

03 JUN 1988

Docket Nos. 50-277/278  
File No. RI-88-A-0057

Philadelphia Electric Company  
ATTN: Mr. C. A. McNeill  
Executive Vice President-Nuclear  
2301 Market Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Gentlemen:

Subject: Allegations by Councilwoman Parrott at the Public Meeting on Peach Bottom Restart, May 16, 1988 in Pylesville, MD

At the public meeting in Pylesville, Maryland, Councilwoman Parrott provided a written statement which was read into the record. She raised a number of allegations associated with security, health physics, on-site drug activity and on-site fire emergencies.

Enclosed is a copy of her statement. We request that you investigate her allegations and provide us with the results of your investigation of each allegation. We would appreciate receiving your response within thirty days.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

**Original Signed By:**

William F. Kane, Director  
Division of Reactor Projects

Enclosure: As stated

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

ALLEGATIOBS BY PARROTT - 0001.0.0  
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cc w/encl:

- John S. Kemper, Sr., Senior Vice President-Nuclear
- J. W. Gallagher, Vice President, Nuclear Services
- E. C. Kistner, Chairman, Nuclear Review Board
- Dickinson M. Smith, Vice President, Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station
- Jack Urban, General Manager, Fuels Department, Delmarva Power & Light Co.
- John F. Franz, Plant Manager, Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station
- Troy B. Conner, Jr., Esquire
- W. H. Hirst, Director, Joint Generation Projects Department,  
Atlantic Electric
- Bryan W. Gorman, Manager, External Affairs
- Eugene J. Bradley, Esquire, Assistant General Counsel (Without Report)
- Raymond L. Hovis, Esquire
- Thomas Magette, Power Plant Siting, Nuclear Evaluations
- W. M. Alden, Director, Licensing Section
- Doris Poulsen, Secretary of Harford County Council
- Dane Honan
- Public Document Room (PDR)
- Local Public Document Room (LPDR)
- Nuclear Safety Information Center (NSIC)
- NRC Resident Inspector
- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

bcc w/encl:

- Region I Docket Room (with concurrences)
- Management Assistant, DRMA (w/o encl)
- Section Chief, DRP
- Robert J. Bores, DRSS

RI:DRP *[Signature]*  
Williams/rri.

5/1/88

RI:DRP *[Signature]*  
Linville *[Signature]*

5/1/88

RI:DRP *[Signature]*  
Weitzinger

5/2/88

RI:DRP *[Signature]*  
Kane

5/3/88

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ALLEGATIONS BY PARROTT - 0002.0.0  
05/27/88

*Jim Devolle*



COUNTY COUNCIL OF HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND

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*President*

BARBARA AHERN RISACHER  
*District A*

J. ROBERT HOOPER  
*District D*

JOANNE S. PARROTT  
*District B*

G. EDWARD FIELDER  
*District E*

JOHN W. SCHAFER  
*District C*

FREDERICK J. HATEM  
*District F*

DORIS POLIJSÉN  
*Secretary of the Council*

STATEMENT BY: COUNCILWOMAN JOANNE S. PARROTT

May 16, 1988

Nuclear Regulatory Commission Public Hearing

Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Re-start

Seven long months and twenty-two days ago on September 24th, 1987, citizens and elected officials were given an opportunity to attend a public hearing before you, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, at this very location to address our concerns about the shut-down of the Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station six months earlier.

At that time, my comments to you stressed my concerns that Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station was improperly being operated by on-site management, separate and apart from its parent corporate headquarters in Philadelphia.

My impression was confirmed in the January 11, 1988, INPO (Institute of Nuclear Power Operators) letter, which evaluated the Peach Bottom crisis, to Mr. Robert P. Harrison, Chairman, Special Committee Philadelphia Electric Company, Board of Directors.

So where does one now begin to impress upon you the, NRC, that we, the citizens of Harford County, are still very much concerned about the future re-start of the Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station. There is still much to consider. Many loose ends are dangling before us. The January 11, 1988, INPO evaluation letter contained some rather "heavy" information that even noted that problems existed years before the shutdown. Here was a nuclear industry group coming down hard on one of its own. And the best way to summarize the findings of the INPO evaluation is to quote from page eight of the INPO letter, "It (Peach Bottom) is an embarrassment to the industry and the nation."

I insist that the findings outlined in the January 11, 1988, INPO letter and the forthcoming INPO evaluation to be accomplished prior to re-start, be evaluated and strongly considered by the NRC before re-start.

Philadelphia Electric Company continues to send out press releases and letters to the NRC indicating the percentage of tasks that have been

completed which are necessary to attain their re-start goal, as if it is a casual check-off of a grocery list, as if everything is honkey-dory. They seem awfully confident that clearance will be given to re-start Unit 2 by December 31. They seem proud that by the 1st of August 4,000 corrective and preventive maintenance items will be completed on Unit 2.

But I must still be wary. Questions must still be answered in the areas of plant security, drug activity onsite and the reliability of health physicist positions and rad waste procedures.

Two months ago, I had the opportunity to speak confidentially with a former security guard, a most reliable source. The following was brought to my attention:

-Armed Guards were observed sleeping at their posts. This was quite a common occurrence (for example: at the door to the contamination area).

-Armed Guards would not escort other personnel as required to and from entrance/exit areas.

-Armed Guards would sit four (4) to eight (8) hours without any activity.

-Three-fourths (3/4ths) of the security force participated in a drinking party, beer, wine, and whiskey, during the day shift Easter week-end 1987 soon after the plant shut down. \*

-Security shifts were typically short staffed. Rotation and relief of guards did not occur as promised or required.

-If a boyfriend/girlfriend were working the same security shift, they would go off somewhere to meet and not return to their respective guard post on time and this would have a snowball effect and delay rotation of other guards.

-There is only one ladies restroom in the power block. At one time it was said to be a contaminated area and female employees were informed not to use this restroom facility, but female employees did anyway, for the closest non-contaminated ladies room was a 15 to 20 minute walk away which would be used if a guard was lucky enough to be relieved from duty.

-Security personnel typically worked 12 to 16 hour shifts, 6 to 7 days per week. In February, '88 a Philadelphia Electric Company employee informed the Harford County Council, some security force personnel were still working 60 hours per week. ?

-During the hiring process, those who inquired were told they did not have to work long hours, but when hired, Burns was emphatic about scheduling security personnel to work 12 hour - 16 hour shifts. Some security personnel felt they would be fired if they did not comply.

-Guards in the power block area worked typically 8 to 10 hour shifts and were lucky if they got relieved.

-Health physicists changed the settings on the radiation monitoring equipment, so radiation levels would be indicated to be lower, especially at the times rods were changed, because of excess water on the floor in that area. ?

-Susquehanna River water quality reports were done and evaluated properly by testor, but sometimes someone would change the reports to downgrade radiation levels. ?

-In the decam room contaminated items would be put in cans that were not sealed properly; some cans were cracked.

-The guard who related the preceding information to me was afraid to report observations of wrong doing to the Burns supervisors for fear of being fired and for fear that his/her own security clearance would be jeopardized and would be put on a "blackballed" list with other security agencies.

-This person eventually quit the security force, because the job demands of excessive overtime was affecting family relationships.

-One former security guard has filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor (as noted in the Evening Sun-May6, 1988) because she was fired by the nuclear division of Burns International Security "in retaliation for her identification of safety problems related to its security services at Peach Bottom."

The preceding information which I outlined was furnished by another former security guard.

I request that the NRC thoroughly investigate and provide the Harford County Council with detailed information regarding the former and present practices of Burns International Nuclear Division at Peach Bottom and what corrective actions the NRC expects Philadelphia Electric Company to make in this area prior to re-start.

Another area of concern: **DRUG ACTIVITY ONSITE!** Just last week, three Philadelphia Electric Company employees were arrested by the FBI and a fourth indicted for drug activities. **THREE** were maintenance workers and one was a health physicist. Now exactly, **WHAT** were these workers maintaining? Were they responsible in part for a portion of the 4,000 corrective and preventive maintenance items for Unit 2? The lives of 172,000 citizens of Harford County are relying on the capabilities of employees such as these?

I ask the NRC to provide to the Harford County Council specifics on all prior drug activity at and around the Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station **AND** specifics on what and how Philadelphia Electric Company and the NRC plans to eradicate the drug problem!

Another area of concern: On site fire emergencies. When local officials met with Philadelphia Electric Company officials less than a month ago, I was informed that the last time Peach Bottom management worked with the surrounding volunteer fire companies was February, 1987. That was over a year ago! Can the onsite Philadelphia Electric Company "five man fire brigade", as described by Philadelphia Electric Company, handle a fire onsite? Should there not be practice drills with the local fire companies during this "shutdown" phase?

As you know, I attended the February 26th meeting at the NRC Region I headquarters in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania when the NRC requested Philadelphia Electric Company to address the reoccurring problems which have existed in the areas of security and health physicists personnel. I left that meeting with the impression that management onsite at Peach Bottom and management at corporate headquarters in Philadelphia sounded like they are still educating themselves on things that they should have been doing onsite many years ago. If Peach Bottom had not been shutdown because of inattentiveness and sleeping by control room operators, would the NRC be probing and questioning security and health physicist problems?

Just as Philadelphia Electric Company's corporate headquarters was ignoring the onsite problems and onsite management, did and does the NRC "corporate" headquarters in Washington, D.C. really have a true concept as to what was and is happening on site at Peach Bottom?

I challenged Mr. William Kane, Director, Division of Reactor Projects, Region I, to heed one of his concluding remarks to Philadelphia Electric Company on February 26th. When Mr. Kane questioned the Philadelphia Electric Company officials as to why problems continually occur after Philadelphia Electric Company officials say corrective actions have been taken. Mr. Kane stressed, "Before Peach Bottom is re-opened the NRC needs assurances that the plans presented have been fundamentally effective before recommendations are given to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission."

Well, not only does Harford County need assurances, so do all the surrounding counties in Maryland and Pennsylvania. A population of 2,500,000 need assurances.

There are still many questions to be answered and we rely on the NRC, and expect the NRC to get the answers, to evaluate and to make a decision that is thorough, and not hasty.