PUBLIC SUBMISSION

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Docket: NRC-2021-0036

Palisades Nuclear Plant and Big Rock Point Plant Consideration of Approval of Transfer of Control of Licenses and Conforming Amendments

Comment On: NRC-2021-0036-0001

Palisades Nuclear Plant and Big Rock Point Plant Consideration of Approval of Transfer of Control of

Licenses and Conforming Amendments

Document: NRC-2021-0036-DRAFT-0050

Comment on FR Doc # 2021-02357

Submitter Information

Email: kevin@beyondnuclear.org

Organization: Beyond Nuclear and Don't Waste Michigan

General Comment

Attached is a 23-page listing of Kalamazoo Gazette newspaper headlines having to do with Consumers Power Company, the then owner of Palisades and Big Rock Point nuclear power plants, with dates ranging from January 2, 1972 to May 8, 1991.

Eight separate attachments, each covering 2-3 pages of the 23-page document, were required, because of the large size (50+ Megabytes) of the entire 23-page document, given your regulations.gov size limit per attachment.

The index was provided to me by Kay Cumbow, a long-time Palisades and Big Rock Point citizen watchdog in Michigan, affiliated with multiple grassroots organizations over several decades. Many of the articles have to do with Palisades, and some have to do with Big Rock Point. I request that you search through them for articles having to do with radioactive releases at either Palisades or Big Rock Point. That would provide further evidence re: where radioactive contamination at these nuclear power plant sites is, that still needs to be cleaned up, in order to protect the Great Lakes, and all people and other living things that call them home.

Please note that Big Rock Point operated beginning in 1962, so those years of operations also need to be accounted for. There may be other newspapers of record, besides the Kalamazoo Gazette, such as the Traverse City Record Eagle, and others even closer, as in Petoskey, where records of radioactive contamination incidents at Big Rock Point are recorded.

In addition, Big Rock Point kept operating after 1991, till August 1997, when it entered its decommissioning phase.

Palisades, of course, also continued operating after May 1991 -- right up to the present actually. So

additional Kalamazoo Gazette (which later changed its affiliation and name to MLive) article archives should be searched. One way to do this would be at the following online database, provided by the Kalamazoo Public Library (KPL): https://kzpl.sirsi.net/uhtbin/cgisirsi/x/x/CENTRAL/60/1182/X

Search terms such as <Palisades> or <nuclear> could yield results. The local reference room at the KPL may also prove very valuable, such as its microfiche and microfilm collections.

The point is, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is mandated to protect public health, safety, security, and the environment. The NRC should be very concerned with the radioactive contamination at both the Palisades and Big Rock Point nuclear power plant sites, where it is located, and making sure it is completely cleaned up, no matter how deep down beneath the current ground surface level it goes, and even if it extends beyond Palisades and Big Rock Point's property lines, such as into Lake Michigan itself. Any source of information that could provide insights or shed light on those vital questions and pursuits must be carefully examined, including local newspaper coverage of the infamous Operating Experience (OE) at both atomic reactors.

NRC's own dockets on both reactors should be exhaustively searched. In the past several weeks alone, a thousand or more documents -- most more than 25-years old -- have appeared in the Palisades docket at NRC ADAMS. These documents, too, should be carefully scrutinized by NRC staff. And whichever company that owns Palisades and Big Rock Point, going forward, and whichever companies that do the decommissioning (facility dismantlement and radiological cleanup) work at Palisades, should be required, by NRC, to completely clean up any and all radioactive contamination at the site.

Even the Big Rock Point site should be carefully re-examined for lingering radioactive contamination. We fear significant, hazardous radioactive contamination remains at the Big Rock Point site, even today. Please see the 11/30/2006 report entitled "Say Yes to Michigan, Say No to the 'Plutonium State Park': Background on Big Rock Point Nuclear Power Plant." It documents over 3 million curies of radioactivity released into the environment by Big Rock Point, by its own admission, as long documented in documents in NRC's possession. These massive releases did not disappear into nothingness. Some of them could still contaminate the Big Rock Point site. Some of them may have migrated off-site, but are still nearby. The site and its environs should be carefully examined for lingering radioactive contamination. This includes the Big Rock Point subsurface, below the arbitrarily and capriciously shallow cut off point that NRC allowed then owner Consumers Energy, and its decommissioning contractor British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., to call it a day at. As documented in the report, Big Rock Point had significant spills, leaks, and operational radioactivity releases, that were never adequately cleaned up, far from it, even though decommissioning was declared finished in 2006, and NRC even has gone so far as to release the site for unrestricted use.

In short, these sites are like crime scenes. Forensic investigation is called for. Lingering contamination must be completely removed.

Attachments

1 to 3

4 to 6

7 to 9

10 to 12

13 to 15

16 to 18

19 to 21

22 to 23

11 30 06 Big Rock backgrounder 2 27 2007.doc - bigrockbackgrounder272007

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

Space must electricity rates 2.3 percent

Auch 1991 (0.004:1)

Auch 1991 (0.004:1)

Auch 1991 (0.004:1)

Auch 1991 (0.004:1)

Auch 1992 (0.004:1)

Auch 1993 (0.004:1)

Auch 1994 (0.004:1)

Auch 1994 (0.004:1)

Auch 1995 (0.004:1)

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X Inspectors find cooling system flaw at plant Consumers threatens court over Midland plant plan James River plan off list of Consumers plants Hot summer could mean brownouts State may block Palisades sale Consumers seeks Palisades sale Fishermen like fish kills better than fish net Critics say PSC ruling unfair Power users face increase Consumers fined for safety problem Revived: Deciding when to resume dividends Palisades: a view from the inside Problems at N-plant blamed on sloppiness Consumers pays \$150,000 fine	KG 05/09/1989 B,004:1 KG 05/03/1989 E,001:4 KG 05/02/1989 B,006:1 KG 05/01/1989 B,008:1 KG 03/30/1989 A,001:4 KG 03/16/1989 B,012:1 KG 03/09/1989 B,011:1 KG 02/01/1989 B,011:1 KG 01/31/1989 A,001:1 KG 01/26/1989 B,014:3 KG 01/25/1989 B,006:1 * KG 01/22/1989 H,001:1 KG 01/13/1989 B,005:1
Allegan hills hide gas to burn on cold nights	KG 01/05/1989 B,005:1 KG 01/04/1989 B,006:1
Consumers faces Palisades fine Palisades Nuclear Plant is back on line	KG 12/28/1988 E,001:1
Palisades among plants receiving counterfeit parts	KG 12/21/1988 B,001:5
Consumers appoints three district managers	* KG 12/16/1988 B,012:1 KG 12/06/1988 B,001:4
Palisades down again Palisades plant is back online after refueling	KG 12/02/1988 B,004:1
Fish barrier isn't likely to end feud at plant	KG 12/02/1988 B,004:1 * KG 11/27/1988 G,004:1 * KG 11/27/1988 G,004:1
Utility honors its life-saver Sparks fly over_blackout repairs	* KG 11/21/1988 B,001:1 KG 11/18/1988 B,001:1
	KG 11/15/1988 A,001:3
Kellev blasts plan to bulld fish het	KG 11/08/1988 E,003:1 KG 10/28/1988 B 005:3
Power companies agree to install net to protect They solved mystery of discontented cows	KG 10/28/1988 B,005:3 * KG 09/28/1988 A,001:4
Grades better at Palisades	KG 09/13/1988 B,008:1 KG 09/09/1988 B,006:4
Pump plant costly with or without fish kills Opinion: Caution needed as we consider energy need	KG 08/30/1988 A,006:1
Grades for Palisades improved	KG 08/26/1988 E,003:5 * KG 08/24/1988 A,001:3
Heat could validate power company claim Utility alters Palisades deal	KG 08/15/1988 B,005:1
Palisades shut down until December	KG 08/11/1988 B,012:3
Old problem returns to shut down Palisades N-plant Consumers Power chief comes home with upbeat words	KG 08/09/1988 E,001:1 * KG 07/06/1988 B,006:4
Nuke plant safety check includes 2 in Michigan	KG 06/29/1988 E,003:1
Consumers Power may build resort Palisades closer to sale	KG 06/20/1988 B,005:5 KG 06/14/1988 B,008:1
\$400,000 given man who stepped in hole	KG 06/02/1988 B,003:1
Palisades report by Nader group generating heat Cook plant review favorable	* KG 06/02/1988 B,014:1 KG 06/02/1988 B,014:2
Midland plant generating controversy, not energy	* KG 05/19/1988 B,014:1
Palisades has new manager with training emphasis	* KG 04/23/1988 A,003:4 KG 04/15/1988 B,006:4
Palisades manager appointed New Palisades manager appointment is expected	* KG 04/11/1988 B.005:1
Kalamazoo native heads new cadre at Consumers	* KG 04/07/1988 B,003:1 * KG 04/07/1988 B,012:1
Manager of Palisades plant moves up at Consumers Electric customers speak against Consumers plan	KG 03/31/1988 B,012:1
Utility OKs buying cogenerated power	KG 03/22/1988 B,001:2
County COG continues in Midland case New utility president has local roots	KG 03/11/1988 B,001:5 * KG 03/09/1988 A,001:1
Changes at the top for energy firm	KG 03/08/1988 B,006:3
Paper plant project prompts power play	KG 03/07/1988 B,001:1
Nuke disaster test turns 'what if?' intoat Palisades, findings 'good news'	KG 02/22/1988 B,001:1 * KG 02/09/1988 C.001:1
Palisades back to full power	* KG 02/09/1988 C,001:1 KG 01/30/1988 A,003:3
Plumbing woes don't deter Palisades Correction	KG 01/27/1988 B,005:1 KG 01/18/1988 B,005:3
Consumers Power Co.'s parent company to move	KG 01/17/1988 F,009:1
MUCC president praises Ludington net rejection	KG 01/09/1988 A,010:2 KG 01/06/1988 B,005:1
State rejects plan to save fish from plant Palisades plant sold	* KG 01/01/1988 E,001:1
Panel fuels rate hike bid for Midland nuke plant	KG 12/31/1987 A,001:1
Delay, but Palisades plant deal is still 'go' Consumers Power strategy is no secret: diversity	KG 12/30/1987 B,001:6 KG 12/20/1987 I,002:1
Utility's plan to save fish nets skepticism	KG 12/18/1987 B,008:4
Leak shuts down Palisades plant	KG 12/05/1987 A,003:3 KG 11/11/1987 B,011:1
Anti-nuclear plant group points to problems Utilities sued over fish kills	KG 11/10/1987 A,001:6

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Consumers wants rate case expedited

Lisades plant sale fueling debate over rates

Palisades plant sale fueling debate over rates

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Palisades plant sale fueling debate over rates

Consumers Power plants meet air standards

Palisades report called 'old'

Consumers Power plants meet air standards

Palisades report called 'old'

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Consumers Power rates Power to lower rates

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August 14, 1991

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

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Utility threatens to close plant
Consumers Power to refund 07 million
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Rock Palisades disaster tests response

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Utility ready to fund engineering for conversion
Utility ready to fund engineering for conversion
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Utility threatens to close plant
Consumers Power to refund \$27 million
State sues utilities over plant fish kill
Group guestions Midland plant need
Palisades drug testing OK'd in federal court
Mock Palisades disaster tests response
NRC to test plant's disaster plan
State's economy tied to rate hike, aide says
Utility rate dispute moves to appeals court
\$50,000 fine levied against Palisades
NRC hits Palisades repair procedures
Utility ready to fund engineering for conversion
Palisades shutdown extended
Utility disputes attorney general's plant study
Report hits management of Palisades nuclear plant
Consumers Power still wants to convert nuke plant
PSC delays nuclear plant conversion Report hits management of Palisades nuclear plant
Consumers Power still wants to convert nuke plant
PSC delays nuclear plant conversion
Kelley, utility battling over Midland plant again
Reports come out against nuke plant conversion
Palisades shutdown sparks NRC check
Midland plant conversion backed
Sides taken in nuke plant conversion
Consumers begins feasibility study
Top lawmakers endorse plan for Midland plant
For Consumers Power, the easy part is over
Citizens Lobby head: Consumers' Midland option
Utility requests rate hike for Midland conversion
Utility's Midland plan faces battle
Much of Midland would be abandoned
Midland rescue to cost \$434 million
Editorial: Finding the key to Midland revival
Experts expect Consumers to seek gas conversion
Consumers Power's drug testing begins
Palisades shuts down again
Union contests utility drug-test plan
Utility boosts economy, exec says
Palisades resumes operation, gets mixed report
Consumers Power seeks to redeem more bonds
Palisades wins safety award
Palisades wins safety award
Energy program to generate help
Palisades start-up delayed because of hydrogen
Editorial: Consumers should push on at Midland
April report holds key to Consumers'
Midland plant
Judge OKS \$30-million utility refund
Power company's 'Eyes & Ears' will be watching
Consumer's hopes reduced power rates will spark
Street lights studied
Local firms spurn request for streetlight study
For a switch, Consumers is selling to Canadians
Consumers may trade ownership in nuclear plant
Palisades gets a tuneup
City wants local help in street-light study

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

CONSUMERS PROVER COM Consumers phone service for deaf
PSC nives Midland nuke study
Consumers to take a new look at Midland plant
Consumers begins dismantling nuke plant
"It's going to be tight"
New Consumers head hopes for better relations
Detroit utility executive to head Consumers Power
Blanchard pulls plug on PSC head
Court will not unseal papers
Closer monitoring ordered for Palisades plant
Consumers Power to give refunds
Consumers Power rate hike wins court hurdle
Consumers Power rate hike wins court hurdle
Consumers must refund
Judge to decide quickly on rate hike
Palisades A-plant shut down
SEC probes Consumers Power Co.
Sible calls it quits at Consumers
Attorney General files suit to block rate boost
PSC grants rate hike to Consumers
Utility could be forced into bankruptcy
One year later: Midland plant controversy
Lessons of Midland diverse
PSC alters Consumers Power's electric rates
PSC staff endorses rate hike
Utility gives refund, seeks rate-hike OK
Selby projects state's future power needs PSC staff endorses rate hike
Utility gives refund, seeks rate-hike OK
Selby projects state's future power needs
Consumers Power cuts staff, regions
PSC short-circuits Consumers rate hike
Utility closer to \$99 million hike
Consumers Power Co. shuffles managers
Consumers Power reaches agreement with creditors
Utility readies deals on debt
Editorial: Coal to be the fuel of Midland's future
Selby: 50% chance one unit of nuke plant finished
Consumers Power begins crackdown on rip-off scheme
PSC chief explains rate hike, stable utility bills
Utility directors vote to make 'diligent effort'
Consumers Power expected to OK bank repayments
Palisades breaks record
Consumers Power ready to assist customers

Editorial: Kelley should back off on rate issue

Consumers has ally on rates

Consumers may limit customer use of energy

Consumers pays divident

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Consumers Pays divident

Headdunters' find fortill could help save CP

Consumers Power request undercut

Banks' cooperation peeded, CP head says

Utility urged to sell gas exploration unit

Consumers Power rate hike faces PSO challenge

Consumers Power rate hike faces PSO challenge

Consumers Power rate hike faces PSO challenge

Consumers haps bid for rate late himself

Consumers haps to find nuke plant buyer by 1987

Consumers hopes to find nuke plant buyer by 1987

Consumers Power continues rate hike bill

FSG chaltman spetting pressure

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Firms pur bid to have Midland documents revealed

Consumers Power ranks high in fuel efficiency

CM agrees to help utility by pying bills early

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Contractor may become part of nuclear-plant suits
They're already cutting costs
Consumers Power, gets tate hike
Consumers Power, bow document—suppression case
Elanchard: Midland editorial galled Consumers
Flavore season that the season of t Midland shutdown ordered
Rejection of Consumers Power plan expected today
Kelley asked to save nuclear plant
Negotiators unlikely to accept 'final offer'
Blanchard's arbitration proposal 'too late'
Request to burn high-sulfur coal near Holland OK'd
Debate rages over power plant's use of high-sulfur
Nuke plant construction remains alive
Blanchard won't enter nuclear plant discussions

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

Utility propares for Friday decision
Stage is set for abandoning muchase plant
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Editorial: A jolr (Midland plant)

Consumers Power Co. to sell Morrow plant
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Consumers asks rate hike of $775 million
Editorial: Coal s cost
Winter gas bill figures wrong
Vinteline's surcharges rejected
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Kelley eyes appeal of purchased power ruling Consumers Power seeks buyer for Morrow Lake

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                                                                                               Consumers wins two rate increases
NRC team to visit Palisades plant
Testing sirens' song
Energy-saving plan to begin July 1
Consumers bills to rise 70 percent, Kelley says
Editorial: Exorbitant natural gas prices
'No way to block' higher costs
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Faults discovered in nuclear design
Modified Palisades back in service
Consumers Power bills down in June
Consumers Power bills down in June
Consumers Power bills down in June
Consumers wants nike of $129 million
Consumers wants nike of $129 million
Consumers wants nike of $129 million
Consumers rate increase bid slashed
Kelley, citizens lose fighting plan
NEC balts duct contractor at Midland project
Vandals cause blackout
Consumers Power says and Midland plant
Consumers Power says and Midland plant
Gonsumers Power says and Midland plant
Gonsumers Power loses tax decision
Consumers Power loses tax decision
Second first safety needs evaluated
Consumers Power loses tax decision
Consumers Power loses tax decision
Consumers Power says gas rate hike
Consumers Power says uppeal Palisades fine
Consumers Power says uppeal
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Nuclear wastes finally buried

Executive changes made

Executive changes made

Executive changes made

Outlity energy firm under fire

Consumers Power rate slash urged

Gas plant shutdown savings cited

Yellocks gas rate fike

Costly gas plant to be mothballed

Consumers divistment clause revised

Consumers drops plans for tax appeal

Second Consumers power refund ordered by PSC

Consumers to pay huge gas refund

James G. Lewis named Palisades general manager

Winapection set for Palisades wastes

Consumers to pay huge gas refund

James G. Lewis named Palisades general manager

Weyada is blanning Consumers reversed

Nevada is blanning Consumers reversed

Consumers Power cast leak cause unknown

Consumers Power cast leak cause unknown

Consumers Power safety costs asked

Radioactivity found in Palisades resin waste

Consumers Power safety costs asked

Radioactivity and in Palisades resin waste

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Radioactive material leaks from Palisades

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KG 04/06/1979 A, 013:1
KG 03/29/1979 A, 001:4
KG 03/04/1979 E, 001:1
* KG 03/04/1979 E, 001:1
* KG 03/04/1979 E, 001:1
* KG 02/16/1979 B, 010:2
* KG 02/01/1979 A, 001:3
KG 01/29/1979 A, 001:3
KG 01/29/1979 A, 001:3
KG 01/29/1979 A, 001:3
KG 01/29/1978 B, 010:1
KG 10/29/1978 B, 010:1
KG 11/30/1978 C, 001:1
KG 10/19/1978 C, 001:1
KG 10/19/1978 C, 001:1
KG 10/19/1978 D, 007:1
KG 09/13/1978 D, 005:1
KG 09/03/1978 D, 005:1
KG 09/03/1978 D, 001:5
KG 08/31/1978 D, 001:5
KG 08/31/1978 D, 001:1
KG 08/31/1978 D, 001:1
KG 08/31/1978 D, 001:1
KG 08/31/1978 D, 001:1
KG 08/21/1978 B, 010:1
KG 08/21/1978 B, 010:1
KG 08/21/1978 B, 010:1
KG 08/10/1978 C, 006:1
KG 08/21/1978 B, 006:1
KG 08/21/1978 B, 000:1
KG 08/21/1978 B, 000:1
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KG 08/10/1978 D, 006:1
KG 08/10/1978 D, 006:1
KG 08/10/1978 B, 001:1
KG 08/06/1978 A, 003:1
KG 07/11/1978 B, 003:2
KG 07/05/1978 A, 003:2
KG 07/05/1978 A, 003:2
KG 05/02/1978 A, 001:2
KG 05/02/1978 A, 001:2
KG 04/13/1978 A, 001:2
KG 02/14/1978 D, 005:4
KG 02/14/1978 D, 005:4
KG 02/14/1978 D, 005:5
KG 02/16/1978 A, 001:5
                               Palisades disaster?
Utility officials in state term leaks possible
Morrow plant will stop 2 generators
Once-popular recreation site
Age catching up with power plant
Record amount of gas used
Power plant sites located
Consumary details planning
Power plant sites located

Consumers details planning
Electric rate hike sought
Cost of electricity goes up 'significantly' here
Consumers Power faces suit for dumping coal
Higher utility rates approved
Consumers Power won't start new nuclear plant
Environmentalists cool to Palisades plan
Awesome power plant won't be No. 1 very long
Palisades plant closed by seal leak
Palisades plant back in operation
Leak to keep Palisades power plant shut down
Senior citizens go for electricity discount
Kelley fights Consumers rate hike
Palisades shut down; seals blamed
Five violations cited at Palisades
Nuclear core may never need replacing
Consumers bills are going up
Consumers works on electricity plan
State sues Consumers on rate hike
                                             Consumers works on electricity plan State sues Consumers on rate hike Palisades plant generates a 1st He updates the nuclear message Rates to be tied to U.S. price index PSC grants Consumers rate boost Masked intruder darkens city Consumers given gas rate hike
                           Consumers given gas rate hike
Finding of violations unlikely at Palisades
20 anti-nuclear protesters march at Midland
N.R.C. to check Palisades
PSC orders gas rebates by Consumers
Rate hike unheld
                   Rate hike upheld
Consumers gets OK on electric hike
Powerful big plant
Consumers vows to stop radiation mishaps
PSC hunts way to halt overcharges
New plant to increase power rates
'Ripple' could be wave of the future
Palisades nuclear plant operation
Consumers seeks okay for refund
Palisades nears restart
New chief elected
Utility to sell land holdings along river
                                    New chief elected
Utility to sell land holdings along rivers
Kelley moves to block gas rate increase
Court clears way for Midland plant
Attorney general sues to block increase
Way clear for early startup at Palisades
Overcharges may total $30 million
Consumers, cities study plant sharing
Nuclear refueling shortcut sought
Asks another gas rate hike
Restarting Palisades could ease coal demand
Blackouts? At least a month away
Ohio, Indiana decline offer of Michigan Power
Consumers Power rate hike okayed
Small dip in utility's coal piles
Power costing more
Gains made with power cuts
Consumers given OK to continue on Midland plant
Palisades nuclear plant no help during strike
Electric power cuts planned in area
Kelley asks new rebate by Consumers
Palisades ordered to tighten security
                                                                      Kelley asks new rebate by Consumers
Palisades ordered to tighten security
Radiation fear ends in demotion
Some utility payments won't show on new bills
Clean air rules may cost utility customers
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KG 02/03/1978 B,018:4
KG 02/01/1978 B,011:4
KG 01/31/1978 A,013:1
KG 01/31/1978 A,004:3
* KG 01/29/1978 A,004:1
KG 01/29/1978 A,014:1
KG 01/25/1978 C,012:1
KG 01/24/1978 A,009:4
KG 01/24/1978 A,009:4
KG 01/24/1978 A,001:1
KG 01/18/1978 E,005:4
KG 01/11/1978 E,005:4
KG 01/11/1978 E,005:6
KG 01/09/1978 B,008:1
KG 01/07/1978 A,024:4
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KG 01/03/1978 A,008:1
KG 01/07/1978 A,008:1
KG 01/03/1978 A,008:1
KG 01/03/1978 A,008:1
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KG 12/06/1977 A,001:2
KG 12/06/1977 A,001:2
KG 12/06/1977 A,001:2
KG 12/02/1977 A,003:5
KG 12/02/1977 A,003:5
KG 11/29/1977 A,003:5
KG 11/29/1977 A,003:5
KG 11/29/1977 A,003:5
KG 11/29/1977 A,003:5
KG 09/02/1977 B,009:1
KG 09/02/1977 B,009:1
KG 09/02/1977 B,009:1
KG 09/02/1977 B,009:1
KG 09/01/1977 A,003:5
KG 08/15/1977 A,003:5
KG 08/15/1977 A,003:5
KG 08/15/1977 A,003:5
KG 08/15/1977 B,009:1
KG 09/01/1977 B,009:1
KG 09/01/1977 B,009:1
KG 09/01/1977 B,009:1
KG 09/01/1977 B,001:4
KG 08/15/1977 B,001:1
KG 09/15/1977 B,001:1
KG 09/15/1977 B,001:1
KG 07/15/1977 B,001:1
KG 07/15/1977 B,003:3
KG 06/26/1977 F,001:1
KG 07/15/1977 B,003:3
KG 06/26/1977 F,001:1
KG 07/15/1977 A,003:2
KG 06/26/1977 F,001:1
KG 06/26/1977 F,001:1
KG 06/26/1977 B,003:3
KG 06/26/1977 B,003:3
KG 06/26/1977 B,003:1
KG 06/26/1977 B,003:1
KG 07/15/1977 A,003:2
KG 06/26/1977 B,003:1
Consumers Power lists 1977 earnings
Error pares natural gas rate increase
Palisades security reviewed
Consumers may act on coal needs
Consumers Power to list land leasees
Palisades pauses for refreshment
Oil import fee protested
Utilities say hikes too small
PSC OKs phone, gas hikes
Power plant to cost $1 billion
Refunds to be delayed
5% electricity drop
Replies to pollution accusation
2 state utilities rated high among polluters
Palisades plant refueling planned
Ruling says Consumers Power must cease monopoly
Consumers Power must sell share of plant
Consumers' customers get break
Palisades settlement halts lawsuit
Utility loses appeal of Ottawa tax level
Consumers wins rate case
Payiew set on Midland nuclear plant
       Consumers Power lists 1977 earnings
           Consumers wins rate case
Review set on Midland nuclear plant
1 injured in planned blackout
Consumers Power hits PSC impasse
       Consumers Power hits PSC impasse
Production resumes at power plant
Palisades power fails
Consumers locals OK new pact
Bills go up $1.33
Consumers Power given go-ahead on Midland plant
Consumers to open more gas pipes
Utility workers and power firm settle
Consumers, utility worker talks continue
Power firms to borrow idea from cavemen
More nuclear rods to be stored at Palisades
Action allows mobile homes at power plant site
Change in habits could trim bills
Consumers Power denies allegations by columnist
Consumers to clean up water
               Consumers to clean up water
Consumers eyes gas conservation
Power lost during rain in Cadillac
4,730 acres for sale by utility
              But not here they hope
Pipeline testing is a big job
Spent fuel rods piling up
City, power co. on EPA's action list
Claims record profits are inadequate
Nuclear millstone?
            Nuclear millstone?
Consumers electric bills to go down
Consumers told to make refund
$14 million settlement in Palisades suit
Consumers receives settlement
Accused of giving incorrect data about project
Consumers profits show 41% increase
'No' city tells Kelley
Record earnings for Consumers Power Co.
Stock dividend increased
Consumers earnings hit high
City officials hear Consumers story
Palisades operating extension requested
Kelley asks dismissal of rate bid
Changing electrical use goal of project
Kelley seeks help to fight utility
Law crucial to nuclear power
Consumers awaits okay on nuclear rod storage
                 Law crucial to nuclear power
Consumers awaits okay on nuclear rod storage
Discharge into lake sought
Consumers Power rebate urged
Consumers gas users to pay more
Question mark in energy crisis
Consumers asks halt on Midland hearings
Customers will pay for security
Marysville plant called foresight
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KG 02/23/1977 D,001:5
KG 02/22/1977 A,008:2
KG 02/03/1977 A,010:1
KG 02/03/1977 A,010:3
KG 02/01/1977 B,010:3
KG 02/01/1977 B,016:4
KG 01/29/1977 A,003:1
* KG 01/28/1977 A,001:5
* KG 01/28/1977 B,001:5
* KG 01/23/1977 B,001:5
* KG 01/23/1977 B,001:1
* KG 01/23/1977 B,001:1
* KG 01/23/1977 B,001:5
* KG 01/19/1977 C,001:5
* KG 01/19/1977 C,008:2
* KG 01/18/1977 C,008:2
* KG 01/18/1977 C,003:1
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* KG 12/21/1976 C,001:1
* KG 12/21/1976 D,001:4
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* KG 11/19/1976 D,005:1
* KG 10/29/1976 A,001:1
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* KG 10/29/1976 A,001:3
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* KG 10/29/1976 A,001:3
* KG 10/21/1976 D,005:1
* KG 10/21/1976 D,005:1
* KG 09/30/1976 D,006:4
* KG 10/03/1976 A,001:1
* KG 09/30/1976 A,001:1
* KG 09/30/1976 D,005:1
* KG 09/30/1976 A,001:1
* KG 09/30/1976 A,003:1
* KG 09/30/1976 A,001:1
* KG 09/30/1976 A,003:1
            Court will review nuclear waste issue
Consumers seeks continued saving efforts
Dow casts doubts about nuclear plant
Spent fuel limited at Palisades
             Consumers requests increase
Comstock faces tax appeal battle alone
Gas customers asked to lower thermostats
Consumers' theme: poor public utility
Consumers in another rate bid
                Your gripe squad is waiting
Consumers fills customer-service post
Consumer seeks fees from meter tamperers
Comstock preparing for utility-tax fight
Help with tax lawsuit eyed by Comstock
All things must pass (smokestack)
Midland reactor capped
Rates up slightly
Midland reactor capped
Rates up slightly
Palisades power plant may close for 1981-82
Dow claims threat by Consumers
Short shutdown for Palisades repairs
Letters: Involvement in Oregon
Gas bills up
Smokestack's last puff
More nuclear power for Consumers
Standing tall, but ready to fall
Money back
Consumers mails overcharge checks
  Money back
Consumers mails overcharge checks
Consumers refund checks to be mailed
Consumers says suspension costly at Midland
Consumers Power to refund $35 million
PSC orders lower bills
NRC backs safety of nuclear plants
Nuclear plant at Palisades shut
Hardy Dam tax ruling appealed
Consumers plans higher gas prices
Consumers announces bond issue
Tax tribunal in unfamiliar water
Rate hike approved
                           Tax tribunal in untamiliar water
Rate hike approved
State tax tribunal asserts new power
Utilities fight Wolpe bill
Nuclear plant accident kills second man
Sensitive dummy soaks up rays
Gas blamed in nuclear plant death
Consumers, city clash over rates
City to get rate proposal
Notice of rate increase hearing
Consumers Power electric charges down
Power struggle
                              Consumers Power electric charges down
Power struggle
Consumers Power to seek appeal
Power shortage affects 6,000
Exhibit here deals with energy
Midland plant work resumes
City continues rate boost fight
Consumers Power hikes natural gas rate bid
First nuclear plant back in operation
Customers have powerless feeling
To the electric customers of Consumers Power Go.
Utility refund checks coming
They'd rather pay than switch
Work halted again
                                       Work halted again
Consumer, Edison adjustments OK'd
                                       Consumers to continue work on new plant
                                     Consumers to continue work on new plant
Consumers asks addition to gas rate hike
Federal judge orders review of nuclear project
Plant surveillance stepped up
Storm closes Palisades plant
Electric rate hike OK'd
Nuclear plant declared safe
Michigan's utility rates right in the middle
Palisades shut down for check
Power rate 'pancaking' is rejected
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KG 06/28/1976 A,001:3
KG 06/24/1976 A,003:5
KG 06/23/1976 B,018:3
KG 06/20/1976 B,018:3
KG 06/20/1976 B,018:3
KG 05/28/1976 A,007:4
KG 05/28/1976 A,007:5
KG 05/23/1976 F,004:3
KG 05/23/1976 F,004:3
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KG 04/26/1976 B,008:3
KG 04/26/1976 B,008:3
KG 04/26/1976 B,008:3
KG 04/14/1976 B,008:1
KG 04/12/1976 A,001:5
KG 04/13/1976 A,001:5
KG 04/11/1976 A,001:5
KG 04/11/1976 A,001:5
KG 03/16/1976 A,001:5
KG 03/17/1976 A,001:1
KG 03/15/1976 A,001:1
KG 03/15/1976 A,001:1
KG 03/15/1976 A,001:1
KG 03/14/1976 B,008:3
KG 03/14/1976 B,008:3
KG 03/14/1976 B,008:3
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KG 03/12/1976 A,001:5
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KG 02/21/1976 A,001:5
KG 01/13/1976 B,008:5
KG 01/13/1976 B,008:6
KG 02/24/1976 A,001:1
KG 01/15/1976 A,001:1
KG 01/15/1975 A,001:1
KG 11/18/1975 B,009:1
KG 11/18/1975 D,001:1
KG 11/18/1975 A,001:1
KG 11/18/1975 A,001:1
KG 11/18/1975 A,001:1
KG 10/19/1975 A,001:1
   PSC orders cutback in July electric rate
Court rules against electric rate boost
   Notice of hearing
Consumers' electric demand up
Palisades radiation survey set
Consumers' electric demand up
Palisades radiation survey set
Consumers seeking hike in gas rate
Public notice: rate increase hearings
Consumers aides named
'Miss Dig' wins award
'Black Journey' display in Portage
Consumers Power files rate suit
Palisades plant running again
Consumers Power picks Macintosh
Consumers Power hike nation's second highest
U-M environmentalist charges deception
Consumers Power revenue, income for year increase
Palisades out for two more weeks
Palisades start-up scheduled this week
College denies pressure from Consumers Power Co.
Palisades plant ready to start operating again
Consumers to ask new rate hike
PSC criticized for cutting Palisades output
Consumers gets partial rate boost
Consumers Power denied new hearing
Court won't hear appeal on refunds
Consumers ordered to pay refund
Palisades power plant due for April restart
Report of radiation-linked injury denied
Utility's head decries radiation danger claim
Four refuse Palisades work
Look who's on solar-energy bandwagon
Consumers and Edison to refund $3.3 million
          Look who's on solar-energy bandwagon
Consumers and Edison to refund $3.3 million
Powerless list whittled
PSC action draws blast
             Consumers rate boost is rejected
Proposed law may hit gas supplies
Consumers rate hike gets support
Consumers Power chief attacks critics
            Consumers Power Chief actacks critics
Earnings up
Kelley will press fuel refund hikesuit
PSC hit for permitting Consumers rate practice
Impact of Canadian oil rationing play eyed
Bell, Consumers rate hikes denied
Snow means gastimates by utility
Consumers Power tax hearing set
Consumers Power denies overbilling
Kelley to seek rebates
            Consumers Power denies overbilling
Kelley to seek rebates
Marysville decision near
Vandals are blamed for power failure in area
Canada's oil cutback to affect Consumers
Hearing on metering and reselling of service
Consumers' expansion plans told
$22 million water softener for Palisades
Consumers to clean power plant smoke
Consumers plant back in service
Probe planned of rate of return
Gas bills going up
Judge recommends gas customers pay
Consumers Power cuts back on latest request
Consumers appeals rate refund order
Palisades plant reopens after maintenance work
                Consumers appeals rate refund order
Palisades plant reopens after maintenance work
Consumers Power defends fuel adjustment clause
Court backs dismissal of nuclear plant suit
Consumers Power's earnings increase
Palisades plant faces another 3-month shutdown
Black history exhibit to open
Consumers told to refund part of boost
Gun pointed at Michigan's head
Lesser rate hike set for Consumers
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CONSUMERS FOWER COMPANY

CONSUMERS FOWER COMPANY

Prosecutor continues battle against cx-head of PSC Paliander denies Rosenberg influence
Pressure denied on poyer rate
Pressure denied on poyer rate
Prissades plant back in operilon
Paliander and the palian continues battle groups and the paliance of th Power out 40 minutes
Homestead restoration runs into problems
Wave buffer proposed at Palisades
Palisades plant back in service
Consumers Power says profits rise sharply
Radioactive discharge reported
Consumers Power wins Midland plant ruling
PSC chief's role in gas rate proceedings question
Marysville plant construction costs were disputed
Palisades plant back in service
Palisades back in service
Big Rock plant restarted
Racoon again cuts power at Consumers Extend Palisades plant shutdown Consumers Power electrical rate increase OK'd Cities protest Consumers request

Michigan heat bills to zoom?	* KG 01/22/1975 A,003:4
Power rate hike ruling awaited	KG 01/21/1975 D,001:1
PSC sets hearings on rate hikes	KG 01/17/1975 A,010:6
Pour a company might recover \$13.7 million	KG 01/16/1975 C,002:7
Power company might recover \$13.7 million	KG 01/11/1975 A,008:6
Consumers rates protested	VC 01/11/19/3 A,000.0
Consumers to refund \$941,000	KG 01/07/1975 A,008:1
Otsego joins power rate hike fight	KG 01/07/1975 C,001:6
Consumers rate bid gets boost	KG 12/24/1974 A,008:3
Consumers cites loss on abandoned project	KG 12/20/1974 E,004:1
	KG 12/18/1974 A,014:7
Consumers Power splits gas operation	KG 12/10/1974 C,008:4
Consumers makes management shifts	VC 12/10/15/4 0,000.4
Major overhaul at Palisades	KG 12/05/1974 A,011:1
Gas discharge reported	KG 12/04/1974 C,010:1
Consumers asks gas rate hike	KG 11/28/1974 A,001:1
Power firms lose bid	KG 11/21/1974 C,007:4
Residential gas users get break	KG 11/20/1974 A,003:1
Residential and users due cut?	KG 11/19/1974 A,003:1
Residential gas users due cut?	KG 11/19/1974 C,001:5
New hearings asked on Consumers plant	VC 11/17/17/4 0,001.5
Consumers seeking another rate boost	KG 11/15/1974 A,001:5
PSC questions nuclear construction quality	KG 11/12/1974 D,001:1
Palisades shutdown: down the (7,000) tubes	KG 11/12/1974 D,003:4
Palisades plant shut down again	KG 11/09/1974 A,005:6
Report backs Consumers' decision on gas plant	KG 10/17/1974 C,001:1
Report Backs Consumers desired short insulation add	KG 10/15/1974 E,004:1
Consumers Power asked about insulation ads	KG 10/15/1974 E,004:4
PSC to intervene in lawsuit	KG 10/13/19/4 E,004.4
Nuclear plant has go-ahead	KG 10/12/1974 B,004:5
Consumers denies monopoly charges	KG 10/11/1974 B,005:5
Consumers Power monopoly attacked	KG 10/10/1974 B,002:5
Utility refunds to customers urged	KG 10/08/1974 B,006:2
Testing resumed at Palisades plant	KG 10/03/1974 C,001:5
Commendate Mallon	KG 09/28/1974 A,005:1
Consumers hits Kelley	VC 00/28/1074 R,003:1
A.E.C. OK's Midland A-plant	KG 09/28/1974 B,004:1
Consumers rebates \$1.3 million	KG 09/25/1974 B,001:3
Editorial: Power rate boost	KG 09/18/1974 A,006:1
Electric rate increase OK'd	KG 09/17/1974 A,001:5
Consumers may get electric rate boost	KG 09/16/1974 A,001:4
Vollar hita billing plan	KG 09/12/1974 C,004:2
Kelley hits billing plan	KG 09/11/1974 D,001:1
Consumers pays fine, but defends Palisades	VC 00/07/1974 A 001:1
Turbine trouble halts Palisades start-up	KG 09/07/1974 A,001:2
Consumers Power Co. fires up Palisades plant	KG 09/05/1974 B,001:2
UAW raps utility 'scare' campaign	KG 09/05/1974 D,003:1
Palisades plant gets 90-day 'OK'	KG 09/04/1974 A,003:2
8 operations listed as affecting river quality	* KG 09/02/1974 C,001:1
Funds in state treasury help utilities sell bonds	KG 09/02/1974 C,001:1
Commendation of the state of th	KG 09/01/1974 B,013:3
Consumers dissolves program	VC 09/20/107/ A 003.5
Palisades plant suppliers sued for \$300 million	KG 08/29/1974 A,003:5
Natural gas sale OK; 'windfall' is charged	KG 08/27/1974 D,003:5
Consumers makes plea for electric rate hike	KG 08/26/1974 A,013:3
Report disappoints consumers	KG 08/21/1974 A,004:6
A.E.C. proposes fines for Palisades plant	KG 08/15/1974 C,001:1
Justice drops consumers case	KG 08/10/1974 B,012:5
Consumers Power complains of crippling costs	KG 08/06/1974 D,001:4
The state of the s	KG 08/03/1974 A,001:1
Interim utility hikes seen by November	70 00/03/13/4 B,001.1
Consumers drops plan for plant	KG 08/03/1974 B,003:3
Cities expect to try again for rate hike	KG 07/28/1974 F,004:1
Contribution plan shelved	KG 07/23/1974 C,008:4
AEC dismisses Palisades charges	KG 07/22/1974 A,010:1
Earnings in plunge	KG 07/19/1974 D,004:1
AEC reports Consumers complying	KG 07/17/1974 A 015:3
National credit rating drops	KG 07/17/1974 A,015:3 KG 07/12/1974 D,004:1
National credit rating drops	KG 07/12/1974 D,004:2
Consumers pursues AEC okay	VC 07/10/1074 A 002.4
Consumers asks new rate hike	KG 07/10/1974 A,003:6
Utility eyes gas supply boost	KG 07/04/1974 B,001:5
Nuclear plant plans canceled by Consumers	KG 06/29/1974 B,003:6
Austerity plan announced by Consumers Power Co.	KG 06/27/1974 D.001:1
No summer brownouts seen	KG 06/16/1974 B,001:3
	* KG 06/14/1974 B,003:6
Palisades center to close	KG 06/06/1974 B,001:5
Palisades shutdown could cause shortage here	KG 06/04/1974 D,001:1
Utility planning layoffs	VC 05/00/107/ P 001.1
Palisades plant remains closed	KG 05/29/1974 B,001:1
Consumers gets okay to accept customers	KG 05/24/1974 C,010:6

KG 05/15/1974 B, 004:6
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* KG 05/09/1974 C, 001:1
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KG 02/01/1974 B, 001:1
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KG 01/24/1974 D, 005:4
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KG 01/24/1974 B, 001:1
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* KG 12/10/1973 A, 001:1
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KG 12/12/1973 A, 001:1
KG 12/12/1973 B, 003:4
KG 12/12/1973 B, 003:4
KG 12/12/1973 B, 003:1
KG 12/08/1973 B, 003:4
KG 11/09/1973 B, 003:4
KG 11/09/1973 B, 003:4
KG 11/09/1973 B, 003:4
KG 11/09/1973 B, 003:4
KG 10/04/1973 B, 001:5
KG 10/04/1973 B, 003:4
KG 09/10/1973 B, 003:4 Mc Divitt blasts rate hike critics
Cities fight request to boost electrical rates
AEC asks procedural changes for Palisades
Palisades investigated by justice department
Palisades plant still closed
Palisades tax suit returned
Delay start of A-plants
Power plant opposed
Consumers management practices hit Power plant opposed
Consumers management practices hit
Palisades prepares for tests
Rate hike battle set in Lansing
2 utilities ask new rate hikes
Consumers gas boost approved
Mc Divitt viewed as future Consumers president
Consumers Power set to ask boosts for utilities
Palisades plant reopening near
Consumers rapped for power plant infractions
Utility rebate ordered
PSC okays Consumers \$77 million rate hike
Consumers Power ruling attacked by Rep. Wolpe
Rate case ruling due Wednesday
Nuclear plants out of service
Gas, electricity rates attacked
Wolpe praise Wolpe praise
Union vote March 19 at Consumers
Hearing on higher rates set
City to fight proposed power rate hike
TV commercial is honored TV commercial is honored
Electricity, gas rates are topics
Kelley fighting rate increases
Big profit seen from gas sale
A.E.C. probing Palisades charges
State, U.S. agencies rap Consumers Power Co.
More bad news for utility customers
Resolution filed on rate hike
Consumers plant costs scrutinized
Curtail new gas sales: PSC
Palisades license asked
Report on coal heat clarified Curtail new gas sales: PSC
Palisades license asked
Report on coal heat clarified
Wolpe calls rate hikes 'exorbitant'
Consumers gets rate increase
Consumers' plan OK'd
Union fights job cuts by Consumers
Big Rock plant still shut down
New head named at Palisades
Nuclear power is waiting in wings
Utility facing fight
Consumers film tells of energy challenge
Agency rules CPC can look for gas legally
CPC official gives opinion on reasons for crises
Natural gas source sought
Consumers advertising is called misleading
Big Rock repairs scheduled
Should utility have power to share?
2nd nuclear plant closed by leak
Consumers Power asked plant data
Consumers Power denies it has monopoly power
Home installation plan approved
Gas, power hikes OK'd
Radioactive material escaped
Consumers asks priorities
Palisades: a \$3 million a month millstone?
Ruling against Consumers Power
Woes at Palisades nuclear plant mount
Palisades tax break protested
Consumers to reduce pollution
Consumers aiming at improving insulation
Consumers is criticized
Palisades shutdown reported costly

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'Waterwheel' power plant in operation
Rate hike asked for gas plant
Prompt rate hikes to residential users OK'd
Consumers gets okay to purchase gas
Intervention in rate hike bid is OK'd
Utility's ads protested
Palisades plant's license extended
Effects of Palisades plant shutdown told
Consumers denies Nader's charges
Midland plant given go ahead
Power rate prehearing scheduled
Rate pledged by Consumers
Palisades cooling towers
MPSC accepts Consumers rate applications
Natural gas sale approved
CPC tries again on rate hike
Gas priority issue heats up
Power rate bid lowered
Rejection of power rate hike applauded
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              * KG 09/02/1973 A,007:1
KG 08/16/1973 C,011:6
KG 08/16/1973 C,011:6
KG 08/08/1973 D,009:1
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      Consumers plans to expand Holland area power plant Book on Consumers Power

Nuclear plant being repaired
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Say Yes to Michigan, Say No to the "Plutonium State Park"

Backgrounder on Big Rock Nuclear Power Plant

November 30, 2006

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Time Capsule

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[Note to readers: brackets denote reference documentation, as well as questions or comments upon Consumers Energy or government agency assertions discussed throughout this briefing paper. All references are available from the author or his sources, upon request. *Also, any passages italicized and in bold represent the emphasis added by the author.*]

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The Big Rock Nuclear Plant on the shores of Lake Michigan near Charlevoix was permanently shut in 1997 after 35 years of atomic power production and radioactive waste generation. But the site continues to be haunted by high-level radioactive waste storage on-site, as well as soil, groundwater, shoreline, and very likely Lake Michigan sediment radiological contamination. The health risks of exposure and bio-accumulation of radioactive poisons in plants, animals, the food chain, and people should be of great concern. The hazards to human health, safety, and security will persist indefinitely.

Radioactive Waste: Terrorist Bull's Eye

"Electricity is but the fleeting byproduct from atomic reactors. The actual product is forever deadly radioactive waste." ---Michael Keegan, Coalition for a Nuclear-Free Great Lakes

Despite the permanent shutdown of the Big Rock reactor nearly a decade ago, and its subsequent dismantlement and decommissioning, risks still abound at the site. This is emphasized by the presence of 441 bundles (nearly 64 tons) of highly radioactive nuclear fuel rods stored in 8 concrete and steel silos on a concrete pad surrounded by fencing, heavily armed security personnel, and guard dogs. [Description of site visit by Lana Pollack, President, MEC; radioactive waste inventory from U.S. Department of Energy, "Final Environmental Impact Statement for Yucca Mountain," Feb. 14, 2002, Table A-7, "Proposed Action spent nuclear fuel inventory," page A-15; U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Cask Registration Data for General Licensees," Nov. 11, 2006, emailed to author by NRC Spent Fuel Project Office on 11/27/06.]

The casks – BNFL FuelSolutions W150 casks, about 20 feet tall, 10 feet in diameter, sitting out in full view in the open air -- represent a radioactive bull's eye on the shore of Lake Michigan, the source of drinking water for millions.

Even the security measures in place at Big Rock, however, are of questionable efficacy against airborne, or remotely launched land-based and waterborne, attack scenarios. Remotely fired missiles, high explosives, and shaped charges could break open the containers and release

the radioactivity into the environment. In April, 2006 the investigative arm of the U.S. Congress, the Government Accountability Office, chastised the NRC for giving priority to the nuclear industry's bottom line over needed security upgrades at nuclear power plants. [http://www.nirs.org/reactorwatch/security/sec04042006gaorpt.pdf]

A 1998 test at the U.S. Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland showed that radioactive waste storage casks are vulnerable to anti-tanks missiles. The first missile obliterated the concrete shielding around the cask, and the second missile punched a hole through the cask wall to the inner waste chamber. Combined with incendiaries, the resulting fire could release catastrophic amounts of radioactivity into the environment. Each of the 8 casks at Big Rock contains about 240 times the long-lasting radioactivity released by the Hiroshima atomic bomb. Release of even a fraction of the contents of a single cask would be disastrous.

The 9/11 Commission report documented that Al Qaida had originally planned to hijack 10 jets on 9/11/2001. Two of the jets were going to be crashed into nuclear power plants. Al Qaida commanders, interviewed in Pakistan after the attacks, explained that the attack on nuclear facilities was called off for fear that the radiation release might "get out of hand," but that such attacks had not been ruled out in the future.

[http://www.nirs.org/factsheets/nirsfctshtdrycaskvulnerable.pdf; "240 times Hiroshima" calculation done by Dr. Marvin Resnikoff, Radioactive Waste Management Associates, New York City, a conservative figure, because it only accounts for the five radio-isotopes of cesium, but not the hundreds of other radioactive poisons in the waste; http://www.9-11commission.gov/; Giles Tremlett, The Guardian, "Al-Qaida leaders say nuclear power stations were original targets," Sept. 9, 2002; Curt Anderson, "Sept. 11 Commission: Al-Qaida Planned 10 Hijackings: White House, CIA and FBI headquarters, nuclear plants originally targeted," June 17, 2004, page 1.]

These wastes will remain stored on-site for at least a decade. The U.S. Department of Energy is now saying that 2017 is the earliest possible date that the proposed national dumpsite at Yucca Mountain, Nevada can be opened. However, this estimate assumes that no litigation will delay the schedule even longer, but the State of Nevada and environmental organizations – adamantly opposed to the proposed dump due to the site's geologic unsuitability – are likely to file further legal interventions.

[http://www.ocrwm.doe.gov/info_library/newsroom/documents/ym-schedule-2006.pdf]

If and when the dumpsite opens, however, it would still take many additional years to transport Big Rock's wastes there. [DOE Yucca FEIS] Michigan law forbids the transfer of Big Rock's wastes to another site ("Spent fuel rods shall not be transported from a nuclear power generating facility for storage at any other nuclear power generating facility."), such as to the Palisades nuclear plant in southwest Michigan. [RADIOACTIVE WASTE, Act 113 of 1978, Amended 1989, Section 325.491 Radioactive waste; depositing or storing in state prohibited; exceptions.] Thus, high-level radioactive waste will remain in storage at Big Rock for many years or even decades to come.

Consumers has even gotten permission from NRC to only inspect the casks once every two weeks. The casks do not have radiation or heat monitors directly installed upon them. Thus,

it would be possible for a radiation release or overheating incident to unfold for two weeks before being detected by the company.

A national coalition of environmental organizations, including groups in Michigan, has petitioned the U.S. Congress to fortify radioactive waste storage such as at Big Rock against terrorist attacks, as well as to safeguard it against accidents, as by requiring radiation and heat monitoring equipment on each cask. [See "Principles for Safeguarding Nuclear Waste at Reactors," http://www.citizen.org/documents/PrinciplesSafeguardingIrradiatedFuel.pdf]

In the meantime, the radioactive rods at Big Rock raise obvious questions about public health, safety, and security risks, especially in regards to their susceptibility to terrorism or sabotage. The development of a state park is incongruous with a potentially catastrophic terrorist target. Inviting large numbers of families and children into close proximity to high-level radioactive waste for public recreation makes no sense.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is due, by the end of the year, to publish its radiation release regulations for the proposed high-level radioactive waste dump at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. EPA has proposed, and will enact in its regulations, a one million year regulatory compliance period for high-level radioactive waste management at Yucca. This shows how long these wastes will remain hazardous to human health and the environment. [http://www.epa.gov/radiation/yucca/index.html]

Radioactive Contamination

Radiation Releases into the Environment

Ironically, despite its small size (it was a 75 megawatt-electric reactor, compared to a more typical 1,000 megawatt reactor), Big Rock released among the largest amounts of radioactivity of any single atomic reactor in the country. Many millions of curies of radioactivity were released into the air, soil, and groundwater, as well as into Lake Michigan's waters and sediments, risking concentration in flora, fauna, and the food chain.

By way of comparison, a large university medical center, with as many as 1,000 labs in which radioactive materials are used for research, diagnosis, and treatment, may have a combined radiological inventory of only about two curies, which are not spewed into the environment as at Big Rock, but rather carefully handled and managed. [see http://www.nirs.org/factsheets/greatlakespamp.pdf]

To give a sense of the levels of radioactivity that Big Rock generated, the company hired to decommission the site reported: "BNG America removed and disposed the 280-ton reactor vessel at Big Rock Point – *the most radioactive reactor vessel removed in the US to date.*"

Consumers admits that the large-scale radiation releases from Big Rock were due in large part to "significant [nuclear] fuel failures" in the operating core, as well as to scores of radioactive waste and material leaks, spills, overflows, floods, and sloppy handling over the decades. [Big Rock Point Restoration Project LICENSE TERMINATION PLAN, Revision 1, July 1, 2004, Prepared by Consumers Energy Company: "Environmental Impact of Historical Fuel Failures," Page 2-5; "Radiological Event History," Page 2B-1.]

British Nuclear Group (BNG) America (formerly British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd., BNFL) went on to report: "Because the reactor had been used for experimental purposes, it had elevated radiation levels and workers performing the decommissioning and the environment required more protection than is required when decommissioning reactors used solely for commercial electricity generation." [see http://www.bngamerica.com/ under Projects/Commercial Work/Big Rock; accessed 11/28/2006]

The following tables, containing data provided by Consumers Energy to NRC, show that many millions of curies of radioactivity were spewed into the environment from Big Rock atomic reactor over the four decades of its operations.

These figures are taken from "Radioactive Materials Released from Nuclear Power Plants," NUREG/CR-2907, by Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973, prepared for Office of Information Resources Management, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001 (NRC FIN B2234)

Table I. Airborne Effluents Comparisons by Year

Fission and Activation Gases (Total Curies)

1965	132,000
1966	705,000
1967	284,000
1968	232,000
1969	290,000
1970	280,000
1971	284,000
1972	258,000
1973	230,000
1974	188,000
1975	50,600
1976	15,200
1977	13,400
1978	18,900
1979	6,670
1980	21,500
1981	19,700
1982	12,900

```
1983
        11,000
1984
      141,000
1985
       62,600
1986
        67,900
1987
        8,350
1988
        7,770
1989
        7,080
1990
        5,550
1991
        4,500
Total:3,357,620
```

Table II. Airborne Effluents Comparison by Year

I-131 and Particulates (Curies)

(Half-Life Equal To or Greater Than 8 Days)

1970 0.13 1971 0.61 1972 0.15 1973 4.60 1974 0.16 1975 0.12 1976 0.05 1977 0.01 1978 0.00891 1979 0.0019 1980 0.0294 1981 0.0061 1982 0.00471 1983 0.00335 1984 0.132 1985 0.0825 1986 0.0756 1987 0.0294 1988 0.0507 1989 0.00487 1990 0.00571 1991 0.00307 Total 6.27

Table III. Liquid Effluents Comparison By Year

1970	54.0
1971	10.3
1972	10.4

Tritium (Curies)

1973 19.7 1974 5.10

1974 5.10 1975 5.73

1976 2.41

1977 8.83 1978 4.05

1979 5.45

1979 5.45 1980 6.18

1981 3.13

1982 2.98

1983 22.2 1984 1.11

1985 1.27

1986 0.351

1987 0.585

1988 0.347 1989 0.639

1990 0.589

1991 0.251 Total 166

[The figure for 1984 is questionable, because Consumers admits in its License Termination Plan that a 20,000 gallon spill of tritiated water into soil and groundwater took place, yet its admitted tritium release for that year appears low.]

Table IV. Liquid Effluents Comparison by Year

Mixed Fission and Activation Products (Curies)

1970 4.70

1971 3.50

1972 1.10

1973 2.70 1974 1.10

1975 2.02

1976 0.77

1977 0.392

1978 0.274

```
1979 0.903

1980 0.782

1981 0.391

1982 0.260

1983 0.0782

1984 0.148

1985 0.153

1986 0.0709

1987 0.273

1988 0.218

1989 0.232

1990 0.0364

1991 0.122

Total 20.2
```

Table V. Solid Waste Comparison by Year

Activity (Curies)

```
1977 968
1978 25.6
1979 277
1980 30.9
1981 317
1982 4.33
1983 274
1984 2.13
1985 114
1986 252
1987 2,300
1988 728
1989 371
1990 126
1991 On-site storage
Total 5,790
```

[Consumers admits in its License Termination Plan, Rev. 1, July 1, 2004 that it operated an open air, makeshift cement block "incinerator" pit from 1965 to 1978. Due to the presence of radioactive ash, and the admitted potential for radioactive contamination of the soil there, it appears that radioactive solid trash was burned in the incinerator. Thus, an unknown fraction of the curies listed above in the solid radioactive waste category could have been emitted into the air, to fallout onto the soil and surface waters downwind.]

Please note that the 3,357,812.47 curies of radioactivity that Consumers Energy reported to NRC was emitted into the environment by Big Rock is not an exhaustive figure. Fission

and activation gas emissions for the years 1962 to 1964 (likely very high, given the experimentation with nuclear fuels taking place at Big Rock then), as well as 1992 to 1997, still need to be added, once the necessary NRC documentation can be obtained by the author. Missing years for other radioactive release categories also have to be obtained. Regardless, even the radioactive releases that can be documented show that Big Rock was among the worst emitters of radioactivity of any single nuclear power plant in the country. This is all the more troubling, in that Big Rock was a small reactor (75 megawatts-electric) compared to others (typical reactors are 1,000 megawatts-electric).

Scores of Radiological Incidents Admitted

The company's "Radiological Event History" in its July 1, 2004 revised "License Termination Plan" lists 63 radiation spills, leaks, overflows, and floods, as well as sloppy handling of radioactive wastes and radioactively contaminated materials across the site. (LTP, Page 2B-1)

In just one of these incidents, on May 31, 1984 Consumers leaked 20,000 gallons of tritium (radioactive hydrogen) into the soil and groundwater. It requested – and obtained – permission from the NRC for "on-site disposal" – that is, not cleaning up the spill, but rather leaving it in the soil and groundwater. The company and NRC admit that this and other tritium spills violated the Safe Drinking Water Act from 1984 to 2000, in terms of the concentration of tritium in the site's groundwater.

Consumers holds that the tritium is flowing into Lake Michigan over time, and that dilution lowers the risk to public health and the environment. But this amounts to treating the land as a radioactive septic field, and regarding Lake Michigan as an industrial sewer or atomic cesspool for radioactive discharges. This contradicts the U.S.-Canadian International Joint Commission's call for virtual elimination of toxic chemical and radioactive discharges into the Great Lakes.

It must be pointed out that tritium can bind into the human biological system at the most intimate level, including in DNA, for decades, causing cellular and genetic damage to this and future generations. And radioactive hydrogen is simply the first radioactive poison to enter the groundwater and Lake Michigan. Others will inevitably follow. Just recently, breakthroughs in the scientific understanding of plutonium's solubility in groundwater have shown this most dangerous of radioactive poisons can relatively quickly travel great distances in the environment, threatening human health. In fact, plutonium contamination has been documented in groundwater samples taken at Big Rock.

[see: http://www.nirs.org/press/02-04-2000/1; http://www.nirs.org/press/02-04-2000/1; http://www.nirs.org/press/02-04-2000/1; http://www.nirs.org/press/02-04-2000/2; http://www.nirs.org/press/02-04-2000/2 http://www.nirs.org/press/02-000/2 http://www.nirs.org/press/02-000/2 http://www.nirs.org/press/02-000/2 http://www.nirs.org/press/02-000/2 http://www.nirs.org/press/02-000/2 http://www.nirs.org/press/02-000/2 <a href="http://www.nirs.org/p

NRC has allowed Consumers to release the Big Rock site for "unrestricted use" so long as radiation doses are no higher than 25 millirems per year. But the Safe Drinking Water Act limits radiation in drinking water to only 4 millirems per year, calling into question the status of Big Rock's aquifers, which Consumers admits are contaminated with tritium. In a startling admission, *Consumers indicates that its future radiation dose projections for residents on the site excludes the drinking water pathway*. This seems to indicate that Consumers is not protecting future visitors or inhabitants of the Big Rock site who may be exposed to radioactivity through drinking the groundwater. (See page 19 for additional information.) [License Termination Plan (LTP), Rev. 1, July 1, 2004, page 2-18].

Other incidents listed in Consumers' "Radiological Event History" include:

[all passages are taken verbatim from Consumers LTP, unless otherwise indicated; author's clarifying comments within brackets]

1960's: Radwaste Tanks and Resin Disposal Tanks were overfilled on many occasions, often with water standing on the floor...

1960's: wooden pallets and paint chips from the "Protected Area" (radiologically contaminated) dumped along the Woods Road.[author abbreviation of longer passage]

12-1-62 Pipe Tunnel was flooded...water was from the Condensate System. Leaks of this type have occurred throughout the operational life of the plant. Some of this contaminated water may have entered...into the sand below the building.

8-8-63 It is likely that contaminated water may have entered the ground below the tanks...

8-6-64 Discharge Canal dredging...discharge canal is the effluent pathway for the radwaste batch release of contaminated water...dredging spoils may have been stored on the narrow strip of land north of the protected area and on the beach...

11-13-64 Contamination was identified on top of the Canal Process Monitor intake piping...source of contamination is believed to have originated from this licensed release pathway...

6-8-65 ...the incinerator was a simple enclosure constructed of cement block. Some of the ashes that were removed from the incinerator have contained low levels of contamination. The incinerator was in operation between 1965 and 1978...There is a potential that contamination may be present in the soil at this location. [open air burning of radioactively contaminated solid wastes for 13 years, with unknown amounts of airborne radioactive emissions, and downwind fallout]

7-25-73 Contaminated material is discovered in a temporary shelter near the [smoke] stack base...The potential exists for soil and pavement in this area to be contaminated...

8-18-75 Uranylacetate was spilled in the Annex Building. The Public Affairs Department likely used this radioactive chemical during [public] presentations. [contamination dumped at Waters Township landfill?]

2-21-77 "The radwaste transfer cask liner was banged against the cask during the transfer of spent filters. Contaminated debris was spilled on the ground by the open air Radwaste Vault in the Radwaste Compound. The liner read 2.3 Rem/hr. Clean up efforts included the removal of contaminated snow. It is likely that contamination remained on the ground in this area." [at 2.3 Rem/hr, a worker would receive his annual "allowable" dose in just two hours.]

8-20-78 "Contamination was found in demineralized water collected at the chemistry lab and Machine Shop sample location. The source of contamination is suspected to have originated from a remote piping cross connection that established demineralized water as an alternate source for spent fuel pool make-up. The cross connect was removed, and in later years this contamination was reduced to trace levels found only in sample locations at lower elevations in the sphere. Many plant systems that are connected to the demineralized water supply have drain connections that may have provided a contamination release pathway. The investigation following this event could not identify a radioactivity release to the environment. This system is now surveyed on a routine basis."

9-28-78 The Waste Hold Tank was found overflowing to the asphalt below the tanks.

11-20-81 Approximately 10 cubic feet of contaminated resin were spilled at the north end of the Pipe Tunnel in the Turbine Building. The spill was an operational error resulting from improper valve line up. Clean up efforts included the removal of the top 3-5 inches of gravel from the expansion joint area between the Pipe Tunnel and the Sphere. Over the course of the next several days the area was decontaminated and resurveyed several times. Fields of 2-3 Rem/hr were recorded at contact with the floor. It is suspected that contamination remains in the sphere expansion area and may have also migrated through the floor expansion joints to the environment below. [at 2-3 Rem/hr, workers could have received their annual "allowable" radiation dose in just a couple of hours]

11-5-82 Contamination was identified in asphalt rubble located near the Stack Base. The following events have occurred in the vicinity of the Stack Base that could have resulted in the contamination of this area: temporary contaminated material storage area, resin sluicing and pumping, numerous Waste Hold Tank leaks and overflows, Condensate Storage Tank leaks. This area was also the transfer point for the movement of radwaste filters casks to the Radwaste Building.

11-16-82 A transport pathway was identified between the Chemistry Lab sink and the septic system. This sink was used for the disposal of non-contaminated water samples. Modifications were made to correct this situation in December 1982.

There is a potential that this sink may have been used for the disposal of contaminated waste. The septic tanks and drain field (liquid, sludge and soil) were sampled for suspected contamination. This and subsequent investigations and analyses have never identified radioactive contamination. The septic tanks are presently sampled and analyzed three times per year. [did this unauthorized dumping of radioactive liquids in a non-radiological drain system take place from 1962 to 1982?]

11-24-82 Contaminated blocks of cement from the radwaste vaults were moved to the northeast corner of the Contaminated Materials Warehouse. The cement had fixed contamination levels of 100 to 800 cpm. These blocks may have been stored along the power line at the time the contamination was discovered. [10 to 20 cpm, counts per minute, is considered a normal natural background radiation level]

5-31-84 Water was found weeping through the wall of the Radwaste Pump Room. The water originated from a leak in a two-inch aluminum line below the Turbine Building floor. It was calculated that approximately 20,000 gallons of condensate system water had leaked into the soil. A section of the floor in the southwestern comer of the turbine building was cut out and eight barrels of contaminated soil were removed and shipped as low-level radwaste. On August 16, 1985, Consumers Power requested NRC approval to retain the remaining contaminated soil. Total activity estimated at 1.4E-7 microCi/g; nuclides present in 1984 included Mn-54, Cs-137, Co-60 and Ag-110m. The NRC granted approval on May 8, 1986. Voids were replaced by clean fill and the concrete floor was repaired. It is estimated that 5300 cubic feet of contaminated soil remained at this location. The summary section of this engineering study made the following conclusion: "Retaining the contaminated soil on-site with approximately 8 inches of concrete covering (turbine building floor) would result in no discernable impact on either the environment or on occupational and public health. The total activity is expected to be undetectable within seven years." [use of site as radioactive septic field, of Lake Michigan as radioactive industrial sewer]

11-9-84 Concrete blocks from the radwaste vault were found with activity levels of 100 to 500cpm. These are likely from the storage location along the power line. [10 to 20 cpm considered normal natural background]

9-30-86 Contaminated sludge was found in the heating boiler during a maintenance evolution. The source of this activity is believed to have originated from contaminated demineralized water make-up... Frisking performed on samples of the sludge detected 160 cpm over background and gamma analysis identified measurable levels of Co-60, Cs-134 and Cs-137. The sludge was removed and the area was decontaminated. A pathway existed for liquid drains from this system to have reached the environment. A new heating boiler was installed in 1990 and system drains are now batched by licensed effluent release. [Consumers simply got permission from NRC for these leaks into the environment]

2-13-87 Approximately 25 gallons of water is estimated to have leaked from the #1 Waste Hold Tank vent line due to overfilling. Less than one gallon was estimated to have reached the environment. Soil samples taken after this event identified 1.2E-5 xCi/gm (sic) of Co-60, 3.4E-5 xCi/gm (sic) of Cs-137, and 2.0E-6 xCi/gm of Mn-54. Two and a half fifty-five gallon drums of

soil were removed from the area below the tank. The pit was approximately 3 feet long and 2 1/2 feet deep when soil levels reached <100 cpm above background and the clean-up effort was terminated. [units of measurement are not clear in document]

- 3-17-87 The Discharge Canal was dredged. A direct frisk of dredge spoils identified only background activity levels. The refuse was likely placed on the elevated stretch of property between the beach and the protected area fence that is north of the Containment Building. [was radiation monitoring adequate?]
- 6-30-87 Maintenance removes sludge from the heating boiler water-box. Gamma isotopic analysis identified a Cs-137 activity of 1.60E-6 xCi/cc of sludge. During the process of clean-out approximately 500 gallons of heating boiler water was inadvertently released to the septic system. [Consumers has admitted that septic drain field has been left in place. What about radioactive contamination? Units of measurement again unclear.]
- 2-24-89 Drain line integrity is questioned in the floor drain of the Condensate Demineralizer Room (between cation and anion tanks). Maintenance personnel may have punctured the drain while attempting to unplug the line. Soil contamination is suspected below the concrete flooring.
- 9-19-91 A truckload of rip/rap and a concrete pad were frisked and released for storage along the power line behind the Swamp Warehouse. This material was likely from the canal dredging area.
- 8-13-93 The #1 Waste Hold Tank was overfilled and leaked to the ground. The area was boundaried off and decontaminated. [to what level of contamination?]
- 11-27-93 The overhead supply line to the Condensate Storage Tank was found leaking near the Turbine Building. A temporary cover was constructed to keep out rain and snow.
- 1-6-94 A leaking union was discovered on a section of the demineralized water transfer line located immediately west of the southern end of the Turbine Building. Snow and ice in the area below the piping leak was collected. The logbook entry gave no activity results for the samples. The leak was repaired on the same day as it occurred. [radiation levels were not reported, although contamination was clear]
- 6-27-94 Contractors removed asphalt and dirt from the Radwaste Compound in preparation for pouring a new cement slab in front of the loading bay. This asphalt and dirt were released to the power line storage area behind the Swamp Warehouse. This location from which these materials came was once a contamination area.
- Area 1 The edge of the asphalt directly west of the resin disposal tank plugs. Approximately 5-10 square meters. Nuclide activity levels in this area ranged from 4.7 to 13 pCi/gm of Co-60, and 2.8 to 100 pCi/gm of Cs-137. This is believed to have originated from the 1990 resin transfer work and the numerous spills and overflows of the Waste Hold Tanks that occurred over the years.

Area 2 - Approximately 5-10 square meters of soil west of the acid tank containment wall contained contamination levels up to 48 pCi/gm of Co-60 and 70 pCi/gm of Cs-137. This activity suspected to have originated from the 1984 Condensate Storage Tank leak and other spills and overflows of the Waste Hold Tanks. Clean up efforts were conducted at the completion of the Scoping Survey. [clean up to what levels of contamination?]

11-12-94 An activity analysis was performed on the storm drain effluent that empties into the west drainage ditch. Samples were taken from the eroded area near the drain and from nearby sediment and vegetation. The results of these analyses could not be located. However, it is known that radioactivity was limited to sediment passing through the drain and not to liquid effluent, and that a barrel was installed to collect sediment at the outfall of the drain. [but wouldn't radioactive particles, as well as dissolved radioactive substances, simply have flowed with the water through the barrel?]

6-6-95 Gravel containing Cs-137 was identified during repair of the Turbine Building roof. The gravel contained Cs-137 at soil background levels. The gravel is being stored under a tarp northwest of the sphere. [it appears, given the 2004 date on this document, and the use of the present tense, that radioactive gravel may have been stored under a tarp for nine years]

9-14-95 Heavy rains flooded an area below the [smoke] stack base. The storm drain at this location had been sealed due to ongoing resin transfer work and the seal was removed to allow flow to the west drainage ditch. A gamma analysis of the drain discharge to the drainage ditch identified radioactive contamination. No activity could be identified in additional samples taken of the sediment collection barrel and creek discharge to the lake. [was radiation detection adequate?]

8-23-96 Contamination was found (15 xCi/gm)[sic, prefix for unit of measurement unclear] in the collection barrel sediment of the storm drain discharge at the west drainage ditch. Samples were taken after a spent resin transfer evolution west of the Turbine Building. This location is the storm water collection source for the storm drain. An investigation identified the following known sources of contamination in this area:

- * Spills or the migration of contamination during spent resin and filter cask transfer
- * Waste Hold Tank overfills
- * Contamination resulting from past leaks in area piping

9-16-96 Two loads of blacktop were removed from an area near the stack base. Both loads were frisked and identified no activity above background levels. These two loads were released to the storage area along the power line behind the Swamp Warehouse. An additional load evaluated on the following day contained numerous areas of surface contamination ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 cpm. The contaminated pieces were segregated and taken to the Radwaste Building. The remaining asphalt was released to the power line storage area. [normal natural background radiation is at 10 to 20 cpm]

11-18-96 Roof repair was performed on the Turbine Building...Gravel

from this location was removed and placed in the storage location northwest of the Containment Building. The average activity of the gravel stored in this area is 0.72 xCi/gm Cs-137, and 0.07 xCi/gm Co-60. [prefix on unit of measurement unclear]

3-13-97 Contamination was found in the soil below a cracked floor drain near the caustic tank in the Condensate Pump Room. This room is located in the Turbine Building north of Track Alley. Samples collected identified Cs-137, Mn-54, Sb-124, and Cs-134. Area clean up efforts were performed and the drain has been plugged to prevent further use. Soils in this location are expected to contain low levels of contamination. [Sb-124 was not listed in company or NRC documents of radioactive contaminants still on site. Why not, if "Soils in this location are expected to contain low levels of contamination"?]

3-98 An investigation of a system process monitor alarm event identified contamination (Co-60 and Mn-54) in the sediment of the east storm drain. For a brief period, radioactive contaminants were introduced into the Service Water System that provides supply water to many radiologically clean systems. The contaminants entered through an improperly seated condenser warming line and were the result of wave-suspended radioactivity that was previously discharged to the lake in permitted releases. The sediment radioactivity is likely to have originated from the condenser vacuum pump which uses sealing water from the Service Water System and discharges to the storm drain. Sediment activity levels in the drain piping were approximately 0.8 pCi/gm. No activity was identified in the samples taken from other connecting sections of drain system. The entire length of this drain line has been decontaminated and is now monitored on a routine basis by the Operational Health Physics Department. Any potential piping leaks in this system would have presented a release pathway to the environment. [backwash from Lake Michigan radioactive enough to sound radiation alarms in discharge canal six months after reactor shutdown]

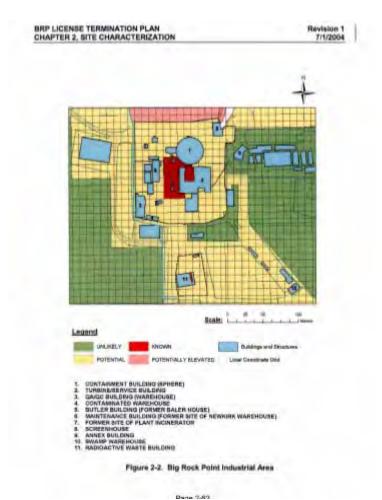
No Date: Anti-Contamination clothing in a yellow radwaste disposal bag was found in a void under the asphalt near the Equipment Lock Area. No contaminated materials were present in the bag. This void may be the result of wash out that was caused by modifications that were made to the Alternate Shutdown Building drainage. No further information is known concerning the origin of the radwaste disposal bag. [are there other additional on-site burials of waste that *do* contain contamination that have been forgotten about?]

No Date: The integrity of all under ground piping is suspect due to inadequate cathodic protection. There is a potential of soil contamination in areas near underground piping carrying radioactive fluids.

No Date: Old steel from inside the sphere was stored in the area where the Swamp Warehouse is presently located. The steel was from plant modifications that were made over the years and is believed to contain low levels of contamination.

The following figure, from Consumers' July 1, 2004 revision to its License Termination Plan, shows the area of the Big Rock property that is likely the most contaminated – directly under and adjacent to the location of the nuclear power plant itself.

Figure 1. Big Rock Point Industrial Area (next page)



It should be mentioned, though, that due to airborne and waterborne releases, as well as sloppy handing and storage of radioactive wastes and materials, areas other than this concentrated one are also likely radioactively contaminated.

Environmental Clean Up, or Lack Thereof

The radioactivity that the Big Rock reactor routinely released over the decades of nuclear power operation (1962 to 1997) has not been completely removed from the land and waters.[see http://www.nirs.org/factsheets/greatlakespamp.pdf]

Consumers Energy and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) admit that "residual radioactivity" continues to contaminate the soil and groundwater at Big Rock, specifically the following 24 "fission and activation products" (radioactive poisons): Hydrogen-3 (tritium); Carbon-14; Manganese-54; Iron-55; Nickel-59; Cobalt-60; Nickel-63; Zinc-65; Strontium-90; Technetium-99; Silver-110m; Iodine-129; Cesium-134; Cesium-137; Europium-152; Europium-154; Europium-155; Plutonium-238; Plutonium-239; Plutonium-240; Plutonium-241; Americium-241; Curium-243; Curium-244." [see NRC "Safety Evaluation" and "Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact," March 2005; Consumers "License Termination Plan, Revision 1," July 1, 2004.]

Tritium (H-3, radioactive hydrogen) contaminates all three layers of groundwater at Big Rock, and has been -- and is likely still – flowing into Lake Michigan. Consumers states that "The groundwater flow in all three of these units [underground aquifers] is northerly into Lake Michigan." [LTP, Rev. 1, July 1, 2004, p. 2-26] Consumers goes on to state "any water carrying potential contamination would be at or beyond the northern limits of the site (at their discharge point to Lake Michigan) before mixing with upper portions of the bedrock aquifer..." [LTP, p. 2-28] Apparently, Consumers is untroubled by this projected tritium contamination of what it admits is potable groundwater, because it happens beyond the edge of its private property.

Consumers speaks of a "trapped subsurface source term of tritium," and acknowledges persistent tritium contamination in the bedrock aquifer of 900 to 1,000 picoCuries per liter. [LTP, p. 2-28] NRC mentions even higher levels of contamination, up to 2,900 picoCuries per liter. [NRC "Environmental Assessment," 3/11/2005, page 14]

Given that Consumers and NRC advocate "diluting" the radioactive contamination in Lake Michigan as an acceptable practice, this proposed recreation area could be called "Radioactive Septic Field State Park," and Lake Michigan a radioactive industrial sewer.

Up until the year 2000, Big Rock's groundwater contamination was one to two times higher than EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act limits. In a startling admission, Consumers indicates that its future radiation dose projections for residents on the site excludes the drinking water pathway [March, 2005 NRC "Safety Evaluation" and "Environmental Assessment/ Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI);" http://www.nirs.org/radiation/tritium/tritiumhome.htm; License Termination Plan (LTP), Rev. 1, July 1, 2004, page 2-18].

This is a dangerously non-conservative assumption, in that the groundwater is admitted to be contaminated, and it cannot be assumed that Big Rock's groundwater will not be used for drinking water in the future. In fact, in its LTP, Consumers admits that the bottom aquifer is potable water. Consumers assumes that the two upper aquifers are non-potable, but this assumes institutional controls will be maintained for as long as the radioactive poisons contaminate that groundwater – an unreasonably optimistic assumption.

Below are reproduced three figures from Consumers' July 1, 2004 revision to its License Termination Plan showing the theoretical flow paths for contamination via groundwater into Lake Michigan. "Figure 2-1" from the License Termination Plan, shown on page 25 below,

shows the extent of the "Impacted Area" (potentially radioactively contaminated) that Consumers will admit to.

Figure 2. Tritium Plume in Shallow Groundwater Zone. (next page) Figure 3. Tritium Plume in Intermediate Groundwater Zone. (page 21)

Figure 4. Tritium Plume in Bedrock Groundwater Zone. (page 22)





Figure 2-14. Tritium Plume in Intermediate Groundwater Zone



Lake Michigan, and Lake Michigan sediments, have very likely not been adequately investigated – if at all — by the company or federal regulators for radioactive contamination emitted from Big Rock. NRC and Consumers Energy have assumed that so-called adequate dilution of the radioactive poisons has taken place, but what about bio-magnification of radioactivity in Great Lakes organisms, as documented by the International Joint Commission in its 1999 Nuclear Task Force's "REPORT ON BIOACCUMULATION OF ELEMENTS TO ACCOMPANY THE INVENTORY OF RADIONUCLIDES IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN (http://www.ijc.org/rel/boards/nuclear/bio/index.html)? In 1998, six months after Big Rock had permanently shut down, radioactivity suspended in Lake Michigan water — likely bio-magnified in algae — was backwashed up the discharge canal, causing radiation monitor alarms to sound. [See 3-98 incident report, above] Radioactive contamination in Lake Michigan sediments could wash back ashore over time, be picked up on the wind as particles, and be inhaled by visitors to the state park at Big Rock. Children could also ingest radioactive particles contaminating the surface of the soil and beach.

Referring to the area of the Discharge Canal, NRC indicates that Lake Michigan sediment radioactive contamination is quite likely: "Radioactivity originating from licensed liquid release

is present in this area; characterization surveys identified elevated levels of radioactivity concentrate in the sediment below the water's surface." Of course, where Consumer's "private property" ends at the Discharge Canal and where Lake Michigan begins makes little difference to the ecosystem, which is radioactively contaminated throughout. [NRC "Environmental Assessment," 3/11/2005, page 10]

Although Consumers asserts that the Big Rock site is a "Greenfield," their own words and documents indicate otherwise. The author attended a meeting in February, 2003 between Consumers representatives and U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff at NRC headquarters in Rockville, Maryland. At the meeting, Consumers proposed to walk away from much of the radioactive mess they've made on the site. Claiming they did not want to disturb the radioactive contamination in the sediment in a canal leading out into Lake Michigan, Consumers proposed to not even look at how badly or far out into Lake Michigan the contamination extended. However, the following figure from the License Termination Plan indicates that some level of assessment was carried out.

BRP LICENSE TERMINATION PLAN
CHAPTER 2, SITE CHARACTERIZATION

LAKE MICHAGAN

Revision 1
7/1/2004

N

LAKE MICHAGAN

Revision 1
7/1/2004

N

Revision 1
7/1/2004

N

Figure 2-11. Discharge Canal Survey Unit

Figure 5. Discharge Canal Survey Unit.

At the meeting, Consumers representatives also said that the groundwater under the site would wash the radioactive contamination into Lake Michigan, and since that was off their

property, they needn't worry about it. NRC, the mission of which is supposedly to protect public health and safety and the environment, did not object to that twisted logic. [http://www.record-eagle.com/2003/feb/22letter.htm: Kevin Kamps, "Profits over safety?", Letters to the Editor, Traverse City Record Eagle, February 22, 2003]

Consumers' flippant, carefree attitude shouldn't be a surprise, however. The company that Consumers hired to "clean up" Big Rock - British Nuclear Fuels. Ltd. - has turned the Irish Sea into one of the most radioactively contaminated bodies of water on earth, due to the large-scale discharges of plutonium, technetium, and other radioactive poisons from its Sellafield nuclear facility in the U.K. BNFL has discharged over 1,000 pounds of plutonium into the Irish Sea, when a mere microscopic speck inhaled into the human lung can initiate lung cancer. Wave action has washed plutonium back ashore, throwing it back up into the air as sea spray. Plutonium contaminated dust has been documented in residences in neighboring villages. An entire yard had to be dug up and treated as radioactive waste, due to radioactive pigeon droppings under bird feeders there. Plutonium in children's teeth has been documented hundreds of miles from Sellafied, with levels decreasing with distance from BNFL's facility. Governments from Ireland to Scandanavia have objected to the radioactive contamination of the seafood supply, and have launched legal interventions at the European Union. Radioactivity from Sellafield has been detected as far away as Canadian Arctic waters. In April, 2005 BNFL suffered another major radioactive leak at Sellafield. A full 90% of the entire radioactive emissions and discharges from the British nuclear power industry (including all reactors) emanate from the single reprocessing site at Sellafield, run by BNFL. Parents who work at BNFL have elevated incidences of stillbirths, leukemia, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in their children. This is the company that Consumers hired to "clean up" Big Rock, which hung a handmade "BNFL, Ltd." clapboard sign in front of its office in a quaint rented house on the main street of Charlevoix. The "Ltd." stands for Limited, as in Liability. As in not responsible for any messes it makes.

[http://www.corecumbria.co.uk/; http://www.nirs.org/factsheets/rwreprocessfactsheet.pdf]

BNFL, now called BNG (British Nuclear Group) America, is now owned by EnergySolutions of Salt Lake City, Utah. Radioactive wastes from Big Rock have been buried at EnergySolutions' "Envirocare" dump in Clive, Utah – including a train load that derailed in Clare County, Michigan in summer 2006 [http://www.nirs.org/press/06-20-2006/1]. Big Rock has also dumped radioactive wastes at the Barnwell dump in South Carolina, including its reactor pressure vessel, which also suffered numerous transport mishaps along the way. [http://www.nirs.org/radwaste/hlwtransport/nukewatch122003.htm] As an indication of how much radioactivity Big Rock generated, BNG America reported that Big Rock's reactor pressure vessel was the most radioactive one yet decommissioned in the U.S. [http://www.bngamerica.com/index.php?load=projects&page=index&op=project_fetch&project_id=1]

Consumers also admits that "the potential exists that residual radioactivity may be present in subsurface areas of the drainfield," but still intends to leave the drainfield in place. In its 2nd revision of the License Termination Plan, Consumers states:

All equipment, components and structures, including subsurface foundations, but excluding an onsite septic drainfield and the plant intake water pipe, will be removed rather than undergo remediation. The drainfield is being retained in place, with the concurrence from local and state health officials. The drainfield is in an impacted area, but characterization studies show that it will meet site release criteria without remediation.

[License Termination Plans: Rev. 1, 2004, Page 2-37; Rev. 2, 2005, Page 4-2]

Thus, Consumers is knowingly leaving the radioactively contaminated drain field in place. How such abandonment of radioactively contaminated infrastructure comports with NRC's supposed requirement of ALARA (keeping radioactive doses As Low As Resonably Achievable) is unclear.

On Page 2B-10 of the LTP, Rev. 1, Consumers reports on 5-99 that "Trace levels of contamination were found in the east storm drain..." It goes on to state that "removal of storm drains will be a requirement for license termination." Are those storm drains somehow related to the drainfield mentioned above? Have they been removed, as promised?

Also of concern are the literally shallow requirements for nuclear power plant decommissioning and release of the site for "unrestricted use" under the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) subscribed to by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the NRC, the U.S. Department of Defense, and the U.S. Department of Energy. Soil analysis and remediation only need take place to a depth of 15 centimeters (5.9 inches) under MARSSIM, a point echoed in Consumers' Big Rock decommissioning documents, despite clear evidence of contamination at deeper locations in the soil and groundwater. It is not clear that any other federal or state regulations required Consumers to investigate deeper than six inches down for evidence of radiological contamination, despite knowing that contamination extends much deeper than that at Big Rock in the soil, subsurface, and groundwater.

Since Big Rock dealt directly with NRC for regulation, as opposed to an "agreement state" state agency, NRC did not address toxic, hazardous chemicals during decommissioning. Consumers attempted to simply say that no such issues existed at Big Rock, but Michigan Department of Environmental Quality did not immediately agree with that.

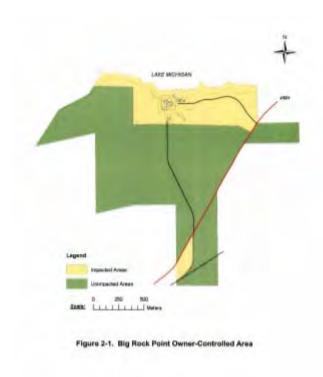
A Memorandum of Understanding between EPA and NRC focuses upon 25 radioactive contaminants to address during site decommissioning. But what of the dozens, even hundreds, of additional radioactive poisons generated by nuclear fissioning at Big Rock, many of which also escaped into the environment? [MARSSIM, NUREG-1575, Rev. 1; EPA 402-R-97-016, Rev. 1; DOE/EH-0624, Rev. 1; August 2000]

Lakeshore Contaminated

Although the one and a half miles of "undisturbed" Lake Michigan shoreline is a major selling point for a state park at Big Rock, Consumers admits (in the figure below, from its July 1,

2004 revision to its License Termination Plan) that much of the shoreline is potentially contaminated with radioactivity.

Figure 6. Big Rock Point Owner-Controlled Area [showing "Impact Area," that is, potentially radioactively contaminated]



Duration of Radiological Hazards

Here is the list of other radioactive poisons Consumers Energy and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission admit are in the soil and ground water at Big Rock [from page 3 of the NRC "Safety Evaluation," March 24, 2005]:

"24 radionuclides present at the site: H-3; C-14; Mn-54; Fe-55; Ni-59; Co-60; Ni-63; Zn-65; Sr-90; Tc-99; Ag-110m; I-129; Cs-134; Cs-137; Eu-152; Eu-154; Eu-155; Pu-238; Pu-239/240; Pu-241; Am-241; Cm-243/244. These radionuclides contain fission and activation products..."

The NRC report goes on to state:

"the licensee identified...the following radionuclides as contributing to dose after license termination: H-3; Mn-54; Fe-55; Co-60; Sr-90; Cs-137; Eu-152; Eu-154; and Eu-155."

We question why such radioactive poisons as Pu-239, Sr-90, Tc-99, and others acknowledged as "present at the site" are excluded from the list "as contributing to dose after

license termination." They would contribute to dose far into the future, given their long hazardous persistence and biologically interactive properties.

Each radioactive poison has its distinctive hazardous persistence, some in the centuries, others in the millions of years. Certain radioactive poisons tend to target their risks at particular human organs: Sr-90 at bones, Cs-137 at muscles (including the heart), and Pu-239 at the lungs, for example. Please see the following two tables.

Table VI. Hazardous persistence of radioactive contaminants at Big Rock.

Radioactive Poison H-3, Tritium (radioactive hydrogen)	Half-Life* 12 years	Hazardous-Life** 120 years
C-14, Carbon-14	5,730 yrs	57,300 yrs
Mn-54, Manganese-54	312 days	8.5 yrs
Fe-55, Iron-55	2.73 yrs	27 yrs
Ni-59, Nickel-59	76,000 yrs	760,000 yrs
Co-60, Cobalt-60	5.27 yrs	53 yrs
Ni-63, Nickel-63	100 yrs	1,000 yrs
Zn-65, Zinc-65	244 days	6 yrs 8 months
Sr-90, Strontium-90	28.8 yrs	290 yrs
Tc-99, Technetium-99	211,100 yrs	2,100,000 yrs
Ag-110m, Silver-110m	250 days	6 yrs, 10 months
I-129, Iodine-129	16 million yrs	. 160 million yrs
Cs-134, Cesium-134	2 yrs	20 yrs
Cs-137, Cesium-137	30 yrs	300 yrs
Eu-152, Europium-152	13.5 yrs	135 yrs
Eu-154, Europium-154	8.6 yrs	86 yrs
Eu-155, Europium-155 (table continued, below)	4.8 yrs	48 yrs

Radioactive Poison	Half-Life*	Hazardous-Life**
Pu-238, Plutonium-238	88 yrs	880 yrs
Pu-239, Plutonium-239	24,110 yrs	241,100 yrs
Pu-240, Plutonium-240	6,563 yrs	65,630 yrs
Pu-241, Plutonium-241	14.4 yrs	144 yrs
Am-241, Americium-241	432 yrs	4,320 yrs
Cm-243, Curium-243	29 yrs	290 yrs
Cm-244, Curium-244	18 yrs	180 yrs

^{*}The "half-life" of a radioactive substance is the time period it takes for half the material to radioactively decay into another material. Note that the decay product, or radioactive "daughter," may itself also be radioactive and/or hazardous, with its own half-life.

[Half-lives taken from the Berkeley Laboratory Isotopes Project's 'Exploring the Table of Isotopes,' May 22, 2000, downloaded on November 13, 2006]

Impacts on Human Health

Table VII. Radionuclides at Big Rock: Type of Radiation, Biological Effect

Radioactive Poison	Type of Radiation En	nitted Biological Effect/Organ Targeted
H-3, Tritium (radioactive H)	Beta particle	Goes anywhere in human body H goes,
C-14, Carbon-14	Beta particle	including DNA; can stay in body for 10 years or more Once ingested or inhaled, distributed and bound throughout human tissue just like non-radioactive carbon
Mn-54, Manganese-54 (table continued below)	Gamma ray	Mn is essential for a broad range of enzymes, which are essential to cellular function; gonads

^{**}The "hazardous-life" of a radioactive substance is, at a minimum, ten times as long as its half-life. It could even be twenty half-lives long. Twenty half-lives would be twice as long as the "hazardous lives" reported in the table above, but would be a more conservative measure (as in requiring longer protective measures to safeguard human health)

Radioactive Poison	Type of Radiation Emitted	Biological Effect/Organ Targeted
Fe-55, Iron-55	X-ray; Auger electron emitter (travels like a drill in a swirling pattern)	Hemoglobin, liver and spleen
Ni-59, Nickel-59	Electron capture	Fairly ubiquitous in human system
Co-60, Cobalt-60	Beta, Gamma	Liver, kidney, bones, ovaries/testes
Ni-63, Nickel-63	Beta	Fairly ubiquitous in human system
Zn-65, Zinc-65	Gamma	Ubiquitous in human system; gonads
Sr-90, Strontium-90	Beta particle	Bone
Tc-99, Technetium-99	Beta	Kidney
Ag-110m, Silver-110m	Beta, Photon	Whole body (also liver, brain)
I-129, Iodine-129	Beta, Gamma	Thyroid Gland, ovaries
Cs-134, Cesium-134	Beta, electron capture	Muscle, including heart; ovaries/testes
Cs-137, Cesium-137	Beta, Gamma	Muscle, including heart; gonads
Eu-152, Europium-152	Gamma, electron capture, positron	effect unknown
Eu-154, Europium-154	Gamma, beta, electron captu	are effect unknown
Eu-155, Europium-155	Beta, gamma	effect unknown
Pu-238, Plutonium-238	Alpha, Gamma	Skeleton, liver, lung
Pu-239, Plutonium-239	Alpha particle	Skeleton, liver, lung, ovaries/gonads
Pu-240, Plutonium-240	Alpha, gamma	Skeleton, liver, lung, ovaries/gonads
Pu-241, Plutonium-241	Beta, Alpha, Gamma	Skeleton, liver, lung, ovaries/gonads
Am-241, Americium-241 (table continued below)	Alpha, Gamma	Bone, liver, muscle; Lungs when inhaled

Radioactive Poison	Type of Radiation Emitted	Biological Effect/Organ Targeted
Cm-243, Curium-243	Alpha, Gamma	Bone marrow
Cm-244, Curium-244	Alpha, Gamma	Bone marrow

The reproductive organs are attacked by all radioactive isotopes emitting gamma radiation. In addition, the deadly Plutonium-239 is known to concentrate in the gonads. The radiation it emits can cause birth defects, mutations and miscarriages in the first generation after exposure and/or successive generations.

If you ingest alpha and beta particle emitters, they set up permanently next to the marrow of your bones, in your reproductive organs or elsewhere.

The effects of ionizing radiation are not necessarily immediate. Exposure to radiation can cause cancer many years later, after a prolonged latency period. Chronic exposure to even very low levels of radiation can be dangerous over time.

[Sources: Cindy Folkers, NIRS, email to author, 11/20/2006; "Ionizing Radiation" wall poster, based on a drawing by Susanna Natti and Candace Kaihlanen, on page 8 of "The Nuclear Fix: A Guide to Nuclear Activities in the Third World," by Thijs de la Court, Deborah Pick, and Daniel Nordquist, World Information Service on Energy (WISE), Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 1982. An earlier version is also available in "No Nukes," by Anna Gyorgy & Friends, South End Press, 1976, 1979. Also see "No Immediate Danger: Prognosis for a Radioactive Earth," by Dr. Rosalie Bertell, The Women's Press Ltd., London, 1985, particularly Part One, "The Problem: Nuclear Radiation and its Biological Effects."]

Given that Plutonium-239, the stuff of thermonuclear bombs, is probably the most-infamous of those very long lasting radioactive poisons listed above, opponents to Consumers Energy's proposed recreational area at Big Rock have dubbed it: "Plutonium State Park." Pu-239 will remain deadly, in even microscopic amounts, for hundreds of thousands of years. It is worth noting that Big Rock experimented with MOX fuel (mixed-oxide uranium/plutonium). From 1969 to 1977, Big Rock was licensed to use mixed-oxide fuel through a cooperative R&D program that included GE, Exxon, and Consumers Power and was sponsored by the Edison Electric Institute. Use of experimental fuels worsened Big Rock's radiation emissions, as documented above. Plutonium is also amongst the most hazardous of radioactive poisons when released into the environment, calling into question its use in experiments at Big Rock in the first place. [http://www.ans.org/pubs/magazines/nn/docs/2006-11-3.pdf]

Was Big Rock and its surrounding area regarded by nuclear establishment decision makers in industry and government as a "low use segment of the population"? This term was used by atomic weapons testing decision makers in the Atomic Energy Commission – forerunner to NRC -- for the Mormons, Native Americans, and ranchers of southwestern Utah, immediately

downwind of the Nevada Test Site, when it was decided to begin atmospheric weapons testing in 1951. Perhaps so, given the following remarks from NRC:

"Charlevoix is the closest urban center and does not currently nor foreseeably fall within the population center definition in 10 CFR Part 100 [this despite Charlevoix being less than four miles away from Big Rock!] The topic of Population Distribution was evaluated by the NRC as part of the Systematic Evaluation Program [SEP]...This review resulted in an assessment and evaluation...which found that based upon an examination of present and projected population data and on observations made during a visit to the site in July 1979, that neither Charlevoix nor any other city within 30 miles of the plant is now, or is likely to become in the foreseeable future, a population center, (more than 25,000 residents), as defined in 10 CFR Part 100. Further, the NRC concluded that the low population zone and population center distances specified for the Big Rock Point site remain valid and the site is in conformance with the distance requirements of 10 CFR Part 100 in that the population center distance is more than one and one third times the distance from the reactor to the outer boundary of the low population zone...This completed the evaluation of this SEP Topic. Since the plant conforms to current licensing criteria, no additional SEP review is required." [Part I of Rev. 10 to Big Rock Point Plant Updated Final Hazards Summary Report, Sept. 17, 2002]

23 years of population growth seem to have been disregarded by the above document – as if small rural populations are less deserving of protection from radioactivity than are large urban populations. Such an attitude on NRC's part amounts to environmental injustice. [http://www.nirs.org/ejustice/ejustice.htm]

Tritium also has lessons to teach about radio-toxicity at Big Rock. Tritium is harmful to human DNA and cells, carcinogenic, mutagenic, etc. Water is in every cell of the human body. Therefore, water contaminated with radioactive hydrogen (tritium) can enter, contaminate, and bombard any cell in the body. A beta particle from a tritium atom travels at faster than the speed of a jet airplane, and can do tremendous damage to any cell that it contacts. [Kay Drey, NIRS Board Secretary, St. Louis, MO, telephone interview with author, 11/29/06; see also http://www.nirs.org/radiation/tritium/tritiumhome.htm

It is scientifically established that every exposure to radiation increases the risk of damage to tissues, cells, DNA and other vital molecules. Each exposure potentially can cause cell death, genetic mutations, cancers, leukemia, birth defects, and reproductive, immune and endocrine system disorders. [http://www.nirs.org/factsheets/drey_usa_pamphlet.pdf, especially point #14]

In 2005, in its Seventh "Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation" (BEIR) report, the National Academies of Science reported that any radiation dose, no matter how small, carries a health risk. In fact, low doses of radiation may carry a disproportionate risk, unit for unit, when compared to high doses of radioactivity. There is no such thing as a safe dose of radiation, despite NRC's assurance that radioactive contaminants at Big Rock are below "permissible" levels. "Permissible" or "allowable" radiation doses are not "safe," despite nuclear establishment assurances to the contrary.

[http://dels.nas.edu/dels/rpt_briefs/beir_vii_final.pdf; "U.S. Radiation Panel: No Radiation Dose Safe," WISE/NIRS Nuclear Monitor, July 15, 2005; http://www.nirs.org/factsheets/nosafedose.pdf]

Liability

A 351-acre tract (of the 563-acre property), with more than a mile of "undeveloped" -- but likely radiologically-impacted -- Lake Michigan shoreline, has been offered for sale by Consumers to the State of Michigan, in order to establish a public park or recreation area. Consumers is asking the state to pay it \$20 million for the property that the company contaminated; ironically, this might shift future legal liability onto the state.

Given the ambiguity over transfer of liability, state taxpayers might assume the legal burden for contamination or problems discovered at this site in the future. Trust Fund board members should not agree to saddle residents with such a potential very long-lasting radioactive burden on the beaches and shores of a state park.

Among the most troublesome questions is the wisdom of the state's taxpayers potentially assuming legal liability for land with a history of radioactive releases and dangerous nuclear waste that will be there indefinitely. Despite these long-term risks, state and federal officials have declined to conduct an environmental impact statement, settling instead for a lower level "environmental assessment."

On November 30, 2006 the Associated Press reported that "[Tim] Petrosky [Consumers Energy's spokesman at Big Rock] would not comment on liability issues, saying they were a subject of negotiations with the state." The article went on to report that:

Petrosky said Big Rock Point emitted less than 1 percent of the radiation allowed under its federal permit during its 35 years of operation. "These releases were short-lived radioactivity that naturally dissipated," he said.

The plant's decommissioning included extensive testing for residual contamination that showed the area was safe, he said. Recent groundwater tests turned up no detectable levels of tritium, he said.

"Overwhelming scientific data proves that there would be no risk to anyone using the Big Rock Point property," Petrosky said.

[http://www.mlive.com/newsflash/michigan/index.ssf?/base/business-10/1164842989300200.xml&storylist=newsmichigan; John Flesher, "Environmentalists debate recreation area at former nuclear site," A.P. 11/29/2006.]

Petrosky's assurances beg the question, then, why would Consumers object to retaining liability, if the site is so clean and safe? What is there to negotiate with the state, unless Consumers is trying to offload the legal liability for the radioactive contamination it caused at Big Rock onto the backs of state taxpayers?

Petrosky claims that "Big Rock Point emitted less than 1 percent of the radiation allowed under its federal permit," yet NRC documents, based on company records and analyses, reveal that up until the year 2000, the tritium contamination in Big Rock's groundwater violated the Safe Drinking Water Act maximum contamination level of 20,000 picocuries per liter (in nature, tritium is present in water in concentrations of 25 picocuries per liter or less, due to cosmic radiation; see http://www.nirs.org/radiation/tritium/tritiumhome.htm.)

It must also be emphasized that "permissible" or "allowable" radiation doses, as Petrosky seems to be referring to above, are not necessarily "safe" doses. In fact, as discussed just above concerning the National Academies of Science BEIR VII report, no dose of radiation is "safe."

Petrosky also claimed that "Recent groundwater tests turned up no detectable levels of tritium..." But NRC documents admit that contamination up to 2,900 picocuries per liter of tritium was being detected in site groundwater. [[NRC "Environmental Assessment," 3/11/2005, page 14] Even 2,900 picocuries per liter is more than a hundred times higher than natural background, certainly detectable – and detected, recently.

Petrosky is also quoted in the A.P. article saying "These releases were short-lived radioactivity that naturally dissipated..." The vast amount of artificial radioactivity generated at Big Rock for forty years was not natural. In fact, certain radioactive poisons, such as plutonium, existed only in the most trace amounts in nature on Earth before the Atomic Age artificially generated them in large quantities. One percent or more of the 64 tons of high-level radioactive waste at Big Rock is plutonium – 1,280 pounds of plutonium. [percentage figure from Dr. Arjun Makhijani, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, Takoma Park, MD] And certain radioactive poisons that both company and NRC documents admit are still present at Big Rock are anything but "short-lived." Tritium, for example, remains hazardous for 120 years. Cesium-137 and Strontium-90 remain hazardous for around 300 years, at a minimum. Plutonium-237 is deadly for 240,000 years; Iodine-129 for 160 million years. Hazardous lives are listed in the table above, on page 27.

A nuclear industry analyst warned that "a third party using more sensitive instrumentation" could identify "residual radioactivity on or in materials" at decommissioning sites such as Big Rock. Thus, better radiation detection tools and monitors could uncover presently unknown or undetected radioactive contamination in the soil, groundwater, plants and animals, Lake Michigan, and its sediments surrounding the Big Rock site. [Jas S. Devgun, Ph.D., Senior Project Engineer/Project Manager, Sargent & Lundy LLC, Chicago, IL, presentation entitled "Impact of Lack of Consistent Free Release Standards on Decommissioning Projects and Costs," at the Waste Management '02 Conference, Feb. 24-28, 2002, Tucson, AZ]

In short, the risks are too high, and the unknowns too great, for the State of Michigan to assume legal liability for the Big Rock site.

Opportunity Costs: Other Potential Park Sites

The bulk of the \$20 million purchase price for the Big Rock site would come from the state's Natural Resources Trust Fund. This fund contains public money earned from oil and gas revenues and earmarked to enhance public recreational opportunities. Since this proposal competes for limited Trust Fund dollars with many other worthy projects, none of which have such a toxic legacy or security concerns, it requires a careful analysis of the drawbacks and risks.

There are more than 160 applicants for trust fund dollars, many for spectacular lands including sand dunes, wetlands, riverfront and lakefront property and forests – none of which have nuclear waste and radioactive contamination issues. The Trust Fund board members should not shortchange these applicants to invest in a site that will have dangerous radioactive waste for the foreseeable future, and that has a dubious environmental legacy of contamination.

The 351-acre tract would cost the state \$3 million this year, and an additional \$16.3 million in future years. The parkland at Big Rock would exclude a 100-acre "buffer zone" forbidden to the public because of its proximity to 64 tons of highly radioactive nuclear fuel rods patrolled by armed guards.

All told, the request is among \$63 million worth of projects under consideration for the \$35 million available.

Although Big Rock has been declared clean and open for "unrestricted use" by contractors for its owner, Consumers Energy Co., as well as the NRC, questions remain as to the residual contamination and radiation, and the thoroughness of the environmental assessment.

Conclusion

The many concerns and questions raised above remain unaddressed. The establishment of a state park (or residential development) at Big Rock is not prudent, in terms of public health, safety, and security. With many other applicants offering potential park sites without such complications, the state should not choose to favor this one. We urge the State of Michigan to reject this proposal.