



EMPLOYEE

NEWSLETTER

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Safety Scoreboard

Time worked without a lost-time accident through 12/15/84: 9 days (24,000 man-hours).

Around the Portsmouth Plant

A schedule change has been made for the last day of the upcoming visit of the Bloodmobile. The hours remain the same for Wednesday and Thursday, January 2nd and 3rd, in the X-102 Cafeteria Dining Rooms. These are 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Wednesday and 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Thursday. The new donation hours for Friday, January 4, in the X-1000 Blue Conference Room, are 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Registration forms have been mailed to employees.

Promotions and Progressions

Thomas A. Motley, from Engineer II to Engineer, Staff (D-562).
Elizabeth A. Long, from Data Entry Operator I to Peripheral Equipment Operator II (D-446).
Lloyd A. Wilson, from Scientist, Staff, to Scientist, Sr. (D-516).
Harold H. Hatten, from Tech. Assistant III to Tech. Specialist I (D-513).

Degrees, Honors and Awards

Melonie A. Valentine (D-261) received a bachelor of arts degree in business administration degree with a major in management from Ohio University at the end of the fall quarter.

Speakers' Bureau

Bakul Banerjee, Process Computers & Systems Instrumentation (D-265) spoke to two senior classes at South Webster High School on Nov. 13; the topic was "Marriage Customs in India."

Obituaries

Homer R. Sommer, 59, Wheelersburg, Dec. 16. A former GAT police officer with a retirement date of Dec. 7, 1984, he is survived by son Steve A. Sommer (D-814).

Cost Reduction

The following submitted ideas through the Cost Reduction "I"dea Program Nov. 19-Dec. 14: R. D. Lindsay (D-006), G. E. Payton (D-105), L. H. Montgomery (D-108), C. J. Deffenbaugh (D-115), M. A. Risner (D-115), S. R. Brigner (D-156), R. G. Endicott (D-156), R. Fyffe (D-156), R. F. Couch (D-186), R. G. Peed (D-187), R. Sowards (D-211), O. E. Gleim (D-411), A. M. Stuart (D-411), B. J. Lewis (D-454), B. J. Harris (D-461), J. C. Jackson (D-461), W. G. Moore (D-461), C. J. Gallatin (D-479), C. R. Walker (D-512), L. A. Zonner (D-521), N. E. Waltermeyer (D-556), J. R. Polhamus (D-576), W. E. Mulhern (D-590), J. W. Deck (D-713), C. W. Wolford (D-713), B. E. Post (D-721), H. M. Sparks (D-721), R. E. Poetker (D-728), C. F. Seibert (D-728) and J. R. Gedeon (D-842).

Recreation Review

Times for the Goodyear Atomic men's bowling team event, to be conducted Jan. 19, are 12:00 noon, 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. The women's team event will be conducted Jan. 26 at 12:00 noon and 3:00 p.m. Location for each is Weiss Recreation, Waverly. Contact Gary Doerr. ext. 2954, for more information.

Service Milestones

30	Rita M. Kennard	061	01/03/55	10	Andrew Walder Jr.	211	01/13/75
	Donald L. Scott	522	01/03/55		Mark J. Scott	471	01/16/75
	Dwain L. Clark	471	01/17/55		Harris C. Cooke	712	01/20/75
	Howard Barber	852	01/20/55		Paul F. Elrod	724	01/20/75
	Frank S. Valentine	812	01/23/55		Richard A. Frasher	711	01/20/75
	Cephas Campbell	522	01/24/55		Orva E. Gragg	714	01/20/75
	Jay C. Franklin	446	01/24/55		Roger D. Landrum	115	01/20/75
	Kenneth L. Ritchie	742	01/24/55		Norman G. Maggard	712	01/20/75
	Marion T. Sparks	724	01/31/55		Donald P. Newkirk Sr.	724	01/20/75
					Herbert F. Nunn	711	01/20/75
20	Raymond E. Adkins	727	01/03/65		John P. Whetsel	156	01/20/75
					Garry G. Wildermuth	714	01/20/75
15	Clark W. Robinson Jr.	570	01/05/70		Ralph W. Froman	712	01/20/75
	Barry J. Carlson	516	01/12/70		Robert W. Marasek Jr.	731	01/20/75
	Eugene Dyer	829	01/21/70		Richard C. Nettles	313	01/20/75
	Winston K. Harbour	110	01/26/70		Michael U. Green	156	01/27/75
	Garland L. Boston	829	01/26/70				
	Eldon E. Ridgeway	453	01/26/70	5	Omar Johnson	710	01/02/80
					Cleo C. Frank	376	01/02/80
10	Reo S. Shope	108	01/06/75		Thomas N. Bonner	313	01/02/80
	Jerry Boggs	731	01/06/75		Phyllis R. Holton	310	01/02/80
	Donald L. Cruse	742	01/06/75		Linda M. Smith	377	01/02/80
	Ronald C. Hart	742	01/06/75		Roger L. Stephenson	377	01/02/80
	Daniel A. Hupp	313	01/06/75		Janet M. Barker	452	01/02/80
	Richard E. McGee	590	01/06/75		Orr N. Moore Jr.	108	01/02/80
	Stephen R. Satterfield	721	01/06/75		Garry L. Hager	313	01/02/80
	Robert J. Schmidt	313	01/06/75		Roger L. Holt	313	01/02/80
	Sue A. Uhrig	306	01/06/75		James E. Sevens	313	01/02/80
	Donna A. Davis	525	01/06/75		Elaine M. Holland	512	01/02/80
	Joseph W. Deck	713	01/06/75		Agnes J. Maas	447	01/16/80
	Gail L. Tanner	221	01/07/75		Charles J. Lux	521	01/16/80
	Grover F. Jones Jr.	822	01/07/75		Frank J. Bertram Jr.	522	01/16/80
	Louis E. Pontious Jr.	110	01/07/75		Thomas P. Bragg	526	01/16/80
	Rodney L. Ramsey	811	01/07/75		Richard A. Strange	272	01/16/80
	John R. Simmering	820	01/07/75		David A. Yates	741	01/16/80
	David L. Williams	115	01/07/75		James T. Polidora	267	01/16/80
	Walter L. Monroe	211	01/13/75		Dianna L. Adams	823	01/16/80
					Peggy D. Gray	477	01/16/80

New Arrivals

Daughter, Ashley Nicole, Oct. 29, to Robert and Frankie (D-108) Coriell.
 Son, Dustin Kyle, Nov. 9, to Mark and Cheryl (D-742) Rader.
 Son, Scott Fitzgerald, Nov. 24, to Steven (D-712) and Patricia Patrick.
 Son, Caleb Kenneth, Nov. 27, to Kenneth (D-051) and Pamela Lewis.
 Son, Charles Everett, Nov. 29, to Charles (D-424) and Belinda Dixon.
 Sons, Phillip Ryan and Nathan Andrew, Dec. 2, to Larry (D-753) and Sandra Swindler.
 Son, Jeremy Nathan, Dec. 4, to John (D-712) and Patricia Peters.
 Daughter, Kristen Michelle, Dec. 8, to Robert (D-561) and Kathleen Griffith.
 Daughter, Jessica Anne, Dec. 11, to Gary (D-447) and Julie Workman.

Nuclear Notes

The hazards of nuclear plant accidents have been grossly overestimated in the past by both industry and government, a scientific committee of the American Nuclear Society has concluded after a two-year study. The ANS study is the first of several forthcoming re-evaluations by industry groups and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission of nuclear plant source terms. These are numerical values which postulate the amounts and types of radiation that would be

dispersed to the environment outside a plant's boundaries in a severe accident. The ANS study shows that existing source terms for light water reactors are from "ten to several factors of ten" times too large for the most dangerous types of radiation in terms of public health. The only uncertainty in the ANS numbers is whether the source terms now used to calculate the public health consequences of accidents should be reduced by a factor of 10 or 1000 said the chairman of the 15-man ANS committee. Other forthcoming studies aimed at re-evaluating source terms are being completed by the industry's IDCOR (Industry Degraded Core Rulemaking) group, under the auspices of the Atomic Industrial Forum; the Electric Power Research Institute, Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., the New York Power Authority, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In addition, a special peer review of the various source term studies is being conducted for the NRC by a committee of the American Physical Society. The various studies, which will provide an added degree of peer review of the work performed by each group, may reach different conclusions about precisely how much current source terms should be lowered. Nevertheless, all are expected to point to a more realistic assessment of the risks of accidents in commercial nuclear power plants. "It's very clear that for the long-range future, that to design, operate and regulate nuclear power plants on the basis of hypothetical accidents that are physically impossible is not in the public interest," ANS said.

Mounting scientific evidence indicates that the risk to the public from severe nuclear powerplant accidents is much less than previously believed. This is the conclusion of the nuclear industry's 3-1/2-year, \$15-million IDCOR study, sent to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in November. The study examines in detail how nuclear plants would behave during an accident involving damage to the reactor's core. The IDCOR study concluded that the probability of such an accident at a typical commercial nuclear powerplant is "extremely low," and that "no early fatalities would result" if one did occur. The findings contrast sharply with those of the NRC's 1975 Reactor Safety Study, directed by MIT Prof. Norman Rasmussen, which concluded that a hypothetical worst-case accident involving melting of the uranium fuel might cause 3,300 early fatalities. The IDCOR study said the 1975 study and other earlier analyses used "overly conservative calculations and assumptions." Further, the IDCOR study said severe nuclear-plant accidents also carry a lower risk of causing latent cancer fatalities than earlier studies have suggested. The data show that the risk of a member of the public suffering a fatal cancer as a result of radiation released by an accident is 1,000 times lower than the NRC has proposed as an interim safety goal for nuclear plants, it said. A key finding of the study is that nuclear plant source terms (i.e. numerical values which postulate the amounts and types of radioisotopes that would be dispersed outside a plant's boundaries in a severe accident) are likely to be much less than had been calculated in previous studies. A similar conclusion was reached in the separate study published in November by the American Nuclear Society. The IDCOR study ruled out the possibility of a so-called "China Syndrome" accident dispersing massive amounts of radiation outside a nuclear plant's boundaries. This refers to an accident scenario in which the uranium fuel is hypothesized to melt through the reactor vessel and burn its way through the bottom of the basement floor of the containment. The study concluded that debris from a severely damaged core could be cooled indefinitely, given water, power and ways to remove the residual heat. "In any case, if this event [China Syndrome] were to occur, its added risk to the public compared with other accident sequences would be small, because almost all of the radioactive fission products would be retained at or very close to the reactor site, not reaching the public," according to the study's 230-page Technical Summary Report. The IDCOR study concluded that major design or operational changes in existing nuclear plant designs or methods of operation to deal with severe accidents are not warranted. The study was based on detailed examination of four nuclear plants, which were chosen because they were representative of types in operation or under construction in the U.S.

New nuclear plants ordered for start-up in the late 1990s could generate electricity for between 8 percent and 38 percent less than coal-fired plants in most areas of the United States -- if they are brought on line as quickly as nuclear plants were built in the late 1960s and early 1970s and routinely are built overseas today. This is the conclusion of an Atomic Industrial Forum study group which examined the economics of nuclear and coal-fired generating stations in five U. S. regions. The "only substantial difference" between the AIF

group's conclusions and those of other recently published studies is the assumption of shorter lead times for both coal (6 years) and nuclear units (8 years), Brandfon said. "The most important basis for these findings is a return to shorter and more predictable project durations," he said. "These shorter lead times have been and can be achieved in the U.S. and overseas. They will come about with a more stable licensing environment, continued economic recovery and a more favorable perception by the public of the need for adequate amounts of electric power, produced with both coal and uranium," he said.

According to the Atomic Industrial Forum, nuclear energy has won an endorsement from Kurt Russell, one of the stars of the movie, Silkwood. The AIF had noted that in an interview in Playboy magazine, the baseball-player-turned-actor said his role in the movie did little to change his favorable view of nuclear energy. "I've learned some technical things from Silkwood that have slightly altered my opinion on the subject. But I'm still a great believer in nuclear power plants," Russell said. Russell went on to say nuclear energy is "a perfect sort of energy," provided safety rules are followed and a solution is found for the management of nuclear waste.

Home and Auto

Employees with last names beginning in U through Z renew vehicle registrations in December.

News from DOE

James C. Hall has been named Deputy Assistant Manager for Enriching Operations, DOE-ORO, replacing E. Raymond Sullivan who is retiring. Since 1978, Hall has served as Deputy Chief Counsel for Oak Ridge Operations and in recent years has specialized in providing legal support to DOE's uranium enrichment program. Hall will assist in the planning, management and execution of programs supporting the operation of DOE's three gaseous diffusion plants; research and development of new, more efficient uranium enrichment technologies; and the provision of new uranium enrichment capacity as required. For the past several years, Hall has been heavily involved in the development, negotiation and execution of contracts with nuclear electric utilities in this country and abroad under which DOE provides long-term uranium enriching services. Additionally, he has assisted in contracting with utilities for power for the operation of DOE's three gaseous diffusion plants.

News from Goodyear

If you've ever dreamed of unearthing an old car, restoring it to its original condition (or close to it) and then driving it, Bob Stubenrauch's new book is for you. His newest book "Restore & Drive, Collectible Cars of Postwar America" is an introduction to the world of practical ownership and restoration. Its 192 pages include an abundance of photographs, taken by the author, who is Manager, Photographic Services, in Goodyear's Public Relations Department in Akron. Stubenrauch also is the author of two other books on cars -- "The Fun of Old Cars" and "Runabouts and Roadsters". Stubenrauch, who has extensive knowledge of the field, has been interested in old cars since childhood and has been collecting, restoring, driving and selling them for more than 16 years.

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