commented that they're  
17 afraid of losing their jobs. They're not concerned with the  
18 plant or the evacuation plan.

19 I, if Limerick goes on-line or doesn't go on-line,  
20 I still have a job. So this one is for you, sir (indicating).

21 In light of the recent tragedies in Mexico and in  
22 India, isn't it about time we realize that we have a real  
23 threat in this world, and that those are the real threats in  
24 this world, and not from the use of the atom.

25 Within a few weeks of the Three Mile Island

1 incident, ten coal miners were killed in England, seven  
2 citizens were killed in gas explosions in Philadelphia, and  
3 eight oil workers were lost off the coast of Mexico. These  
4 25 lives were lost in energy related accidents.

5 Commercial nuclear plants have been in operation  
6 since the late 1950's. No employee or member of the public  
7 has ever died or been seriously injured from radiation  
8 accidents.

9 A Voice: What about the waste?

10 Mr. John Shaffer: Do you mind? I'm sorry, Your  
11 Honor, I sat back there all night long and heard that.

12 THE CHAIRPERSON: Let's keep it down on all sides.  
13 I think that you can be a little bit fairer to the speakers.  
14 I think there has been a representative group of all sides  
15 of the question. I do not think people need to be harrassed.  
16 All right, sir, go ahead.

17 Mr. John Shaffer: Thank you very much. Why do  
18 people that think of Limerick as a threat and ignore the  
19 other realities of the world? Fires, floods, and accidents  
20 involving chemicals can happen quickly and would require  
21 immediate evacuation.

22 Contrary to the popular anti-nuclear belief,  
23 nuclear power plants do not explode. The time between the  
24 start of an accident and actual threat to the public is  
25 relatively long. A matter of hours or days rather than minutes.

1           Knowing these facts, an evacuation plan can work.  
2 Studies suggest a five-mile evacuation zone for a nuclear  
3 power plant. A ten-mile evacuation zone is more than  
4 adequate for Limerick and any other plant that we would come  
5 on-line with. That's all I have, Your Honor. Thank you.

6           THE CHAIRPERSON: We will have a very short break  
7 for the purpose of changing reporters.

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(Please turn to next page.)

1 (Hearing resumed at 9:20 o'clock p.m.)

2 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Rizzo? The next speaker will  
3 be Mr. William Butler. Mr. Rizzo, you have five minutes  
4 starting now. These hearings are in session.

5 STATEMENT OF

6 Ralph Rizzo: My name is Ralph Rizzo, and I live  
7 within the 10 mile zone of the plant. Tonight we are here  
8 to talk about the evacuation plans for the Limerick Generating  
9 Station. The plans we are talking about are State Law  
10 enacted in 1978.

11 It is for the protection of all the people living,  
12 working, and traveling in the State of Pennsylvania. This  
13 evacuation plan can be used in any emergency that can occur  
14 in this region. This evacuation plan is meant to save lives  
15 and protect people in any type of emergency.

16 The records show that nuclear plants have never  
17 cost a single life. Man has learned and keeps on learning  
18 to improve this source of energy.

19 The issue of safety is top priority in the  
20 construction and operation of a nuclear plant. Improvements  
21 will keep being made especially when positive effort is  
22 made.

23 Thank you.

24 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Mr. Rizzo. Mr.  
25 William Butler and then Mr. Raymond R. Veas, are you present?

STATEMENT OF

1  
2 Raymond R. Veas: I am Ray Veas. I'm from  
3 Plumstead Township in Bucks County. I'm a gas distribution  
4 mechanic for Philadelphia Electric Company, and I am  
5 Financial Director of the Independent Group Association  
6 representing 5600 Philadelphia Electric Company employees.

7 I had a little thing prepared to speak but I am  
8 not going to use that tonight because everything has been  
9 said. All I did was write comments down that other people  
10 spoke about and I wanted to comment on them.

11 One thing was on TMI, and I know that there is a  
12 lot of feelings about TMI and most of them are hysteria  
13 created by the media. I don't think there is anybody  
14 including those that work in the nuclear industry that  
15 probably weren't a little bit scared when they heard of TMI,  
16 the first couple days, anyway. You hear about hydrogen  
17 bubbles that were non-existent and melt downs that didn't  
18 take place. Most people were just scared out of their wits,  
19 come to find out, and it's years down the road, that none of  
20 that took place.

21 The accident was the most serious accident in the  
22 nuclear history and yet the containment worked. That's  
23 probably the most important part, that the double containment,  
24 the same kind of containment that's at Limerick and improved  
25 from Three Mile Island, is there, it's in place, and it

1 works.

2           The deal about the evacuation plan, and I think  
3 one thing that's being overlooked is the liability that we  
4 put ourselves and townships and our counties in by  
5 non-participation in evacuation plans, the liability that  
6 we are leaving ourselves open to if someone was to get hurt  
7 and face injury from any kind of disaster that we're  
8 mandated by law to cover.

9           The references to Bhopal, India I think are  
10 important especially in Pennsylvania. This year we finally  
11 had lobbied legislature into improving Bill 1236 which gives  
12 us the right to know our toxic and hazardous chemicals.  
13 Today we don't even know what they're making in all these  
14 chemical plants that are in our area. The East Coast is  
15 lined with them. We have Allied Chemical; we have Dow  
16 Chemical; we have plenty of chemical plants, and we don't  
17 even know what they make. They could be making the same  
18 gas that killed the 2200 people in Bhopal, India, and we  
19 don't even know it. And we won't know it until sometime  
20 at the end of next year.

21           The other comments were about, that really struck  
22 me as funny, and I guess it's what I want to leave you with,  
23 I think that a lot of people, the fear mongers, associate  
24 nuclear power with nuclear war. One person said that nobody  
25 died from nuclear power, and another person shouted out, How

1 about Hiroshima. That's the kind of mentality that we're  
2 dealing with.

3 I wonder sometimes that if President Reagan had  
4 been around when we dropped the bomb on Hiroshima, and we  
5 had the technology for Star Wars if, in fact, that  
6 technology produced a solar power capable enough of generating  
7 vast quantities of electricity, if these same people would be  
8 in here hollering about solar power and promoting the safe  
9 form of energy from the ground.

10 I thank you.

11 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. William P. McCarron? And  
12 then Joe Leithman will be next.

13 STATEMENT OF

14 William P. McCarron: My name is William McCarron.  
15 I live in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. I lived in Phoenixville  
16 my whole life. I presently work at the Bechtel Power Plant.  
17 I'm an asbestos worker.

18 In my community we partook of the emergency drill at  
19 the practice they had back in the summer. I have two children  
20 and my wife. I explained to them what was going to happen.  
21 My wife reads the paper. We're quite aware of the practice  
22 drill. We did what we were supposed to. We followed the  
23 drill. We knew what was going to happen. We were prepared  
24 for it.

25 We have a siren system close to our home. We



1 heard the system, and we knew what to expect of the system.  
2 I feel that people live in that community which has this  
3 system for the protection from nuclear and other accidents  
4 and casualty type things, and if they don't use it that's  
5 their problem. It's there. It's provided by the  
6 Philadelphia Electric Company for this purpose, and to me it  
7 was very good. It worked well for our family. We knew the  
8 system, and we knew what to do with it.

9           In the line of work I'm in, I work with asbestos,  
10 and when people hear asbestos they get scared. It's like  
11 nuclear energy. It's like, ah, because it kills people.  
12 Asbestos does. But with the proper safety equipment we  
13 remove asbestos. We don't install it anymore, but we do  
14 remove it. We're doing the proper procedures for removing  
15 asbestos.

16           I have worked at the power plant for a year and a  
17 half. Tomorrow I'm going to work on maintenance. That's  
18 a decision of my own. I could leave and work in another  
19 area. If I was afraid of radiation I would go somewhere else.  
20 I have seen what has gone into this plant. I have worked  
21 with fire seals. I'm content that Philadelphia Electric  
22 has been providing the utmost.

23           These people are really concerned about the  
24 people who work in the plant and the community. They have  
25 a system called Alara [phonetic] which worked in plants in

1 Gulf Refineries. We just go to work, they put us through  
2 schooling, they have educated, they have told us what  
3 possible effects it has. These people are really concerned.

4 By instrumenting their alarm system and their  
5 early warning system, in the event of an accident, I am very  
6 positive that they have taken the proper procedure and have  
7 applied it. I am all for it.

8 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Joe Leithman?

9 STATEMENT OF

10 Joe Leithman: My wife and I live within the 10  
11 mile zone. We in our township never had emergency planning.  
12 We had an officer like many townships that was assigned that  
13 title, but in all truth never had participated in a drill.  
14 It was just a title that was given him.

15 So, as a result of the Limerick Plant coming on  
16 line, and as a result of townships obeying the law or coming  
17 around to the place where they realized they should be  
18 obeying the law and having an emergency preparedness plan  
19 and mobilizing people, I had the local township police chief  
20 tell me that he was very gratified and appreciated the fact  
21 that we were now getting on and were, in fact, mobilizing  
22 volunteers and people knew what to do and how to do it and  
23 when to do it. And he said, You know, it's not just for  
24 Limerick, but he said, We could have an airplane crash, some  
25 other type of natural disaster, which did, in fact, happen a

1 few months after he told me that.

2           So, No. 1, I feel very good about the fact that we  
3 do have an ongoing emergency preparedness office in the  
4 township that is functioning. We now have desks, we have  
5 equipment, we have people that have assignments.

6           And as a resident of that township and within the  
7 zone I feel very good about that. I feel very good also  
8 about the fact that the PE Company is not new to the nuclear  
9 business, nuclear generation business. I feel very good  
10 about the fact that they have been safely operating the  
11 Peach Bottom Plant since 1967. I have a lot of confidence  
12 about that and feel very good about it.

13           I feel good about the quality of work that I have  
14 seen at the Limerick Plant. I not only have to say that  
15 that's the way I feel, but I read reports from Mr. Palladion  
16 and others who can attest; people more knowledgeable and  
17 people who know what they're looking at and can attest that  
18 this plant is one of the finest or maybe the finest that's  
19 ever been built.

20           I heartily recommend to the NRC your speedy  
21 approval of full license and the approval of the emergency  
22 evacuation plans.

23           I thank you for hearing me.

24           THE CHAIRPERSON: Harry Kennedy and then Clarence  
25 Mercer, you will be next. You have five minutes, sir.

STATEMENT OF1  
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Harry Kennedy: Thank you very much. My name is Harry Kennedy. I live in Chester County in a community called Romansville which is outside of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, which is outside the 10 mile limit.

I'm here tonight as a parent, father, a worker in my community, and also here as a rate payer in the Philadelphia Electric Company who is basically tired of the delays and watching the few narrow-minded people keep this plant from being licensed and put in practice so I can see lower rates in the years to come.

For years, this plant has been started almost 20 years ago, it has followed every example given to them by the NRC and the Federal Government and the State Agencies to meet the standards required to build the plant. And every time it does what it has to do there is a delay by a group of people who put fear of God in all of us. And as I read through all the information--I've been reading for years and trying to go through my children and hopefully with other people I work with, I have never seen anybody die from a nuclear station. All I I have heard from them is they're cheap power. They have generated power safely and this evacuation plan from all I have read, even though it has some negative points of view, it works.

I live outside the 10 mile area. It's easy for

1 someone to say who lives in Chester County, who lives 10  
2 miles beyond the circle, you don't live here, but I'm here  
3 to say to you I believe this plant is safe because it has  
4 met all the standards of what I've read in the paper.

5 I just wish the efforts that have been forced to  
6 delay this plant and has cost me, personally, as a rate  
7 payer, money, would have been put forth to stop a landfill  
8 within two miles of my house that I know it will affect me,  
9 my house, would have been put in an effort to clean up our  
10 landfills instead of putting in an effort to delay a plant  
11 that has met all the standards far greater than any industry  
12 that has to meet it to exist, would have been put forth in  
13 other efforts -- I don't think we would be here tonight.

14 The bottom line for me is simply the plant is  
15 safe. I believe that. In fact, I'm willing to take the  
16 dump two miles from my house and put it where the plant is,  
17 and you can put the plant where the dump is.

18 The thing that bugs me the most is the majority  
19 of the people that live in this area are like myself, we go  
20 to work everyday. We pay our taxes, and we work our ass off  
21 to keep ahead of the bill collectors, and a small,  
22 narrow-minded group of people who basically cannot see  
23 beyond their nose have basically held up this plant, have  
24 cost me money.

25 This plant should have been finished five to six,

1 ten years ago, on time, at a cost tremendously less than what  
2 it is right now. I beg of you, as a committee of the NRC,  
3 and whoever else is in charge of regulating this plant and  
4 getting it licensed, I beg of you as a rate payer who is  
5 tired of the delays and the costs that you and whoever else  
6 is holding this plant up has cost me because I want it  
7 started. I know it's safe. I know the evacuation plan works  
8 if people will make it work. I would like to see it  
9 started so down the road we as a rate payer, and me personally,  
10 can see the cost finally stop and maybe the rates down the  
11 road pushed back down.

12           There is no other way of generating electricity  
13 cheaper than what this plant can do, and we all know that.  
14 That's what I don't understand. It's safe. It's cheap. And  
15 that's the bottom line.

16           I don't understand why people who are afraid of  
17 it would rather have a coal burning station that dirties up  
18 the air, and it costs twice as much, than a plant that does  
19 not dirty up the air and doesn't cost anyone and has not  
20 killed anyone.

21           Please license this plant as soon as possible and  
22 get it working. And the majority of the people in this  
23 area would love to see it started and the costs finally  
24 stopped. It's about time that we get it finished and get it  
25 on the road.

1 Thank you very much.

2 THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Mercer and then Ed McBride.  
3 If you would step along so that we can get as many in as  
4 possible.

5 STATEMENT OF

6 Clarence Mercer: Good evening, Your Honor.

7 THE CHAIRPERSON: Good evening.

8 Clarence Mercer: My name is Clarence Mercer, and  
9 I am a resident of Chester County. I would like to say first  
10 of all that it has been a refreshing experience to attend  
11 this hearing tonight and hear so much factual information  
12 as opposed to emotional, mindless emotionalism.

13 I would like to make a couple comments about an  
14 emergency plan. Every township and municipality needs an  
15 emergency plan. It does not matter how near or how far  
16 away a nuclear plant is. And the nuclear plant should not  
17 be the motivation for an emergency plan.

18 There has been a lot of comments here tonight  
19 about the terrible chemical accident in India. Well, there  
20 has also been a lot of chemical accidents in the United  
21 States. There was an emergency not long ago about a mile  
22 from where I live. There is going to be a lot more  
23 emergency chemical accidents in the United States.

24 So, everyone does need an emergency plan.

25 Regarding this emergency plan, it will simply provide an

1 extra margin of safety because the Limerick Station is and  
2 will be an extremely safe plant.

3 So, let's get on with the emergency plan for  
4 everyone's benefit.

5 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

6 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, sir.

7 STATEMENT OF

8 Edward McBride: Madam Chairman, Panel Members,  
9 my name is Edward McBride. I represent 500 Union members  
10 of the Independent Group Association within the 10 mile  
11 zone and thousands within 25 miles of the plant.

12 On behalf of these members I state, by our  
13 understanding through legal counsel and our political  
14 representatives, that according to a law established in 1978  
15 that by political boundaries all of Pennsylvania is mandated  
16 to have an evacuation plan. We are derelict in our duty if  
17 we don't adopt one and subject to fines that will eventually  
18 hit our tax dollars, not to mention the problems we will  
19 have if we don't have a plan, regardless of the disaster.

20 Rather than breaking the law we should pitch in  
21 and do it right, get behind a good plan and stop obstructing  
22 a good faith effort.

23 I hear the tragedy caused by the Union Carbide  
24 Company being used to add sensationalism to these hearings  
25 which I personally feel is an outrage used by people who



1 don't want a plan of any kind for anything.

2           Furthermore, this plant didn't just drop here  
3 magically. I will not belabor the long road to arrive at  
4 this juncture. The permits to build and all but a few of  
5 the bridges have been crossed, and continued delay by a  
6 handful of sensationalists is bordering on breaking the law.

7           I feel--I don't believe that it's fair to the  
8 working class people to raise the costs; and if it continues  
9 to be unrealistic interference class action suits are  
10 eminent against the perpetrators of these delays to recover  
11 the increased cost of producing electric from this plant  
12 and, therefore, raising our electric bills.

13           I, myself, have three daughters, and I'm very  
14 comfortable within the Limerick area, as I am equally  
15 comfortable when a nuclear submarine or carrier comes up  
16 the Delaware River.

17           On behalf of my Union brothers and sisters and  
18 their families please see to it that a plan is adopted in  
19 all areas for all emergencies and don't delay this project  
20 anymore.

21           We can't afford it. PE has one of the best  
22 records in the U.S. for operating their Peach Bottom Plant,  
23 and due to the high technical capabilities of the engineers  
24 and the high skill of the Delaware Valley Labor Unions  
25 Limerick can only be a better plant. Thank you.

1 THE CHAIRPERSON: Granger Schrader, are you here,  
2 sir?

3 (No response.)

4 THE CHAIRPERSON: Bill Kelly?  
5 Then William McClain, are you here, sir?

6 STATEMENT OF

7 William Kelly: My name is William Kelly, for  
8 the record. I live in Marple Township, Delaware County.  
9 I am here on behalf of the Pennsylvania Voice of  
10 Energy. I have seven members of my family living within  
11 the shadow of the Limerick Generating Station. I wish to  
12 state that I have absolutely no reservations regarding their  
13 safety.

14 I also wish to state that I believe Limerick to  
15 be the best built station in the nation. And I also believe  
16 that enough is enough, let's get on with the operation of  
17 Limerick.

18 That's all I have.

19 THE CHAIRPERSON: Richard Hause, H-a-u-s-e, will  
20 be next. Mr. McClain, you have five minutes.

21 STATEMENT OF

22 William McClinn: My name is William McClain,  
23 M-c-C-l-a-i-n. I'm a resident of Chester County.

24 It seems to me that the people who are for energy  
25 independence are also for good, workable evacuation plans.



1 Patrick Naugle: Good evening. My name is Patrick  
2 Naugle. I'm a professional engineer, registered in the  
3 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Registration No. PE021176AD.

4 I would like to make some statements relative to  
5 the evacuation plans and the risk involved with nuclear  
6 power.

7 The first statement in the form of a question is,  
8 Do we need an evacuation plan and if so, why. The simplistic  
9 answer is that 1) the NRC requires an evacuation plan as  
10 part of their safety analysis of a nuclear power plant, in  
11 this case, Limerick; and 2) the Commonwealth of  
12 Pennsylvania requires local governments to have emergency  
13 plans in Act 1978-323.

14 Now, the second part is, Why are the evacuation  
15 plans required. On one hand the NRC requires an evacuation  
16 plan in the event of a serious accident at a nuclear power  
17 plant. My personal knowledge of the design and construction  
18 of nuclear power plants with multiple redundant safety  
19 systems and defense in depth design approach, and the  
20 industrial record of commercial nuclear power, indicates that  
21 the probability of a serious accident at a commercial nuclear  
22 power plant is very, very low.

23 There have been no known cases of evacuations  
24 caused by nuclear power plants, not only in the United  
25 States but also in the world. This includes Three Mile

1 Island.

2       This is a very significant statement considering that the  
3 level of technology in some countries with nuclear power  
4 plants is somewhat below that of the USA. Russia, for  
5 example, does not even require primary containments to be  
6 built around their reactors. In fact, the probability of a  
7 serious accident is so low one may wonder why the NRC  
8 requires evacuation plans as a part of their safety analysis.

9       My position is that the NRC requires the plans as  
10 another ultraconservative approach to assuring public  
11 safety. It is not meant as an indication that a serious  
12 accident at a nuclear power plant is the slightest bit  
13 probable.

14       On the other hand, the state-mandated emergency  
15 plans are supposed to deal with natural disasters as well  
16 as man-made disasters from industrial accidents, train  
17 derailments, et cetera. One does not have to be a research  
18 librarian or have a very long memory to come up with cases  
19 where accidents at chemical plants or train derailments have  
20 caused, or should have caused, an evacuation of the public.

21       The recent disaster in Bhopal, India with Union  
22 Carbide, an American company, comes immediately to mind.  
23 Train derailments, some involving very toxic chemicals, are  
24 relatively commonplace and some have resulted in large  
25 evacuations of the public.

1 I would like to make two points, the first one  
2 being the safety factor of the rail and chemical industries  
3 is very low compared to the nuclear power industry based on  
4 the number and severity of the accidents associated with  
5 those industries.

6 And secondly, and more importantly, and this also  
7 explains why both sides have mentioned Bhopal, India, the  
8 main reason for the lower safety factor is that these  
9 industries are not subjected to the intensity of regulation  
10 that the NRC imposes on the commercial nuclear power industry.

11 I am not suggesting that a CRC, in other words, a  
12 Chemical Regulatory Commission, or triple RC, in other words,  
13 a Railroad Regulatory Commission, is required or even  
14 necessary. But I am merely pointing out that the safety  
15 factor of these industries could be raised through increased  
16 regulation.

17 However, society has determined that the risks  
18 from these industries is acceptable by omitting the  
19 requirement for increased regulation.

20 In conclusion, evacuation plans are unfortunately  
21 prudent and necessary in today's environment, however, the  
22 probability is very high that the initiating event will be a  
23 natural disaster or a man-made disaster other than an  
24 accident at a commercial nuclear power plant.

25 Thank you.

1 THE CHAIRPERSON: George Balmer, you have five  
2 minutes, and then Robert McConnell.

3 STATEMENT OF

4 George Balmer: Thank you. My name is George  
5 Balmer. I live in Delaware County.

6 I am not going to take up a lot of your time  
7 because I think everything that has been said is what the  
8 whole picture is about.

9 I live in New Town Square which is within 25 miles  
10 of Limerick. I am very concerned with an evacuation plan.  
11 My community has none whatsoever. They have what some of  
12 the other people have said, a limited amount of where if  
13 you go -- if we have some kind of a nuclear disaster of any  
14 kind, or a non-nuclear, any disaster, just get out.

15 This State in the last ten years has had two  
16 times where mother nature has done it for us. They have  
17 shown us that it works. Right in this area it has worked.  
18 We have school children, people here talk about our school  
19 children, what are we going to do, our teachers -- like the  
20 gentlemen said before, we have plans that have been in  
21 effect since I was in school, fire drills, that work.

22 I was in a high school that was on fire back in  
23 the 50's. It worked. We got out. The same thing can  
24 happen here. There's going to be shortcomings, and I agree;  
25 and these are all human beings. There's going to be mistakes

1 made, but it can work.

2           And I think that if the people in these  
3 communities around this plant would work at it, it will  
4 work. And it's a necessity, we need it, we need the  
5 electricity. There isn't anybody here going to turn the  
6 lights off, and we need the plant, we need the plan.

7           That's all I have to say. Thank you.

8           THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. McConnell and then Mr.  
9 Frank W. Hake, II.

10                           STATEMENT OF

11           Robert McConnell: My name is Bob McConnell.  
12 Under Pennsylvania Law there is a requirement that every  
13 township has an evacuation plan. Under this law there  
14 should be an orderly evacuation, redistribution of people  
15 to other areas. There should be a chance for them to have  
16 food, clothing, medical care if they need it, and I think  
17 that PE surpasses this requirement in any way possible in  
18 their evacuation plan.

19           I am here representing myself and my family and  
20 over 275 Union members from Philadelphia Electric. Thank  
21 you.

22           THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Mr. Frank W. Hake,  
23 II, and then Mr. William L. Gormen. Mr. Hake, that's  
24 spelled H-a-k-e, and Roman Numeral II.

25                           STATEMENT OF



1 Frank W. Hake, II: My name is Frank Hake. I live  
2 right across the river in North Coventry Township which is  
3 within five miles of the plant.

4 On my behalf, as well as my family's behalf, I  
5 would like to go on record as stating that the evacuation  
6 plan as endorsed by the municipalities and Philadelphia  
7 Electric is adequate to safeguard me and my family.

8 The evacuation plan, and definitely as previous  
9 people have said, may have some shortcomings here or there.  
10 When I think of those shortcomings sometimes I become a  
11 little bit testy and I say to myself that I know that the  
12 plant was built with skill, quality, local craftsmen who  
13 live in the area. It was designed by a bunch of engineers  
14 that could be the best in the world, and it will be operated  
15 and maintained by Philadelphia Electric Company whose safety  
16 record, as far as nuclear goes, is unexcelled.

17 I will sleep as well three years from now when  
18 both units are hopefully running as I will tonight. But one  
19 time I wouldn't sleep well is that if we only had an  
20 adequately constructed powerhouse and an excellent evacuation  
21 plan.

22 I urge your license of Limerick as soon as  
23 possible. Thank you.

24 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. William L. Gormen  
25 and then A. J. Tate.

STATEMENT OF

1  
2 William L. Gormen: Good evening. My name is  
3 William Gormen. I live at East Coventry Township. I live  
4 approximately two miles from the plant.

5 I feel that the plan of evacuation is a good  
6 plan. I have been involved for some time in my township  
7 on a committee to work on the planning. I feel that our  
8 plan is a good plan because the people have cooperated. They  
9 have given their time, their own time, that they have  
10 volunteered to come and become trained. They have had  
11 quite a bit of training sessions from professional consultants.

12 We also have the back-up training from the County.  
13 We live in a good county that has provided us with support  
14 with any problems we have had with our plans and have  
15 worked them out.

16 I feel that this plan is a workable plan, and it  
17 can work. And I feel that the people that have come and  
18 feel that the plan can't work, if they would go to their  
19 local township meetings and put in positive input they  
20 could get involved in this plan and there would be plenty  
21 of volunteers.

22 Thank you.

23 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Mr. Tate? After  
24 Mr. Tate is Alma Bretthauer. A.J. Tate, are you here, sir?

25 (No response.)

1 THE CHAIRPERSON: Alma Bretthauer,  
2 B-r-e-t-t-h-a-u-e-r?

3 STATEMENT OF

4 Alma Bretthauer: Correct. I am Alma  
5 Bretthauer, and I am the President of the Phoenixville  
6 Area Education Association, the Teacher's Union.

7 I have serious concern for the welfare of our  
8 professional staff. According to our Collective Bargaining  
9 Agreement teachers shall not be required to work under  
10 unsafe or hazardous conditions or to perform tasks which  
11 endanger their health, safety or well-being. It is our  
12 opinion that this proposed evacuation program is not a  
13 workable, reliable plan.

14 We believe that teachers input is critical to the  
15 planning process as we are the ones expected to carry it out  
16 for our school students. As it presently stands, it assumes  
17 that in loco parentis provision extends to the custody of  
18 children beyond the regular school day.

19 In loco parentis means in place of parents, and  
20 applies only to the teacher acting in place of a parent on  
21 issues of discipline and classroom control during the  
22 regularly scheduled school day, and that covers fire drills.

23 It in no way implies a teacher should assume the  
24 custody of a child in the absence of a parent.

25 Phoenixville's regularly scheduled day is defined

1 for the elementary teacher and for the secondary teacher.  
2 This evacuation system proposes teachers be assigned to  
3 duties that would go beyond the regularly scheduled school  
4 day, duties that have not been bargained for.

5           Of grave concern is the open-ended length of time  
6 that teachers are expected to perform their assignments.  
7 A single inservice day program explaining the way the  
8 evacuation program is supposed to work does not constitute  
9 a deliniation or explanation of duties expected of the  
10 teachers.

11           To pressure the School Board into unilateral  
12 acceptance of this or any evacuation plan without bargaining  
13 the issues would place the School Board in an unfair labor  
14 practice situation. There is obvious clear conflict here  
15 of Boards being put in a position of committing an unfair  
16 labor practice because of non-bargaining of the issues.

17           Let it be known many of our professional staff  
18 live within the site of the towers. There is nothing in  
19 this plan that takes into consideration the teacher's own  
20 families and personal obligations. In short, this  
21 evacuation program is unsatisfactory.

22           THE CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Tom Schadt, are you here,  
23 sir?

24           (No response.)

25           THE CHAIRPERSON: Richard Harrington. Mr.

1 Harrington, are you here, sir?

2 MR. HARRINGTON: Here.

3 THE CHAIRPERSON: Very well. Is Bob Harrington  
4 a relative?

5 MR. HARRINGTON: Yes.

6 STATEMENT OF

7 Richard Harrington: I am a teacher at Phoenixville  
8 High School, and I would like to say that I am educated about  
9 the issue. I researched this issue.

10 And I feel because I am a teacher who is expected  
11 and asked to stay with students during a potential emergency  
12 to procure the correct role, to escort students to the host  
13 school outside the EPZ, to stay with them until parents  
14 come or until we are dismissed, I feel I am entitled to a  
15 few very crucial questions.

16 First, how can anyone assume that all teachers  
17 will stay when they have other obligations particularly to  
18 their families. Neither PHEMA or Philadelphia Electric  
19 know anything about the psychology of people who are faced,  
20 not with a known fear, but with an unknown fear, a fear  
21 which is not discernible to any of the senses.

22 This is an assumption that is illogical and  
23 unethical.

24 Secondly, if we have learned anything from Three  
25 Mile Island, how can we really trust anyone or any computer

1 to accurately assess the condition of a reactor. Seven  
2 years after the Three Mile Island accident we have finally  
3 come to learn that the reactor was 300 degrees away from a  
4 meltdown. How are we going to, in an emergency situation,  
5 possibly understand the integrity of a reactor when we do  
6 not want to frighten people prematurely, when emotions are  
7 high and objectivity is low.

8           It's unethical to believe also that teachers who  
9 have not been served either correctly or gently should be  
10 asked to take on these responsibilities.

11           Also, one of the things that has not come into  
12 these hearings tonight is the problems with radioactive  
13 wastes which are related to an evacuation plan in the sense  
14 that much of the on-site storage of fuel rods can also  
15 create hazardous conditions. Both Peach Bottom and Salem  
16 have asked for extensions for compaction of fuel rods  
17 on-site. Limerick will have to do the same thing. No one  
18 in this room has any long range plan for a long term  
19 storage of high, medium or low level radioactive wastes.  
20 No one does.

21           National Academy of Sciences says it; John Gofton  
22 in his book says it; and the Union of Concerned Sciences say  
23 it; and I believe maybe subconsciously that the NRC believes  
24 it, too. I would hope that you do.

25           I would like to say also that in the hearings



1 Emergency Response Plan which I have read over many times  
2 and I think I know it pretty well. And I think I can assert  
3 very clearly that this particular plan has nothing to do  
4 with moving real people out of real places.

5 Right now, as the plan stands, there are a lot  
6 of people in Phoenixville in responsible positions who  
7 also feel the same way. Our own Chief of Police will state  
8 that the road system will not handle an evacuation out of  
9 the Phoenixville area.

10 I think we have seen events like the events in  
11 India and Mexico that indicate an extreme need for an  
12 evacuation plan that is based on reality. I recommend to  
13 this committee that you have real exercises to show our  
14 real ability to be able to move people out of the zone, out  
15 of the EPZ.

16 I think that the people in Phoenixville deserve  
17 to know if they're really capable of doing an exercise to  
18 prove that this plan, which is mandated by the NRC, can be  
19 pulled off.

20 Also, there has been no studies by PHEMA or PECO  
21 for schools in the EPZ to show that they are radiologically  
22 safe to shelter children. In the Phoenixville plans there  
23 are statements made that show that when children are in the  
24 schools they are supposed to close the windows and all the  
25 vents inside of that school so that no radiation can get



1 inside. Well, there has been no test to show that this  
2 could even possibly happen, that these schools and other  
3 buildings in the Phoenixville area are radiologically safe  
4 to shelter school children. There has been no real  
5 committment on the part of the teachers or bus drivers.  
6 So now energy consultants are trying to find volunteers  
7 outside of the EPZ to drive into the Phoenixville area so  
8 that they would be able to take people out.

9           It should be a real scene to try to see volunteers  
10 try to get into the EPZ in the midst of a heavy snowstorm.  
11 The fact an emergency plan says the children are supposed  
12 to put a dampened cloth over their faces as air filters so  
13 they don't breath contaminated air, I have real questions  
14 about those statements.

15           If PECO is serious about their emergency planning  
16 then they should consider changing their siren warning  
17 system to a site emergency instead of a general emergency.  
18 This would give emergency workers plenty of time, and fire  
19 emergency people and borough workers who would have to  
20 remove snow and other things like that time to do their  
21 responsibility. As it stands right now it's too late if  
22 you call a general emergency. It should be moved up to a  
23 site emergency. By that time things are too late.

24           In Phoenixville there are 14 people requiring  
25 ambulance service; 86 people that need special assistance;

1 82 people that are hearing impaired; and 308 people that  
2 cannot get transportation and that are supposed to call on  
3 the EOC to be able to get assistance to get out of the EPZ.  
4 If anyone were to ask any one of these people how they're  
5 supposed to get out, I guarantee you they have absolutely no  
6 idea what the procedure would be.

7           In the plans itself it says, these individuals  
8 will be contacted by the medical ambulance service officer  
9 at an alert to confirm the status of their medical needs.  
10 The assumption by PE that people perform admirably in an  
11 emergency situation is a ridiculous assumption. Anyone  
12 that has ever been in an emergency know that the psychological  
13 situation at that time could be extremely various and  
14 totally unpredictable. This is an immense assumption, and  
15 I am afraid that you cannot base a realistic plan on that  
16 kind of thinking.

17           Thank you for this opportunity to speak.

18           THE CHAIRPERSON: James R. Frank. Mr. Frank and  
19 then Terry R. Scholl.

20                           STATEMENT OF

21           James R. Frank: My name is Jim Frank. I live in  
22 Lower Frederick Township. I must be within 10 miles because  
23 I have one of those horns down the street, and I know they  
24 go past me. We have been living up there 14 years. I don't  
25 know the exact date they started Limerick, but I wasn't

1 aware of it, and it's no concern to me.

2 I've put about 13 months in the plant. I am  
3 amazed at the safety involved over there, not only in the  
4 construction but in the plant itself. Some of these people  
5 talked about the redundance in the building. People can't  
6 do that in their own homes like that. If something fails  
7 you have backup and then another backup. That place is  
8 really safe.

9 I didn't go there with any concept of pro-nuclear  
10 or anti-nuclear, but I've come away with it trusting PE. I  
11 live in a house that is total electric. Over the years I've  
12 found PE to be my friend. They're not there to hurt me.  
13 I've heard a lot of negative reports tonight about the  
14 disaster in India, TMI, and the Mexican gas explosion. That's  
15 a good way to touch on emotions. Soap operas do the same  
16 thing.

17 I am touched emotionally by those people that have  
18 died, but the decisions that have to be made by you folks  
19 can't be based on emotions because emotions can lie to the  
20 truth. It has got to be based on knowledge, wisdom,  
21 knowledge of the facts. The facts that I have run across are,  
22 PE is not trying to hurt me.

23 I also see that TMI cannot be compared with PE.  
24 There is a lot of crazy kids out there driving cars, running  
25 up on sidewalks, go through red lights, stop signs, they even

1 kill people. Does that compare with me? I'm a driver. How  
2 can we compare somebody who acts in apparently a somewhat  
3 irresponsible way to somebody who acts responsibly. That  
4 goes the same way with utilities. TMI did one thing and  
5 from the reports that I have heard and read I wouldn't put  
6 them in the same boat as PE. I don't believe PE is trying  
7 to hurt me, but rather to help me.

8 PE has worked to build a safe plant and because  
9 of that and the way I have seen them perform over the years  
10 I believe the evacuation system is also just as safe and  
11 trustworthy. I don't think we should concern ourselves with  
12 what could go wrong. There's a thing they call Murphy's Law,  
13 if anything can go wrong it probably will. There are some  
14 people who live by that. And that's a pretty dumb and crazy  
15 way to live.

16 I think we have good to look at the facts, and I  
17 think it's good.

18 THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Mr. Scholl? Thomas  
19 Walsh?

20 STATEMENT OF

21 Terry R. Scholl: My name is Terry R. Scholl,  
22 S-c-h-o-l-l. I am the emergency coordinator for Lower Salford  
23 Township which is in the northwestern part of Montgomery  
24 County. My purpose here tonight is single, and that is to  
25 report on the status of the emergency preparedness in Lower

1 Salford Township. And that is the purpose of the hearing,  
2 I believe.

3 I have been emergency coordinator there, or civil  
4 defense director it was called when I was appointed in  
5 September, 1971, by then Governor Shapp, and I have held  
6 that position since. However, for 12 of those 13 years  
7 civil defense and emergency preparedness is what you see in  
8 front of the microphone. There was no plan, per se, within  
9 the township.

10 We qualified legally under the State law because  
11 there's also a statute that says a municipality, if it has  
12 no plan of its own, falls under the blanket of the  
13 Montgomery County or the local county organization. So we  
14 did have words and manuals, but only on paper.

15 The things that have occurred within the past  
16 year have improved the situation in my particular township,  
17 and I was born and raised there.

18 Under cold war we had no plans of any kind, but  
19 it was informal. Now we have equipment. We have an  
20 emergency operations center with equipment in it, telephone  
21 lines. There is some funding available. We have volunteers.  
22 We didn't have that at all before, zip.

23 So, just for my report on the emergency  
24 management status in Lower Salford, it's good. We have  
25 taken part in both of the drills in July and again in

1 November. I chose in July to participate but asked not to  
2 be rated at that time because all the staff was new. I felt  
3 we were not sufficiently trained and experienced. As it  
4 turned out I wish we would have been rated. I think we would  
5 have passed.

6           We did participate last month and I think we did  
7 exceedingly well. I think the plan we have in place now is  
8 a workable plan. Perfect? No. It never will be. We're  
9 people. But I think it's a workable plan, and it has given  
10 us a good solid foundation for the people that are involved  
11 with my staff now to expand on that plan, to begin to list  
12 local resources that we have available to handle various  
13 kinds of emergencies.

14           And I have not called it, and I refuse to call it  
15 an evacuation plan. It's an emergency response plan. I  
16 think people have been scared into using the term evacuation  
17 plan. The evacuation situation is only a very small part of  
18 the overall plan. I think my township is far better off at  
19 this point for Limerick having come in to existence.

20           We were admittedly unwilling participants at first,  
21 but in looking back with hindsight we are better off.

22           Thank you.

23           THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Mr. Walsh is next,  
24 is he in?

25           (No response.)

1 THE CHAIRPERSON: Kenneth Cromwell?

2 (No response.)

3 THE CHAIRPERSON: William Edwards?

4 (No response.)

5 THE CHAIRPERSON: Frank Remki?

6 (No response.)

7 THE CHAIRPERSON: Leonard --

8 VOICE: What number was that?

9 THE CHAIRPERSON: Leonard Garti, G-a-r-t-i.

10 VOICE: Frank something?

11 VOICE: It wasn't your name.

12 THE CHAIRPERSON: Paul D. Murray?

13 (No response.)

14 THE CHAIRPERSON: David Moore?

15 STATEMENT OF

16 David Moore: My name is David Moore, New Hanover  
17 Township, Montgomery County. I would like to say that the  
18 people in the community that I live in are as important as  
19 they are -- as they can be from the township. We go to our  
20 township as far as evacuation is concerned. I think a lot  
21 of people here tonight don't think about it. What they read  
22 in the paper or what they don't read in the paper is as far  
23 as it goes.

24 As far as Limerick itself is concerned, I moved  
25 here in 1978 in the area from Philadelphia. Construction

1 worker of 24 years, I worked at Limerick for a little over  
2 three years. I feel it's a safe place. I feel comfortable  
3 in my community.

4 In the last two or three years, if you will check  
5 in your real estate, if you will look at Limerick before it  
6 started, everybody was afraid. I read it myself when I lived  
7 in the Philadelphia City limits.

8 If you will look in the past couple years the real  
9 estate in this area has really went up as far as people  
10 coming up from Valley Forge, Philadelphia area. They're  
11 coming out all the time. If it's as bad as we or some  
12 people perceive it to be, I don't understand why the  
13 population continues to rise in the area.

14 Like I said, the times that I was in Limerick,  
15 for the days I was there, I feel confident 100 percent.

16 The evacuation situation is only going to be what  
17 the people in the area get involved with and look at. Civil  
18 defense, for instance, when we were a kid growing up nobody  
19 knew anything about it. Nobody knew the route, where to go,  
20 what to do. The school system, you did have your fire drills.  
21 That was basically the only thing that most people, I'd say  
22 the majority of people, were even aware of.

23 Civil defense today, the evacuation routes, they're  
24 there. If there is a problem it's nice to know there's  
25 something you have to do. As far as the people in



1 Phoenixville, I feel bad for those people. To start with, I  
2 would hate to think if we were at home and we had an  
3 evacuation or situation, flood, fire, anything, and I would  
4 leave my next door neighbor there and not help. And I  
5 would hate to think my children were in school and those  
6 people would walk off and not help. It's not humane, in my  
7 opinion.

8           It's unfortunate that the people don't get  
9 involved and be more aware as far as your civil defense or  
10 your evacuation situations are. If they don't I don't know  
11 what to tell them. It's unfortunate because a lot of people  
12 don't get involved with their townships or fire companies,  
13 for instance. How many people come, how many people get  
14 involved and pay attention to what goes on in their  
15 communities.

16           Most people that's involved in the anti-nuclear,  
17 for instance, with this Limerick situation aren't even aware.  
18 They don't even care. And most of them aren't from the  
19 communities.

20           I lived in Warminster, and I know the Delaware River  
21 situation at the time -- we needed water. We needed water.  
22 July and August you didn't have any water. You had no water  
23 to wash your car and do your lawn, and yet people voted no  
24 water, and I can't understand it.

25           Even here in Montgomery County before we lived here--



1 let's put it this way, it's the same type tone but it's  
2 constant. And I spoke to some people in the area who were  
3 involved in, like, fire rescue, and they felt it was adequate.  
4 But I think the people who are into that kind of thing are  
5 more conscious of sirens and pay attention to them.

6           The evening that I was out observing this drill  
7 I told our babysitter not to be concerned if she would hear  
8 the siren; it would be loud and don't be afraid and whatnot,  
9 and she heard it and didn't even notice it. It was very  
10 quiet. She didn't hear it well and it was a tone that wasn't  
11 noticed.

12           Another thing I wanted to mention about that was  
13 while I was at the township office I couldn't hear the siren  
14 inside. I spoke to the PHEMA man who was also in there, and  
15 I said, Did you hear it. And he said, No, he did not hear it,  
16 and we had to go outside to hear the siren. I don't know if  
17 they were all implemented at that time. I cannot tell you,  
18 but I know I did not hear the siren from inside the building.

19           I suggested in our township meeting that PECO--I  
20 heard talk sometime back about an automatic phone message  
21 system, and they were going to look into that so that people  
22 will be automatically called on the telephone rather than  
23 these sirens that you may not hear in the middle of the night.

24           I also feel--I heard another fellow say earlier that  
25 he felt they should go off earlier in the emergency process.

1 Personally I would like to see the thing go off at the alert  
2 stage. I think at the very latest it should be at the site  
3 emergency state because when you get to the general  
4 emergency it's too late, in my opinion.

5 My wife happened to be down at the control center  
6 observing that same drill day, and she reported it was  
7 something like an hour and 15 minutes after the hard copy  
8 came in to actually declare a general emergency that the  
9 sirens were let off. And at that point everyone, I think,  
10 in this room is aware that your potential -- your very  
11 close to loss of containment. Okay. So I think it would  
12 behoove the state to move the actual siren blaring up to at  
13 least one or two levels earlier than they're presently doing.

14 I also believe that the shelter action is very  
15 inappropriate because of the fact of air infiltration in  
16 buildings. I did a little study of this on my own. I  
17 don't claim to be an expert. I think it can be researched  
18 that air changes in buildings are very significant,  
19 particularly in the winter. From what I understand, air  
20 changes change in a building completely, all the air in the  
21 building changes completely within one hour.

22 So, if you're planning to shelter and seal off a  
23 building you have to look at the effectiveness of particulates  
24 coming in around the doors and windows. And I don't really  
25 believe that has been thoroughly researched.

1           Last night I went to a presentation at my church  
2 by Philadelphia Electric and Mr. Mulford, I believe his  
3 name is, the Chief Engineer, was spoken to about this  
4 particular issue, and I don't think he had a good answer  
5 in regard to particulates coming in under the doors. About  
6 the only other thing I would like to address is the fact of  
7 teacher training being inappropriate. I am a teacher. I  
8 work at one of the local schools here. I have never been  
9 trained. I've never even had the PR speech that I've heard  
10 they've had at other schools.

11           I think our administration is dealing with it  
12 in the way that they don't want to have trouble so they  
13 don't want to have any training. I believe they should be  
14 trained, and I think they should be surveyed as to who is  
15 doing what. I have a lot of concerns personally about what  
16 I will do. I still haven't made the decision. I think my  
17 own personal decision will be done based on how well  
18 prepared my particular family is.

19           I think I am being very honest about it. I know  
20 other people that will leave. They told me that. My time  
21 is up, I understand?

22           THE CHAIRPERSON: Yes, is that your last --

23           MR. NAUSTAD: That's basically about it.

24           THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, sir. We have run a  
25 little bit over this evening. I don't think anyone has

1 minded too much. Thank you very much for your input this  
2 evening. If you want to have a copy of the Order, we will  
3 give you the address and you may have them at the door from  
4 Mr. Crocket. Thank you for your attendance and for your  
5 participation in this hearing.

6 (Whereupon, the hearing concluded at 10:20  
7 o'clock p.m.)

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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 and 2)

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

PLACE: Stowe, Pennsylvania

DATE: Thursday, December 13, 1984

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

*Gwen A. Leary*  
Gwen A. Leary

*Audry J. Leister*  
Audry J. Leister

*Lori Lauffer*  
Lori Lauffer