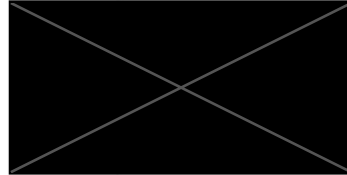


11  
7402



28 March 2002

John Ainslie  
Administrator S.C.N.D.  
15 Barrland Street  
Glasgow G41 1QH

Dear Mr Ainslie

Nuclear Report Faslane Nov 2000(Soon to be updated)

The N.F.L.A.(Scotland) was informed by me, that John Large & Associates had no experience & expertise in Health Physic's to review my report, and that after careful consideration members of N.F.L.A.(S) agreed that no futher action should be taken.

You were present when they made that decision, I have since informed them that Mr Large is a Government advisor.

I was informed by N.F.L.A.(S) Ref CD/nfla/2703 that Councillors D Stevenson & George Regan state that John Large is well qualified and that no further action will be taken dispite him being a overnment advisor!

Do you agree with their decision, and if not what are you going to do about it?

Yours sincerely,



encl

**“By not having mandatory secondary monitoring at HM Naval Base Clyde Faslane, radiation and submarine workers are being treated as second class citizens.”**

John Connor  
11 February, 2002

**“Nuclear submarines could have caused cancers.”**

BBC1 Panorama  
26 January 1998

**“Are radiation monitors accurate?”**

New scientist @www.newscientist.com

<p><b>Commons airing for nuclear report</b></p> <p>A DUNFERMLINE man is calling for his concerns about nuclear safety at his former place of work to be raised in the House of Commons.</p> <p>John Connor, of John Henderson Court, has been mounting a one-man campaign about what he regards as dangerously inadequate safety procedures at HM Naval Base Clyde Faslane.</p> <p>Now, he's persuaded a cross-party group of MSPs to ask what the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament thinks about his concerns.</p>	<p>And tomorrow (Friday), he'll meet Angus Robertson, the SNP's defence spokesman in Westminster, to ask if he'll raise the matter in the Commons.</p> <p>Mr Connor says his concerns are particularly relevant in West Fife, where many Faslane workers live.</p> <p>"I'm sure they could be contaminated when they return home from work," he said.</p> <p>↑ STILL TO MEET Him</p>
--	--

**For further information, call John Connor on (01383) 721990.**



The Scottish Parliament

## Nuclear report

NO elected councillors on Edinburgh, Fife, Argyll and Bute, and West Dunbartonshire Councils (all Labour) have discussed my report on nuclear safety at Faslane.

Glasgow City Council passed the buck to Nuclear Free Local Authorities (Scotland), who appointed John Large Nuclear Consultants to review my report, and he was very negative about it.

I pointed out that details contained within my report were outwith the field of experi-

ence and expertise of Mr Large, but NFLAS agreed that no further action should be taken.

It has taken almost two years to get to this point and where was it discussed? Lerwick!

My report contains very serious recommendations, and if elected local councillors can't discuss it, what chance is there if there is an external radiation and contamination hazard from Rosyth or Faslane Dockyards?

John Connor,  
10 David Henderson Court,  
Dunfermline

DOROTHY-GRACE ELDER, MSP for Glasgow

28 November 2001

The Cross Party Group agreed to write to CND asking for their views and comments on your report.

In addition, the Group agreed to ask CND for an update on the safety issues at Faslane.

Dorothy-Grace Elder, MSP  
Convener

Cross Party Group on Nuclear Disarmament

19<sup>th</sup> November, 2001



## British Energy

The "installed personal monitors" not only act as the backstop in case the other measures fail, they also provide reassurance to the employees, employer and regulators that people are correctly carrying out the contamination control procedures. The installed Personnel monitors can detect contamination at very low levels and any person who triggers an alarm will be subject to more detailed monitoring and an investigation which will include retracing the persons steps to locate the cause of the event. Hence the information provided by installed personnel monitors is regarded as a very important indicator of the level of compliance with correct contamination control procedures.

28 November 2001



## UKAEA

Dounreay

The UKAEA works on the principle that everything must be done to prevent the spread of contamination to our staff or the environment and so we have a second line of defence in the form of a barrier between the controlled area complete with installed monitors. All staff must pass through these monitors to ensure they are free from contamination before exiting our controlled areas and mixing with personnel who have had no access to radioactive materials. Staff have no option but to pass through this second line of defence, which brings with it the benefit of removing human error from the personal monitoring process. If you must pass through it then there is no scope for forgetting to do it in a moment of distraction. In a similar way, items of equipment are passed into the health physics office at the barrier and separately checked and monitored for contamination while their owner crosses the barrier. They are then picked up on the other side once they are known to be clean.

Turning to your specific question we believe that two lines of defence. (primary and secondary to align my answer with your question) are prudent precautions which, although they involve a cost, are more than justified on the basis of the demonstrable control of radioactive material.