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FERNALD LIVING HISTORY PROJECT

Transcript

Name: Jim Kloth

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Tape 9

Project Number 20012

Tape FLHP0009

16:01:07:14

Q:

Okay. First if you could, ah, give us your name and spell it for us. That's just so we know how to spell it right.

A:

Ok. James F. Kloth. James Francis Kloth. J-A-M-E-S Francis K-L-O-T-H.

Q:

Ok. Great. And ah, have you lived in the area all your life?

A:

Born and raised here. I'm the fourth generation here in the village of Glendale.

16:01:38:09

Q:

Wow. So your family's lived in Glendale all this time?

A:

Yeah, yep.

Q:

Now ah, you were ah fire chief in Glendale. (Response: Yes) Could you tell us a little bit about your years as fire chief.

A:

Well, when I came out of the service, I was, I ah, was appointed by the village council as the fire chief in the village of Glendale. My father was assistant chief and also ah, fire marshal, state fire marshal. And he could not be appointed chief because it was a conflict of interest. And ah, I was appointed chief and I was 32 years as fire chief in the village. Started out with one truck and wound up with four.

16:02:22:06

Q:

That's great. Are ah, were you touching that wire? (Audio wire) Ok. We're going to go back to that question again.

A:

Ok.

Q:

Tell us about your years as fire chief in Glendale.

16:02:37:23

A:

Well, I was 32 years as fire chief. I had four brothers that were on the fire department and my father.

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And ah, I was one of the, I was 21 years old when I became fire chief in the village of Glendale. And I was, I worked for 32 years as a volunteer. We had a good fire department.

16:03:01:19

A:

And when the fire alarm would go off years ago, when we were all living at home, there was a complete fire department rolled out of our house. But other than that, why it was fun, just fun being a fire chief. And knowing that you were able to help somebody when they were in need. Other than that why, it was just good times. We had a lot of fun.

Q:

What were, what were your responsibilities as fire chief.

16:03:33:27

A:

Well, I was responsible for the equipment. I was responsible for the manpower and everything that went along with the fire department. Anything that the fire department was involved in I was responsible for.

Q:

And then you moved on to Fernald.

16:03:50:19

A:

And I went out to Fernald. Yes. In '52, I think it was February of '52 I was out there. And how that happened is, I went out there with my father. He was the state fire marshal in this area and they were having a problem out there during construction and he went out there, and I just happened to be off that afternoon and went out with him. Just to see the place.

16:04:16:25

Curiosity killed the cat you know. And I met Bill Granen. Who was born and raised here in the village of Glendale. And Bill was working with, at, at Fernald. And he said they got a job out here that's right up your alley, why don't you apply for it. So I went in, personnel office and asked for a ah, ah form to fill out to apply for the job. And Dr. Quigley and Henry Everly came down and interviewed me and two days later I went to work out there at Fernald.

Q:

When you first started working there, did you know anything about the process at all or what they were going to do there?

16:05:00:13

A:

No, no. Frank, Frank Branigan and Ed Keyhole were out, AEC out of New York and I had asked them, give me some information or some literature on this material and they would make the remark when you learn you will be the authority. And that was it. So we just, it was a process of elimination, we just slowly, but surely did this and did that and did these things that finally became practice.

16:05:32:17

And that's how, that's how I started out. I knew nothing of uranium. I didn't even know what uranium looked like. Until I got out there, well until the plants were built. I went out there when they were in the process of building the plants. And then when they, when they started bring the material in, then I, then I

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realized what we had.

Q:

What were the construction years like?

16:05:59:24

A:

Oh. Mud. Knee high deep no matter where you went. But it was, it was great. I grew up with the plant. I knew just what was being built, how it was being built, and, and I had ah, a great knowledge of each and every building when, when National Lead took over, completely took it over.

16:06:23:14

Made my job a lot easier. Because I knew what type, what type of construction we had, and what I had to look for and what I didn't have to look for. So, no problems there.

Q:

Now you mention a problems, some problems during construction. What was going on at that point in time?

16:06:43:26

A:

What do you mean?

Q:

Ah, the fire marshal, you had to come out and take a look.

A:

Well, evidently there was some problem that the, the local communities called for the state fire marshal and my dad went out there and I just went out with him. I don't know really what the problem was. But he met with AEC personnel and the contractors that were out there and they solved the problem that afternoon without any trouble. But that's how I got out there was I went out there just riding with my dad that afternoon.

Q:

That was fortunate. (Laughter)

A:

Yeah. Yeah, the good Lord was looking out after me.

Q:

(Laughter) Yeah, that's right. Um, tell us about working for Henry Everly. What kind of man was Henry?

16:07:34:18

A:

Oh Henry was a super man. He ah, Henry was a retired chief out of New York City fire department. A bureau chief. And he was easy to work for. And if you were honest with him, he was honest with you. And he was a good man to work for. And he, ah he came up through the ranks in the fire department and he knew what problems we were gonna have out there and, and we'd sit down in these staff meetings and discuss it and figure out a way to do it. But, but he was, Henry Everly was a great man to work for. He

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was a good boss. And so was Bob _____.

Q:
Tell us about Bob.

16:08:24:06

A:
Bob was a great guy. I mean, ah he wasn't hard to work for. If you did your job that's what he expected of you why that you were all right, but if you didn't do your job he would soon tell ya. But other than that he was a good man to work for. He was, he was just like one of, one of the boys. So, we had to, we had to, I had a good rapport with both of my bosses. I had no trouble with them at all.

Q:
So you worked ah, with Bob up until, when did you leave, 1983.

A:
83 when I retired.

Q:
Wow that's great. Now what about Dr. Quigley. I've heard his name a number of times, and I really don't know much about him. Can you tell me about Dr. Quigley?

16:09:11:12

A:
Dr. Quigley ah, was a humanitarian. He was, he was one great guy. He ah cussed like a drunken sailor, but ah he knew what he was doing. And, if there was a problem and he'd called you in, and you'd gave him your, your opinion of the problem, and your ideas, and he would work with you out at the plant, throughout the plant. But he was a tough man when he got out there in the plant and things just weren't right. He let them know about real quick. He'd shut them down right now. And if you had any problems and you went to Dr. Quigley, he sat there and listened to, ya.

Q:
And he was the head of the medical department?

A:
He was, he was the head of fire and safety, or he was the division director for Health and Safety and for Fire and Safety. And he was a great guy. He was good to work for.

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16:10:10:13

Q:

I've heard his name a couple of times, I just never really knew much about what he did.

A:

Oh, he could cuss.

Laughter

A:

He could sure cuss, but he was a great man.

16:10:24:22

Q:

What was ah, the relationship between, I know now that OSHA didn't exist (Response: No) at that point in time. What kind of national programs existed regarding safety?

A:

We answered to Oakridge AEC, and there was AEC personnel on the project all, out at the plant all the time. And we answered to those people.

16:10:50:15

Q:

Wow. And ah, what were your early years like.

A:

Out there?

Q:

Um-hm.

16:10:58:03

A:

Well, it was, I was growing up with the plant. There was a lot of mistakes we made, and a lot of things that we did that were great. That turned out to be super. That ah, it was a process of elimination and grown up, and educating yourself as you went along. Because I didn't know anything about uranium when I went out there. I didn't even know what it was. But I sure learned in a hurry. (Laugh)

Q:

What kind of training did you receive when you first started your job?

16:11:32:12

A:

There was no training. I was just brought out there. And, and as I said Frank Branigan and Ed Keyhole said when you learn you will be the authority. And it was just one of those things. You went out and hoped and prayed that you did the right thing and if it worked out fine, and if it didn't why you went back to the drawing board and started over again.

Q:

That's interesting. There's so much training out there now. (Laugh)

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16:11:58:23

A:

Well, yes as time went on training started. As we got more personnel in the plant, why then there was a training program that was started. But when I first started, there was no training. It was just, hang in there fella, you'll be on your own.

Q:

That's great. Now who were the first fire brigade members.

16:12:24:21

A:

That was the maintenance department, the machine shop and the maintenance department was our first fire brigade. And then of course they were only on a 40 hour week, five days a week. They didn't work on the 2nd and 3rd shift and when we started the 2nd and 3rd shift we had to make some changes. And that's when the supervisors in each, the foremen in the plants, in each different plant was assigned to the fire brigade. And that went on for quite a number of years and then they transferred from there to the water and ah boiler plant personnel was then required to be the fire brigade.

Q:

So then there was somebody there 24 hours a day.

16:13:14:03

A:

That's right. This was what we needed was trained people that were there 24 hours a day. You couldn't, you couldn't depend on production, because maybe they would work overtime on the weekend and the plants would shut down at 5 o'clock in the evening and start up at 8 o'clock in the morning. And you had nobody there to, to do the job. So we had to switch over to the water and the boiler plant because they had people there 24 hours a day just like we were.

Q:

That makes sense. Were there ever any fires when the ah, during that period of time when there wasn't a fire brigade there in the evening or overnight?

16:14:00:22

A:

Well, when, when we first started out, out there, the fire department were the contractors. When we took over why, we, Henry Everly and Dr. Quigley made sure that we had 24 hour coverage.

Q:

That's great. And um, how about EMT training. Did they have that from the very beginning or.

A:

No. No, that came later on a couple of years down the road then we, excuse me, we went into EMT training.

Q:

And what does that entail?

16:14:40:07

A:

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Well, it's first aid and fire protection and of course when we started out with the fire brigade we had to train all of those men. So with not a EMT training it wasn't a state authorized training, we trained until the state required us to have EMT. Then we went into EMT training, why before that we teaching them first aid and how to manage and handle the fire equipment.

16:15:12:08

Q:

That's a lot. (Laugh) Um, tell us a little bit about you job. How, how did your responsibilities change during the years?

A:

Well, when I first started out, out there we were more or less observers. All we did was stand around and observe what was going on, what was being built. And as we accepted each plant, our jobs stated to come into its own by the safety and fire protection in each of the buildings. That's the way it worked out. As progress, one plant at a time. As the contractors turned the plants over to us, then we would automatically begin training the personnel in the plant. Your supervisors and your production people.

Q:

Lets talk a little bit about the ah surrounding community. As Fernald grew, and you saw it grow from 1952 to 1983, you know and everything that happened in those years. How did you see Fernald, how did it change the community around it?

16:16:30:27

A:

Well, when I first went out there, you could go out to the plant there were no houses anywhere around the plant. There were a few out there on 128, up on the hill, on top of the hill, but ah, then as, over a period of years, Ross started growing and all these houses were built to the east of, of the plant. And of course Calligan, I think her name was Calligan. Knollman rather had the dairy farm out in the front of the plant.

16:17:05:29

And then all of a sudden his, his roses frontage, was all houses were built there. And it slowly but surely built up. The community was starting to build up out there, but when I first went out there we were out in the boondocks there was nothing around us other than a couple of farm houses.

Q:

Wow, um tell us about some of the fires that you had to fight. Start first with the Boiler Plant.

16:17:39:10

Well we had the Boiler Plant when you talked about that the coal was put up in a big hopper on top of the Boiler, on top of the Plant. And if you didn't watch it and keep, uh, checking the temperature on the coal pile. And if you got too much coal in there why you would have hot spots in the coal. And then you would have trouble. I was fortunate I wasn't on the night that the Boiler caught on fire but I was in that next morning.

16:18:14:22

Which it was still going on when I got there. It was, it was pretty scary for a while but other than that why it appeared normal.

16:18:29:17

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We had to bunker coal bunker on the fire quite a number of times.

Q:
How do you put a fire like that out?

16:18:35:04

With water. (Ha, ha). With water. But the problem is you got these boilers down below you that are being fed from that coal pile and you had to shut the boilers down and shut the plants down because there was no steam being made until you got the fire out. And that was one of the problems and in the winter time we didn't have too much trouble. It was always in the summer time is when we had the coal bunkers on fire. In fact, the coal storage area that was set out east of the Boiler Plant used to catch on fire out there in the storage area.

Q:
Out in back.

16:19:23:08

Yeah. Out in back where they would dump all of the coal out the coal cars and put in a big pile out there. And if you didn't watch that it would catch on fire. Then they would have to go in there with bulldozer and get it out, put it out. But other than that, why, it was just normal things that would happen.

Q:
16:19:46:00

Wow. Um let's talk a little bit about Plant 6 too, that was kind of a problem sometimes?

16:19:53:17

That was a problem all of the time. Plant 6 was when they were in the beginning of Plant 6 we used lard oil and diesel fuel for coolant and when you would get a fire in one of those machines, like the Gridleys you had a pretty good size fire going. And as I said, I told you the other day that one night at about 4:30 or 5:00 we had a fire in one of the machines and they had big tote pans that we'd catch all of the material, scrap material and we drug that tote pan outside and counted on tremendous rain storm to put the fire out.

16:20:37:07

And that's how we started to use water. Before that we didn't use any water, we used dry powder and chemicals to put the fire out.

Q:
How did you have to treat uranium differently than any other fire, like a wood fire.

16:20:57:08

Well a wood fire you just put water on it. But with uranium you don't because you'd create an explosion. That stuff is just like magnesium you can't use water on magnesium. Um and you couldn't use water on it until we found that we could if we used it in certain ways of using it, why we could put the fire out. That's how we got started on using water was from the rain storm that we had that night with a big tote pan sitting out there on the east side of Plant 6 burning and we had, I'd say a couple hundred pounds of Metal X fire suppressant on it and the rains came and just put it out.

16:21:47:03

Just automatically it was going out. Charlie Murphy and I are standing there and I said to Murphy do you see what I see, he said yes, the damn rain's putting the fire out. (Laughing)

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Q:

That's great because I remember some other people told me that you can't, like what if it's like a hose full of water.

16:22:14:19

You can't spray water on it. You got to. What we would do is, what we first started out doing was we would shovel the material up and dump it into a 55 gallon drum of water and then as time came on why then we were able to use the hose and fill the drums up with water and just leave them sit there and cook and would put them out.

Q:

What kind of protective equipment did you use when you were fighting the uranium fires? Any kind of protective gear, special protective gear?

16:22:47:21

Well, you, the fork truck driver always had a shield in front of him to protect him, the fire brigade had regular turnout gear, gloves and we were in company clothes and respirators and things of that sort were used but there was nothing real special and we used survive airs and Scott air packs. Everybody would put a Scott air pack on and put the fire out. But there was nothing, nothing like they do today. Every fireman has a bunker coat, and bunker pants, all fire retard material. We didn't we just went in there with our blue jean jackets on and went in and put the fires out.

Q:

Those Scott air packets were they like SCBAs?

16:23:47:29

Yes, just like survive air and Scott air packs were self contained breathing equipment. It was a tank that was on your back, you strapped it on your back and you had the full face mask on.

Q:

Um, let's talk a little bit about Plant 9 and the machine area. Well actually wait, let's go back to Plant 6 you told me a little bit about the drums on the east side in the summer time.

16:24:21:03

Oh, they used to used to once in a while the briquet press would break down and they would have to repair it and of course production was going on at that time and there was a lot of material being generated, scrap material being generated and they would store it on the east side of Plant 6 on the road so the fork truck could pick it up and then take it into the greasy room and work on it and uh decrease and make briquets out of it. But during the summer time it just seemed as though that was when the material just wouldn't behave itself.

16:25:01:08

It would take off and if you get one or two drums going, if you didn't catch it real quick, why then you'd have maybe 100 or 120 drums go up, well, actually you didn't lose anything because it was all salvaged and put into the briquet press but uh we'd have a lot of fires out there on the east side of Plant 6.

16:25:28:18

And the same way at Plant 9. Plant 9 was another one that's where the two machining plants were for uranium and the thorium. Of course they would always generate the scrap material that had to be

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decreased and taken care of. Uh, and every so often we'd have a pretty good fire going at one of those storage areas. Why other than that why most of them were little minute fires in the plant itself when you got the storage pads going well that's when you were having trouble.

Q:

Tell us about the difference when fighting a uranium fire and a thorium fire.

16:26:14:15

Well with uranium it wasn't too hard to predict what uranium would do, under certain conditions, but with thorium you couldn't predict it. One day it would be very gentle like a lamb and you'd put it out no trouble. The next it would go sky high on you like a roman candle. You could never predict it what was going to happen with the thorium. But with the uranium it was very simple to handle once we learned how to handle it and we had no trouble.

Q:

Why were they using thorium in Plant 9?

16:26:53:01

That I can't answer. Thorium was part of the process that they were would work with the uranium. I don't know just what how the process was being done but thorium was also being used.

Q:

Good. Um, now how much did you know about the process in the later years like in the mid 70s early 80s.

16:27:20:11

A:

Well you know, as I said, I grew up with the project and I'd see the raw ore coming into Plant 2 and processed into green salt, into orange oxide then into green salt and put into Plant 4 and Plant 7 and but there was no problem. As I say, I learned every day as you grew, as you went along. But I had no knowledge of how it was being done until I got out there in Fernald and then I soon learned in a hell of a hurry (laughter).

16:28:08:23

Q:

And how much did you tell your friends and family, I mean could you communicate pretty well with your friends and family about your job?

A:

No. No, I, of course, my wife and my son knew what I was doing out there but, and my parents and my brothers and sisters all knew but I didn't discuss it too much with outside my family. Because at that time we were under Q clearance and highly clear that was it.

16:28:39:27

Q:

When you were getting Q clearance, what was that like?

A:

Well, people would call me and say what have you done. The FBI was here yesterday asking all kinds of

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questions about you and I said well, I applied for a job out at Fernald and that was it. The police chief out here in the village and a few other people who.....

(Tape cut off - battery failure)

17:01:07:21

Q:

Um, we were talking a little bit about security, tell us a little bit about security at Fernald.

A:

Well, security was pretty tight when I first went out there. You, no matter where you went you were checked and then as time went on it kind of leveled out. You couldn't get beyond the gate unless you had your badge or proper identification and that's the way it was. One time we had a plane crash over there in the plant and I think they held those people. The pilot and his co-pilot whatever it was they held them for quite a while. Eight or ten hours at the plant before they let them go. That was a funny deal.

17:02:07:08

Q:

What happened to their plane?

A:

They finally took it out of there, they got it out but they sat it down in the field over there by the Pilot Plant, west of the Pilot Plant and they took the wings off of it, loaded it into a trailer and shipped it out but they kept the security kept the two people tied up that were in the plane for quite a while. But other than that, well, security was pretty tight. You couldn't get, why Al Schottlekotte was always wanting to get in there and he couldn't get in (laughter). But other than that there was no problem.

17:02:57:22

Q:

So why did they leave the plane over there, did they do that on purpose or did they just run out of fuel?

A:

I don't know just exactly what happened but they were having some difficulty and it was at night and they set it down in that field over there because the perimeter was always lit up all the way around it and they set it out there in that field just west of the Pilot Plant. Then, so they kind of kept them pretty tight for a while there.

17:03:34:27

Q:

Oh my gosh. Um, let's talk a little bit about the Joint Response that Fernald did with the community. What kind of support did the Fernald Fire Department give to the community.

A:

Well, we didn't send too many personnel at the time I was out there. One driver and a lot of times one of the security men would go along with the driver. But all we did was send equipment, like a big tanker with water. Very seldom did we go out and help them fight fires. But we made our equipment available to them and made our water available to them. They could come in to Fernald with their big tank trucks and pull in the parking lot right between the security building and the administration was a fire hydrant and we would have a man posted out there and they would fill them up as soon as they came and send them right back out to the fire. But we didn't send any manpower other than the driver and a lot of times security would go along. Sometimes they wouldn't, it was all according to how busy they were.

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17:05:03:29

Q:

And uh why did Fernald need to supply water? Was water hard to find?

A:

Well, water was out there in the rural areas, they don't have water. All they have is cisterns and wells and things of that nature and your rural fire departments always have a big tanker that would roll with their pumper. And a lot of times you couldn't get the fire out with one tank of water, you'd have to have two and then when Fernald came in, when National Lead came into Fernald they had that big tank truck and the only reason we had it was for the outside perimeters of our project. On the inside of the project we had plenty of water but when you got out along the rail head and places like that you didn't have any water and you had to have a tanker. So, they provided, the AEC provided us with this big tanker and then we were able to assist Ross and Miamitown and those people within Fernald with water, which was a great help to them.

17:06:23:27

Q:

That's terrific. And uh, what kind of training did Fernald supply to the local fire departments?

A:

Well, I understand that they, now that they train with the local fire departments but the local fire departments weren't allowed in on our site. When we had a fire, we had it all to ourselves. We had to handle it our self. Now they have mutual aid with all of the communities around there but we didn't, we were strictly on our own out there.

17:07:03:06

Q:

Now in the mid '80's um, there were a lot of things that hit the media about the uranium outputs into the environment at Fernald and that's probably just shortly after you left. You left in '83 and I think it started coming out in '84. How did you feel about that whole thing?

A:

Well, I feel this way, I worked out there for 31 years and they were very strict with the water and sewage. See we had controlled storage pads out there and they had, they knew just exactly where things were going. When you had a bag break in the dust collector. The industrial hygienist could come out there and tell you just exactly where the material was. And I just didn't think there was any big problem myself personally. I didn't think there was any big problem myself, personally, I didn't think there was a problem but evidently the news media and everybody thought it was.

17:08:11:14

Q:

Did you know that Donahue came out and did a program and everything?

A:

He did? No, I didn't know that but, when I was there, when I was employed out there, there was very few outsiders allowed in the plant. Especially news media was never allowed in the plant.

That makes good sense.

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17:08:39:29

Q:

Um, OK and um, you had mentioned that you were in the service, what branch of service did you...

A:

I was a mess sergeant in the Air Force. For the United States Army Air Corp.

17:08:53:16

Q:

And uh, how did your experience in the military carry on to your career at Fernald?

A:

I, really my experience in the military was a lot different than fire fighting out at Fernald and I couldn't say that there was much difference other than the respect for authority. Other than that, why no difference.

17:09:27:27

Q:

And uh, um were you in the war at all?

A:

Yeah, yeah I was over in Africa for two years. I was over on the Gulf Coast of West Africa. Over????

17:09:46:21

Q:

Well, you know there's a new term that they're using for folks that worked a lot at Fernald, during the Cold War especially and that's "Cold War Warrior". How do you feel about that phrase?

A:

Yeah, well, I don't think that. It was just a job, it was just a job and if you did your job the way it was supposed to be done you had no trouble. You had no problems whatsoever. And you had to follow the guidelines that were there, that was set forth by your engineers and your people who are in authority and knew what they were talking about. Otherwise I just felt my way along. Stumbled through a lot of things and was very fortunate that they turned out the right way for me. It was just the process of elimination.

17:10:40:20

Q:

Tell us about the sense of community at Fernald?

The which?

The sense of community, you had mentioned it was sort of like a family?

A:

Oh, you know, I was fortunate. I was in all the plants every day. Maybe not everyday, but I could get around no matter where I wanted to go. We were constantly making inspections of the plants safety and fire inspections all the time. Then I became very good friends with the production people and the supervisors out in the plant. It was just like a big family. We had fun. You knew how to needle this guy, or you knew how to stay away from this guy. He may have a temper that you didn't want to needle him.

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But we had fun, you just enjoyed it. I did and I think most of the people enjoyed working out there.

17:11:39:05

Q:
What kind of practical jokes did you play on each other?

A:
Well there was all kinds, a lot of times we'd drop water on people when they'd go through the walk in Plant 4, that was just a well in the center. They'd drop water on you squirt water on you and little tricks like that, played on each other. But it was a lot of fun.

17:12:06:29

Q:
How about any funny things that happened to you while you worked there, any good anecdotes.

A:
Tell you the truth, there was so many things that happened, I just can't remember just exactly what was funny and what wasn't funny, but we had fun. We enjoyed it. We were just like a big happy family out there all the time. But other than that, why, it was a great place to work.

17:12:39:27

Q:
Other than the joint response and the mutual aid, what kind of outreach was Fernald doing into the community while you were working there?

A:
Well, you would have to go into personnel and public relations. My problems were all inside the fence. Anything outside I had nothing to do with. We didn't have anything to do with that. That was either security personnel or public relations.

17:13:11:19

Q:
Did they have any volunteer programs happening at that time?

A:
Not that I know of. No. It was very strict there for the beginning. You couldn't get in unless you had the proper identification you didn't get into the plant. I don't know whether access anymore or not but at the time I was out there, you had to wear your badge and you had to have it showing at all times or security was right there. And you had to go through security to get in the plant and you had to go through security out of the plant.

17:13:57:08

Q:
It's still like that. Um, how do you feel about the work that's going on at Fernald now?

A:
I would like to keep that off the camera. I don't want to say.

17:14:14:17

Q:

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How did the process years and the cleanup years differ?

A:

Well, I wasn't there when the cleanup that they're doing now. But before I thought the plant was in pretty good shape. We kept it pretty good shape. I don't say we, but production and everybody was always constantly cleaning and keeping things in pretty good shape. But as I said, I just as soon not say anymore.

17:14:43:03

Q:

Is there anything you'd like to add?

A:

No, I'm satisfied if you are.

Good. That's great. That's all we need.