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United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ATTENTION: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555

SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
DOCKET NO. 50-400/RENEWED LICENSE NO. NPF-63
ANNUAL RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENT RELEASE REPORT

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In accordance with Technical Specification 6.9.1.4 for the Harris Nuclear Plant, Carolina Power & Light Company, doing business as Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc., is providing the enclosed Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report for 2011.

If you have questions regarding this information, please contact me at (919) 362-3137.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. H. Corlett'.

D. H. Corlett
Supervisor – Licensing/Regulatory Programs
Harris Nuclear Plant

DHC/mgw

Enclosure

- c: Mr. J. D. Austin (NRC Senior Resident Inspector, HNP)
Mr. V. M. McCree (NRC Regional Administrator, Region II)
Ms. A. T. Billoch Colón (NRC Project Manager, HNP)

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**Carolina Power & Light Company,
doing business as Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.**

Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant

Facility Operating License No. NPF-063

Docket No. 50-400

**ANNUAL RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENT
RELEASE REPORT**

January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011

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Introduction

This Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report is prepared in accordance with Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant's Operational Requirements - Offsite Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM), Appendix F Section F.2, and Technical Specification 6.9.1.4, Renewed Operating License No. NPF-63.

The Harris Nuclear Power Plant (HNP) achieved initial criticality on January 3, 1987. This Report covers the period from January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2011. During this period, the plant operated in Cycle 17.

Discussion

1. Protection Standards

The main objective in the control of radiation is to ensure that any exposure is kept not only within regulatory limits, but As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA). The ALARA concept applies to reducing radiation exposure both to workers at Harris Nuclear Plant and to the general public. "Reasonably Achievable" means that radiation exposure reduction is based on sound environmental practices, economic decisions, and operating practices. By practicing ALARA, Harris Nuclear Plant and Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. minimize health risk, environmental detriment, and ensure that exposures are maintained well below regulatory limits.

2. Sources of Radioactivity Released

During normal operations of a nuclear power station, most of the fission products are retained within the fuel and fuel cladding. However, small quantities of radioactive fission and activation products are present in the primary coolant water. The types of radioactive material released are noble gases, iodines and particulates, and tritium.

The noble gas fission products in the primary coolant are collected by a system designed for collection and storage for radioactive decay prior to release.

Small releases of radioactivity in liquids may occur from equipment associated with the primary coolant system. These liquids are collected and processed for radioactivity removal prior to release.

3. Noble Gas

Some of the fission products released in airborne effluents are radioactive isotopes of noble gases, such as krypton and xenon. Noble gases are by nature inert and do not concentrate in humans or other organisms; therefore internal exposure is negligible. Their contribution to human radiation exposure is as an external exposure. Xenon-133 and Xenon-135, with half-lives of approximately 5 days and 9 hours respectively, are the major isotopes released. Half-life is defined as the time required for a radioactive isotope to lose 50 percent of its radioactivity by decay. Noble gases are readily dispersed in the atmosphere.

4. Iodines and Particulates

Annual releases of iodines, and those particulates with half-lives greater than 8 days are small. Factors such as chemical reactivity and solubility in water, combined with high processing efficiencies, minimize their discharge. The main contribution of radioactive iodine to human exposure is to the thyroid gland, where the body concentrates iodine. The principal radioactive particulates are Cobalt-58 and Cobalt-60 which contribute to internal exposure of tissues such as the muscle, liver, and intestines. These particulates can also be a source of exposure if deposited on the ground.

In late March and early April 2011, HNP's Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program identified detectable concentration of I-131 from samples obtained from iodine cartridges at the control station #5 in Pittsboro NC and similar locations throughout the region. On March 29 and April 5, the plant's gaseous effluent release stack monitors indicated similar activities of I-131. As such, the atypical detection of I-131 in the gaseous effluent is credibly attributed to the trans-Pacific transport of airborne releases from the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant, following the March 11, 2011, Tohoku earthquake which struck off the coast of the Japanese island of Honshu, and is not related to HNP operations. (CR 00456588)

5. Tritium

Tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, is the predominant radionuclide in liquid and gaseous effluents. Tritium is produced in the reactor coolant as a result of neutron interaction with deuterium (also a hydrogen isotope) and boron, both of which are present in the primary coolant. Tritium contributes very little radiation exposure to the human body, and when it is inhaled or ingested, is dispersed throughout the body until eliminated.

6. Carbon-14

The concentration and offsite dose from carbon-14 has been estimated by using a calculation approach, assuming typical or maximum values for the various calculation parameters. The carbon-14 source term is based on measurements at 10 operational power plants and is documented in NUREG-0017 Rev 1. The 7.3 Curies carbon-14 source term in NUREG-0017 Rev 1 assumes an 80% capacity factor. The calculation normalizes the carbon-14 source term to actual electrical capacity for the entire year. For 2011 9.07 Curies of gaseous carbon-14 was released. Due to the reducing environment of a Pressured Water Reactor only 30% of the carbon-14 is assumed to be released in the Carbon Dioxide form, dose is not expected from other forms (methane, etc). The resultant offsite doses were based upon this source term and the dose calculations described in Reg. Guide 1.109. The max individual was a child residing at the 2.2 mile N location. The dose to the bone includes the inhalation dose of $2.17E-2$ mrem, the garden pathway dose of $6.35E-1$ mrem, and meat pathway dose of $9.58E-2$ mrem. The child would receive a total of $7.52E-1$ mrem dose to the bone in the calendar year 2011.

7. Processing and Monitoring

Effluents are strictly controlled and monitored to ensure that radioactivity released to the environment is minimal and within regulatory limits. Effluent control includes the operation of radiation monitoring systems, in-plant and environmental sampling and analyses, quality assurance programs for both in-plant and environmental sampling and analyses, and procedures that address effluent and environmental monitoring.

The plant radiation monitoring system has monitors that are designed to ensure that releases are below regulatory limits. Each instrument provides indication of the amount of radioactivity present and is equipped with alarms and indicators in the control room. The alarm setpoints are set lower than the ODCM Operational Requirements to ensure the limits are not exceeded. If a monitor alarms, a release from a tank is automatically suspended. Additionally, batch releases are sampled and analyzed in the laboratory prior to discharge. The sampling and analysis done in the laboratory provides a more sensitive and precise method of determining effluent composition than in-plant monitoring instruments.

The plant has a meteorological tower, which is linked to computers that record the meteorological data. The meteorological data and the release data can be used to assess the dose to the public. The doses reported in this report use five-year average (2003 through 2007) data from the onsite meteorological program.

In addition to in-plant equipment the company maintains a Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program, which consists of devices used to constantly sample the air and water in the environment. The samples collected from the surrounding environment are analyzed to determine any presence of radioactive material in the environment.

8. Exposure Pathways

Radiological exposure pathways are the methods by which people may become exposed to radioactive material. The major pathways of concern are those that could cause the highest calculated radiation dose. The projected pathways are determined from the type and amount of radioactive material that may have been released, the environmental transport mechanism, and the use of the environment. Environmental transport mechanisms include, but are not limited to, local hydrology (water) and meteorology (weather).

The release of radioactive gaseous effluents can impact the public via pathways such as external whole body exposure, deposition on plants and soils, and human inhalation. The release of radioactive material in liquid effluents can impact the public via pathways such as drinking water, fish consumption, and direct exposure from the lake at the shoreline and submersion dose while swimming.

Even though radionuclides can reach humans by many different pathways, some radionuclides result in more exposure than others. The critical pathway is the exposure that will provide, for a specific radionuclide, the greatest exposure to a population, or a specific group of the population, called the critical group. The critical group may vary depending on the radionuclides involved, the age and diet of the group, and other cultural factors. The exposure may be received to the whole body or to a specific organ, with the organ receiving the largest fraction of the exposure called the critical organ.

9. Results

The quantities of radioactive gaseous and liquid effluents and solid waste are reported using the format per Regulatory Guide 1.21 (Rev. 1) Appendix B.

The Radioactive Effluent Release Report is a detailed listing of the radioactivity released from the Harris Nuclear Plant during the period from January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011. The assessment of annual radiation doses to members of the public from radioactive liquid and gaseous effluents from the plant are estimated using the methodology in the ODCM.

During the period of January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011, the estimated maximum individual offsite dose due to radioactivity released in effluents was:

Liquid Effluents:	Limit
8.71 E-03 mrem, Total Body	3.0 E+00 mrem
1.23 E-02 mrem, Max Organ (GI-LLI)	1.0 E+01 mrem
Gaseous Effluents:	Limit
Noble Gases	
3.18 E-04 mrad, Beta	2.0 E+01 mrad
1.99 E-04 mrad, Gamma	1.0 E+01 mrad
Tritium, Radioiodine 131, 133, and Particulates with greater than an 8 Day Half Life:	
1.21 E+00 mrem, Critical Organ (Lung)	1.5 E+01 mrem(*)
Carbon 14	
7.52E-01 mrem, Critical Organ (Bone)	1.5 E+01 mrem(*)
(*) Limit applies to Tritium, Radioiodines, and Particulates with greater than an 8-Day Half Life:	

These doses are in addition to what is received from natural background in the area surrounding the Harris Nuclear Plant (approximately 300 mrem per year).

Appendix 1: Supplemental Information

I. Regulatory Limits

A. Fission and Activation Gases:

ODCM Operational Requirements Maximum Instantaneous Release Rate

Total Body Dose ≤ 500 mrem/yr

Skin Dose ≤ 3000 mrem/yr

10CFR20 Limits

Annual Average Concentrations as specified in 10CFR20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 1. This is based on 100 mrem/yr.

10CFR50, Appendix I

For Calendar Quarter

Gamma Dose ≤ 5 mrad (Used for calculating percent of applicable limit.)

Beta Dose ≤ 10 mrad (Used for calculating percent of applicable limit.)

For Calendar Year

Gamma Dose ≤ 10 mrad

Beta Dose ≤ 20 mrad

B. Iodine - 131 and 133, Tritium, and Particulates >8 day half-lives:

ODCM Operational Requirements

Maximum Instantaneous Release Rate is and inhalation dose (only) to a child to any organ ≤ 1500 mrem/yr

10CFR20 Limits

Annual Average Concentrations as specified in 10CFR20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 1. This is based on 50 mrem/yr.

10CFR50, Appendix I (Organ Doses)

For Calendar Quarter ≤ 7.5 mrem (Used for calculating percent of applicable limit.)

For Calendar Year ≤ 15 mrem

C. Liquids:

ODCM Operational Requirements

Maximum Instantaneous Release Rate is ten times the concentrations specified in 10CFR20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2 for radionuclides other than dissolved or entrained noble gases.

ODCM Operational Requirements

For dissolved or entrained noble gases, the concentration shall be limited to $2.00E-04$ $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ total activity.

10CFR20 Limits

The annual average concentrations to be less than the concentrations specified in 10CFR20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2. (Used for calculating percent of applicable limit.) This is based on 50 mrem/yr.

10CFR50, Appendix I

For Calendar Quarter

Total Body Dose ≤ 1.5 mrem

Any Organ Dose ≤ 5 mrem

For Calendar Year

Total Body Dose ≤ 3 mrem

Any Organ Dose ≤ 10 mrem

D. Average Energy (\bar{E}):

None applicable at HNP. HNP determines dose and dose rate based on actual releases, not on an average energy value.

Appendix 1: Supplemental Information (Continued)

II. Measurements and Approximations of Total Radioactivity

A. Continuous Gaseous Releases

1. Fission and activation gases

The total activity released is determined from the net activity of gaseous monitors times the total stack flow. The activity of each radionuclide is determined by the fraction of that radioactive gas in the isotopic analysis for that sampling period (typically weekly). If no activity is detected for the sampling period, the mix is based on historical data.

2. Iodines

The activity released as iodine-131, 133, and 135 is based on isotopic analysis of the charcoal cartridge plus the particulate filter times the total vent flow for each sample period (typically weekly).

3. Particulates

The activity released as particulates with half-lives greater than eight days is determined by isotopic analysis of particulate filters times the total vent flow for each sample period. The sample period is at a minimum weekly or more frequently if plant conditions require.

4. Tritium

The activity released as tritium is based on grab sample analysis using liquid scintillation times total stack flow. Grab sampling is typically performed weekly.

5. Carbon-14

The activity released as carbon-14 is calculated using Reg Guide 1.109 methodology.

B. Batch Gaseous Releases

1. Fission and activation gases

The activity released is based on the volume released times the concentration of the individual nuclides obtained from an isotopic analysis of the grab sample taken prior to the release.

2. Iodines

The iodine activity released from Waste Gas Decay Tank (WGDT) batch releases is included in the iodine determination from the continuous releases.

3. Particulates

The particulate activity released from Waste Gas Decay Tank (WGDT) batch releases is included in the particulate determination from the continuous releases.

4. Tritium

The activity released as tritium is based on the grab sample analysis using liquid scintillation of each batch times the batch volume.

C. Liquid Releases

1. Fission and Activation Products

The total activity released (excluding tritium, strontium, iron-55, alpha, and nickel-63) is comprised of the sum of the products of the individual radionuclide concentrations in each batch (identified using gamma spectroscopy) times the volume of the batch.

Appendix 1: Supplemental Information (Continued)

II. Measurements and Approximations of Total Radioactivity

C. Liquid Releases

2. Alpha and Tritium

The alpha activity released is the monthly composite alpha concentration times the volume released for the month.

The tritium activity released is the concentration of tritium in each batch release times the volume of the batch release.

The tritium activity released through the continuous pathways (turbine building drains and secondary waste) is the concentration from monthly composite samples (corrected for makeup water concentrations) times the volume released for the month. Makeup water is from the lake and has detectable tritium.

3. Strontium-89, 90, Iron-55, and Nickel-63

Analyses are performed on quarterly composite samples times the volume released during the quarter to calculate the activity released.

D. Estimated Total Errors

1. Estimated total errors for gaseous effluents are based on uncertainties in counting equipment calibration, counting statistics, vent flow rates, vent sample flow rates, chemical yield factors, and sample losses for such items as charcoal cartridges.

2. Estimated total errors for liquid effluents are based on uncertainties in counting equipment calibration, counting statistics, sampling, and volume determinations.

Appendix 1: Supplemental Information (Continued)

III. Batch Releases (2011)

A. Liquid Batch Releases

	Jan - June 2011	July - Dec 2011
Number of batch releases	1.30 E+01	2.20 E+01
Total time period for batch releases	9.62 E+03 minutes	1.71 E+04 minutes
Maximum time of a batch release	8.40 E+02 minutes	9.30 E+02 minutes
Average time for a batch release	7.40 E+02 minutes	7.76 E+02 minutes
Minimum Time for a batch release	5.97 E+02 minutes	7.12 E+02 minutes
Average stream flow during periods of release	1.54 E+03 cf/s	1.16 E+03 cf/s

B. Gaseous Batch Releases

	Jan - June 2011	July - Dec 2011
Number of batch releases	0.00 E+00	1.00 E+00
Total time period for batch releases	0.00 E+0 minutes	3.56 E+02 minutes
Maximum time of a batch release	0.00 E+00 minutes	3.56 E+02 minutes
Average time for a batch release	0.00 E+00 minutes	3.56 E+02 minutes
Minimum Time for a batch release	0.00 E+00 minutes	3.56 E+02 minutes

C. Abnormal Releases

a. Liquid

There were no abnormal effluent liquid releases in 2011.

b. Gaseous

There were five unplanned gaseous releases in 2011. All of these releases were due to identified leakage in the Waste Gas System. For all of these releases, a sample was taken from the in-service Waste Gas Decay Tank to determine the activity at the time the leakage was discovered. There was a total of 43.72 curies released from these five releases.

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report
Enclosure 1: Lower Limits of Detection (LLDs)

1. LLDs for Gaseous Effluents

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>μCi/cc</u>
Gross Alpha	2.45 E-15
H-3	5.14 E-09
Ar-41	2.46 E-08
Kr-85	2.62 E-06
Kr-85m	9.50 E-09
Kr-87	1.89 E-08
Kr-88	3.55 E-08
Xe-131m	2.76 E-07
Xe-133	1.19 E-08
Xe-133m	2.83 E-08
Xe-135	9.83 E-09
Xe-135m	9.28 E-09
Xe-138	4.84 E-07
I-131	4.84 E-13
I-133	8.20 E-13
I-135	6.34 E-12
Cr-51	1.75 E-12
Mn-54	1.70 E-13
Co-58	2.40 E-13
Fe-59	6.17 E-13
Co-60	4.09 E-13
Zn-65	6.67 E-13
Sr-89	3.33 E-15
Sr-90	1.47 E-15
Nb-95	1.64 E-13
Zr-95	2.82 E-13
Mo-99	4.07 E-12
Cs-134	1.19 E-13
Cs-137	1.51 E-13
Ba-140	7.00 E-13
La-140	1.65 E-12
Ce-141	2.24 E-13
Ce-144	6.41 E-13

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
 Enclosure 1: Lower Limits of Detection (LLDs)

2. LLDs for Liquid Effluents

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>μCi/ml</u>
Gross Alpha	5.40 E-08
H-3	1.61 E-06
Na-24	4.68 E-08
Cr-51	1.16 E-07
Mn-54	2.87 E-08
Fe-55	7.53 E-08
Co-57	1.68 E-08
Co-58	2.82 E-08
Fe-59	6.47 E-08
Co-60	3.88 E-08
Ni-63	1.89 E-07
Zn-65	7.31 E-08
Sr-89	3.51 E-08
Sr-90	1.38 E-08
Nb-95	2.66 E-08
Zr-95	4.75 E-08
Mo-99	2.87 E-07
Tc-99m	2.33 E-08
Ru-106	2.23 E-07
Sb-124	2.18 E-08
Sb-125	5.20 E-08
Sb-126	2.35 E-08
I-131	3.21 E-08
I-133	2.27 E-08
Te-132	1.67 E-08
Xe-133	5.92 E-08
Xe-133m	1.89 E-07
Xe-135	2.46 E-08
Cs-134	2.19 E-08
Cs-137	2.73 E-08
Ba-140	1.08 E-07
La-140	3.89 E-08
Ce-141	2.32 E-08
Ce-144	1.32 E-07

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 2: Effluents Released

Table 1A: GASEOUS EFFLUENTS - SUMMATION OF ALL RELEASES

Unit	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Est. Total Error %
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A. Fission and activation gases

1. Total release	Ci	1.26 E-01	0.00 E+00	5.27 E+01
2. Average release rate for period	μCi/sec	1.62 E-02	0.00 E+00	
3. Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limit	%	1.41 E-03	0.00 E+00	

B. Iodines

1. Total iodine-131	Ci	1.35 E-05 ¹	7.82 E-06 ¹	3.04 E+01
2. Average release rate for period	μCi/sec	1.74 E-06	9.95 E-07	
3. Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limit*	%	5.42 E+00	3.31 E+00	

C. Particulates

1. Particulates with half-lives >8 days	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.38 E+01
2. Average release rate for period	μCi/sec	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	
3. Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limit*	%	5.42 E+00	3.31 E+00	
4. Gross alpha radioactivity	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	

D. Tritium

1. Total release	Ci	7.96 E+01	4.86 E+01	5.22 E+01
2. Average release rate for period	μCi/sec	1.02 E+01	6.19 E+00	
3. Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limit*	%	5.42 E+00	3.31 E+00	

* The Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limits applies to Iodines, Particulates and Tritium combined, and is calculated using ODCM methodology and parameters. The quarterly ODCM Operational Requirement limit is 7.5 millirem. The most critical organ for both quarters was the Thyroid.

Note 1: I-131 was due to releases from Fukushima Dai-ichi, following the March 11, 2011, Tohoku earthquake which struck off the coast of the Japanese island of Honshu, and is not related to HNP operations. Similar activities were observed at the site's REMP control station and throughout the region. (CR 00456588)

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 2: Effluents Released

Table 1A: GASEOUS EFFLUENTS - SUMMATION OF ALL RELEASES

	Unit	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Est. Total Error %
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A. Fission and activation gases

1. Total release	Ci	1.03 E-01	8.81 E-02	5.27 E+01
2. Average release rate for period	μCi/sec	1.29 E-02	1.11 E-02	
3. Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limit	%	1.09 E-03	6.75 E-04	

B. Iodines

1. Total iodine-131	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.04 E+01
2. Average release rate for period	μCi/sec	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	
3. Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limit*	%	4.79 E+00	2.67 E+00	

C. Particulates

1. Particulates with half-lives >8 days	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.38 E+01
2. Average release rate for period	μCi/sec	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	
3. Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limit*	%	4.79 E+00	2.67 E+00	
4. Gross alpha radioactivity	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	

D. Tritium

1. Total release	Ci	7.06 E+01	3.94 E+01	5.22 E+01
2. Average release rate for period	μCi/sec	8.88 E+00	4.96 E+00	
3. Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limit*	%	4.79 E+00	2.67 E+00	

* The Percent of ODCM Operational Requirement limit applies to Iodines, Particulates and Tritium combined, and is calculated using ODCM methodology and parameters. The quarterly ODCM Operational Requirement limit is 7.5 millirem. The most critical organ for both quarters was the lung.

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 2: Effluents Released

Table 1B: GASEOUS EFFLUENTS - ELEVATED RELEASES

All releases at Harris Nuclear Power Plant are considered ground releases.

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 2: Effluents Released

Table 1C: GASEOUS EFFLUENTS - GROUND LEVEL RELEASES

Nuclides Released	Unit	Continuous Mode		Batch Mode	
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
1. Fission Gases					
Xenon-131m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Xenon-133	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	8.37 E-02	0.00 E+00
Xenon-133m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	2.74 E-03	0.00 E+00
Xenon-135	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.40 E-02	0.00 E+00
Xenon-135m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	6.91 E-05	0.00 E+00
Xenon-138	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Argon-41	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	1.04 E-03	0.00 E+00
Krypton-85	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Krypton-85m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	1.30 E-03	0.00 E+00
Krypton-87	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	4.45 E-04	0.00 E+00
Krypton-88	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	2.23 E-03	0.00 E+00
Total for period	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	1.26 E-01	0.00 E+00
2. Iodines					
Iodine-131	Ci	1.35 E-05	7.82 E-06	Note 1	Note 1
Iodine-132	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Iodine-133	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Iodine-135	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Total for period	Ci	1.35 E-05	7.82 E-06	Note 1	Note 1
3. Particulates					
Chromium-51	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Manganese-54	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cobalt-58	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Iron-59	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cobalt-60	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Zinc-65	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Strontium-89	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Strontium-90	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Niobium-95	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Zirconium-95	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Molybdenum-99	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cesium-134	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cesium-137	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Barium-140	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Lanthanum-140	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cerium-141	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cerium-144	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Total for period	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1

Note 1 -The particulate and iodine activities released from Waste Gas Decay Tank and Containment Purge batch releases are included in the determinations from the continuous releases.

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 2: Effluents Released

Table 1C: GASEOUS EFFLUENTS - GROUND LEVEL RELEASES

Nuclides Released	Unit	Continuous Mode		Batch Mode	
		Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
1. Fission Gases					
Xenon-131m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Xenon-133	Ci	1.38 E-02	8.81 E-02	5.92 E-02	0.00 E+00
Xenon-133m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	2.22 E-03	0.00 E+00
Xenon-135	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	2.44 E-02	0.00 E+00
Xenon-135m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.18 E-05	0.00 E+00
Xenon-138	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Argon-41	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	4.72 E-04	0.00 E+00
Krypton-85	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Krypton-85m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	9.58 E-04	0.00 E+00
Krypton-87	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.49 E-04	0.00 E+00
Krypton-88	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	1.11 E-03	0.00 E+00
Total for period	Ci	1.38 E-02	8.81 E-02	8.87 E-02	0.00 E+00
2. Iodines					
Iodine-131	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Iodine-133	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Iodine-135	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Total for period	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
3. Particulates					
Chromium-51	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Manganese-54	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cobalt-57	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cobalt-58	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Iron-59	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cobalt-60	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Zinc-65	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Strontium-89	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Strontium-90	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Niobium-95	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Zirconium-95	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Molybdenum-99	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Sn-113	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cesium-134	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cesium-137	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Barium-140	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Lanthanum-140	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cerium-141	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Cerium-144	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1
Total for period	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	Note 1	Note 1

Note 1 - The particulate and iodine activities released from Waste Gas Decay Tank and Containment Purge batch releases are included in the determinations from the continuous releases.

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 2: Effluents Released

Table 2A: LIQUID EFFLUENTS - SUMMATION OF ALL RELEASES

	Unit	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Est. Total Error %	
A. Fission and Activation products					
1	Total release (not including tritium, gases, alpha)	Ci	4.41 E-03	3.08 E-03	3.28 E+01
2	Average diluted concentration during period	μCi/ml	8.94 E-10	6.08 E-10	
3	Percent of applicable limit	%	5.79 E-02	7.23 E-02	
B. Tritium					
1	Total release	Ci	4.13 E+01	3.21 E+01	5.43 E+01
2	Average diluted concentration during period	μCi/ml	8.37 E-06	6.34 E-06	
3	Percent of applicable limit	%	8.40 E-01	6.30 E-01	
C. Dissolved and entrained gases					
1	Total release	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.28 E+01
2	Average diluted concentration during period	μCi/ml	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	
3	Percent of applicable limit	%	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	
D. Gross alpha radioactivity					
1	Total release	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.28 E+01
E. Volume of waste released					
1	Continuous Releases	liters	7.76 E+06	9.04 E+06	2.00 E+01
2	Batch Releases	liters	5.31 E+05	4.60 E+05	2.00 E+01
F. Volume of dilution water					
1	Continuous Releases	liters	4.94 E+09	5.07 E+09	2.00 E+01
2	Batch Releases	liters	4.94 E+09	5.07 E+09	2.00 E+01

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 2: Effluents Released

Table 2A: LIQUID EFFLUENTS - SUMMATION OF ALL RELEASES

Unit	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Est. Total Error %
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A. Fission and Activation products

1	Total release (not including tritium, gases, alpha)	Ci	3.46 E-03	1.99 E-03	3.28 E+01
2	Average diluted concentration during period	μCi/ml	6.87 E-10	4.15 E-10	
3	Percent of applicable limit	%	1.42 E-01	3.29 E-01	

B. Tritium

1	Total release	Ci	7.76 E+01	1.72 E+02	5.43 E+01
2	Average diluted concentration during period	μCi/ml	1.54 E-05	3.57 E-05	
3	Percent of applicable limit	%	1.54 E+00	3.57 E+00	

C. Dissolved and entrained gases

1	Total release	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.28 E+01
2	Average diluted concentration during period	μCi/ml	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	
3	Percent of applicable limit	%	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	

D. Gross alpha radioactivity

1	Total release	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.28 E+01
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E. Volume of waste released

1	Continuous Releases	liters	1.22 E+07	8.57 E+06	2.00 E+01
2	Batch Releases	liters	1.04 E+06	6.12 E+05	2.00 E+01

F. Volume of dilution water

1	Continuous Releases	liters	5.04 E+09	4.81 E+09	2.00 E+01
2	Batch Releases	liters	5.04 E+09	4.81 E+09	2.00 E+01

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)

Enclosure 2: Effluents Released

Table 2B: LIQUID EFFLUENTS

Nuclides Released	Unit	Continuous Mode		Batch Mode	
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 1	Quarter 2
Sodium-24	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Chromium-51	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Manganese-54	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	2.02 E-05	4.41 E-05
Iron-55	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	1.64 E-04	6.81 E-05
Cobalt-57	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cobalt-58	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	2.42 E-03	7.52 E-04
Iron-59	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cobalt-60	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.79 E-04	3.73 E-04
Nickel-63	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	1.01 E-03	3.69 E-04
Strontium-89	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Strontium-90	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Zirconium-95	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	2.20 E-05	0.00 E+00
Zirconium-97	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Niobium-95	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.66 E-05	6.41 E-05
Niobium-97	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Technicium-99m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Ruthenium-106	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Antimony-124	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Antimony-125	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.54 E-04	1.41 E-03
Antimony-126	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Tellurium-132	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Iodine-131	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Iodine-132	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Iodine-133	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cesium-134	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cesium-137	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Barium-140	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Lanthanum-140	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cerium-141	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cerium-144	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
TOTAL	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	4.41 E-03	3.08 E-03
Xenon-133	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Xenon-133m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Xenon-135	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
TOTAL	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Tritium	Ci	5.65 E-02	1.10 E-01	4.13 E+01	3.21 E+01

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)

Enclosure 2: Effluents Released

Table 2B: LIQUID EFFLUENTS

Nuclides Released	Unit	Continuous Mode		Batch Mode	
		Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Sodium-24	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Chromium-51	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Manganese-54	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Iron-55	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.56 E-04	2.29 E-04
Cobalt-57	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cobalt-58	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	4.68 E-04	1.00 E-04
Iron-59	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cobalt-60	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	5.44 E-04	3.74 E-04
Nickel-63	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	1.99 E-03	1.26 E-03
Strontium-89	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Strontium-90	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Zirconium-95	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Zirconium-97	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Niobium-95	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Niobium-97	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Technicium-99m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Ruthenium-106	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Antimony-124	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Antimony-125	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	1.08 E-04	0.00 E+00
Antimony-126	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Tellurium-132	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Iodine-131	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Iodine-132	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Iodine-133	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cesium-134	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cesium-137	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	2.90 E-05
Barium-140	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Lanthanum-140	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cerium-141	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Cerium-144	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
TOTAL	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	3.46 E-03	1.99 E-03
Xenon-133	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Xenon-133m	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Xenon-135	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
TOTAL	Ci	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00	0.00 E+00
Tritium	Ci	2.09 E-01	1.23 E-01	7.76 E+01	1.71 E+02

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 3: Solid Waste Disposal

Table 3: SOLID WASTE AND IRRADIATED FUEL SHIPMENTS

1. Solid Waste Shipped for Burial or Disposal (WASTE CLASS A)

NOTE: Values reported in Table 3 section 1.A.b & 1.B.b refer to radioactive solid waste materials shipped in 2010 to a vendor for processing and subsequent burial.

A. Type of Waste

a. Spent resins.

Note: Waste shipped in 2011 for processing and subsequent burial

Number of Shipments	2
Activity Shipped	1.71 E+00 Curies
Estimated Total Error	96%
Quantity Shipped	1.08 E+01 m ³
Solidification Agent	N/A
Container Type	NRC-Approved Package
Shipment Form	Dewatered, Compacted

b. Dry Compressible Waste (DAW), mechanical filters, contaminated equipment, etc.
Note: Waste shipped in 2011 for processing and subsequent burial.

Number of Shipments	2
Activity Shipped	3.10 E+00 Curies
Estimated Total Error	96%
Quantity Shipped	3.18 E+01 m ³
Solidification Agent	N/A
Container Type	NRC-Approved Package
Shipment Form	Dewatered, Compacted

c. Irradiated components, control rods, etc.

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

d. Other (Describe)

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 3: Solid Waste Disposal

Table 3: SOLID WASTE AND IRRADIATED FUEL SHIPMENTS

1. Solid Waste Shipped for Burial or Disposal (WASTE CLASS A)

B. Estimate of Major Nuclide Composition (by type of Waste)

a. Spent Radwaste Bead Resin

Note: Waste shipped in 2011 for processing and subsequent burial.

Class A Resin Totals

Nuclide	Percent Composition	Total Activity Curies
C-14	3.32E-03	5.68E-03
Ce-144	2.46E-03	4.21E-03
Co-57	3.42E-03	5.86E-03
Co-58	1.17E-01	2.01E-01
Co-60	1.74E-01	2.98E-01
Cs-137	1.01E-01	1.73E-01
Fe-55	6.41E-02	1.10E-01
H-3	7.27E-02	1.24E-01
I-129	1.66E-04	2.84E-04
Mn-54	7.55E-02	1.29E-01
Ni-63	3.48E-01	5.95E-01
Sb-125	3.76E-02	6.44E-02
Tc-99	1.04E-03	1.78E-03
Totals:	1.00E+00	1.71E+00

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 3: Solid Waste Disposal

Table 3: SOLID WASTE AND IRRADIATED FUEL SHIPMENTS

1. Solid Waste Shipped for Burial or Disposal (WASTE CLASS A)
 - B. Estimate of Major Nuclide Composition (by type of Waste)
 - b. Dry Compressible Waste (DAW), mechanical filters, contaminated equipment, etc.

Note: Waste shipped in 2011 for processing and subsequent burial.

Class A DAW Totals

Nuclide	Percent Composition	Total Activity Curies
Am-241	1.38E-05	4.29E-05
C-14	1.62E-03	5.02E-03
Ce-144	5.39E-04	1.67E-03
Cm-243	1.29E-05	3.99E-05
Co-58	2.18E-04	6.76E-04
Co-60	4.19E-01	1.30E+00
Cs-137	1.20E-03	3.72E-03
Fe-55	2.14E-01	6.65E-01
H-3	5.80E-03	1.80E-02
Mn-54	7.91E-04	2.45E-03
Nb-95	1.64E-05	5.08E-05
Ni-63	6.93E-02	2.15E-01
Pu-238	1.25E-05	3.86E-05
Pu-239	5.01E-06	1.55E-05
Pu-241	3.24E-04	1.01E-03
Sb-125	6.49E-04	2.01E-03
Tc-99	7.91E-04	2.45E-03
I-129	7.16E-04	2.22E-03
Ni-59	4.81E-07	1.49E-06
U(dep)	2.85E-01	8.83E-01
Zr-95	2.11E-04	6.55E-04
Totals:	1.00E+00	3.10E+00

C. Solid Waste Disposal

Number of Shipments	4
Mode of Transportation	Truck
Destination	Energy Solutions & Studsvik

Note: Waste shipped in 2011 for processing and subsequent burial

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 3: Solid Waste Disposal

Table 3: SOLID WASTE AND IRRADIATED FUEL SHIPMENTS

2. Solid Waste Shipped for Burial or Disposal (WASTE CLASS B)

NOTE: Values reported in Table 3 section 2.A.a & 2.B.a refer to radioactive solid waste materials shipped in 2011 to a vendor for processing and subsequent burial.

A. Type of Waste

a. Spent resins.

Note: Waste shipped in 2011 for processing and subsequent burial

Number of Shipments	3
Activity Shipped	1.24 E+02 Curies
Estimated Total Error	96%
Quantity Shipped	6.51 E+00 m ³
Solidification Agent	N/A
Container Type	NRC-Approved Package
Shipment Form	Dewatered, Compacted

b. Dry Compressible Waste (DAW), mechanical filters, contaminated equipment, etc.

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

c. Irradiated components, control cods, etc.

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

d. Other (Describe)

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 3: Solid Waste Disposal

Table 3: SOLID WASTE AND IRRADIATED FUEL SHIPMENTS

2. Solid Waste Shipped for Burial or Disposal (WASTE CLASS B)

B. Estimate of Major Nuclide Composition (by type of Waste)

a. Spent Resins

Class B Resin Totals

Nuclide	Percent Composition	Total Activity Curies
Am-241	8.31E-06	1.03E-03
C-14	7.12E-04	8.82E-02
Ce-144	6.64E-04	8.23E-02
Co-57	4.77E-03	5.91E-01
Co-58	4.79E-01	5.93E+01
Co-60	6.84E-02	8.47E+00
Cs-137	6.68E-02	8.27E+00
Fe-55	5.86E-02	7.26E+00
Fe-59	1.81E-04	2.24E-02
H-3	2.85E-04	3.52E-02
I-129	8.71E-06	1.08E-03
Mn-54	8.36E-02	1.04E+01
Nb-95	3.74E-04	4.63E-02
Ni-63	2.30E-01	2.84E+01
Sb-125	6.23E-03	7.72E-01
Sr-89	7.09E-05	8.78E-03
Sr-90	4.72E-04	5.84E-02
Tc-99	2.62E-05	3.24E-03
Zr-95	4.54E-04	5.62E-02
Totals:	1.00E+00	1.24E+02

b. Dry Compressible Waste (DAW), mechanical filters, contaminated equipment, etc.

No waste of this type was shipped during 2011.

C. Solid Waste Disposal

Number of Shipments	3
Mode of Transportation	Truck
Destination	Studsvik/Waste Control Specialist

Note: Waste shipped in 2011 for processing and subsequent burial

Appendix 2: Effluent and Waste Disposal Report (Continued)
Enclosure 3: Solid Waste Disposal

Table 3: SOLID WASTE AND IRRADIATED FUEL SHIPMENTS

3. Solid Waste Shipped for Burial or Disposal (WASTE CLASS C)

A. Type of Waste

- a. Spent Resins, Filter Sludges, Evaporator Bottoms, etc.

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

- b. Dry Compressible Waste (DAW), Mechanical Filters, Contaminated Equipment, etc.

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

- c. Irradiated Components, Control Rods, etc.

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

- d. Other (Describe)

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

B. Estimate of Major Nuclide Composition (by type of Waste)

- a. Spent Resins, Filter Sludges, Evaporator Bottoms, etc.

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

- b. Dry Compressible Waste (DAW), Mechanical Filters, Contaminated Equipment, etc.

No waste of this type was shipped during this Report Period.

Appendix 3: Changes to the Offsite Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM) Technical Specifications 6.14.c

During 2011, the ODCM was revised. The following tables summarize the changes that took place in 2011. A copy of the current ODCM Revision 23 is included as Appendix 10 to this report.

Appendix 4: Changes to the Environmental Monitoring Program Enclosure 1: Environmental Monitoring Program Offsite Dose Calculation Manual Operational Requirement 3.12.1.c

There were changes to the HNP Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program (REMP) in 2011. Groundwater monitoring wells GW77, GW78, GW79, GW80, GW81, GW82 and GW83 located along the Cooling Tower Blowdown were added to the REMP. Per NEI 07-07 the results from those wells had previously been documented in the annual effluent report, now those results are published in the annual REMP report.

ODCM REV. 23 CHANGE SUMMARY

Revision 23 to the ODCM is as follows:

Section	Page	Description
Title Page		Revised to Rev. 23
Table of Contents	i	Changed to "ODCM REV. 23 CHANGE SUMMARY", and
List of Tables	ii	Added new tables
LEP	v, vi	Changed revision numbers as appropriate.
ODCM REV 23 CHANGE SUMMARY	viii	Changed to reflect Rev. 23 revisions.
2.3.3.3	2-21	Revised lake area from 4100 acres and 16.6E+6 square meters to 4121 acres 1.67E+7 square meters in order to more precisely match the information in the chart. Updated the charts area of each section to match figure 2.3-1
Figure 2.3-1	2-35	Updated figure with up to date divisions of Harris Lake
3.1.2.1	3-6 – 3-7	Changed units of scfm to acfm to match Table 3.1-3.
Table 3.1-1	3-12	Changed units of scfm to acfm to match Table 3.1-3
3.3	3-22	Revised paragraph to define the calculation of the carbon-14 dose "With the exception of Carbon-14, the SHNPP ODCM calculates the dose to a single maximum (ALARA) individual. The ALARA individual is an individual that "lives" at the site boundary in the sector that has the most limiting long-term average X/Q value. The Carbon-14 dose is based upon the dose to a child who resides at the location with the most limiting X/Q for a garden".
3.3.2	3-34 to 3-37	Added methodology for calculation of the dose to the maximum exposed individual from the gaseous release of Carbon-14. The methodology is based upon Appendix C of Reg Guide 1.109
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Figure 4.1-5	4-20	Added new sample points 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 to figure
Figure 4.1-6	4-22	Added new groundwater sample points 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 to the table

Appendix 4: Changes to the Environmental Monitoring Program
Enclosure 2: Land Use Census

Offsite Dose Calculation Manual Operational Requirements 3.12.2.a and 3.12.2.b

A Land Use Census was completed in September 2011. The changes observed in the 2011 Land Use Census from the previous year survey were as follows: a garden was found further this year in the SSW sector. No gardens were found this year in the NNE, NE, ENE, E, SE, SSE, S, SW, W, WNW, and NW sectors. No meat animals were found this year in the NNE, NE, E, SSE, S, SSW, W, and the WNW sectors. The resident in the S sector has again been included in the data although they are technically just outside the 5-mile radius, because of historical prevailing winds.

Appendix 5: Additional Operational Requirements
Enclosure 1: Inoperability of Liquid Effluent Monitors
ODCM Operational Requirement 3.3.3.10.b

Radioactivity Liquid Effluent Monitors Providing Alarms and Automatic Termination of Release were reviewed for operability during 2011 by the Condition Reporting Process pursuant to ODCM Operational Requirement 3.3.3.10.b. None were inoperable for greater than 30 continuous days during the reporting period.

Enclosure 2: Inoperability of Gaseous Effluent Monitors
ODCM Operational Requirement 3.3.3.11.b

Radioactivity Gaseous Effluent Monitors Providing Alarms and Automatic Termination of Release were reviewed for operability during 2011 by the Condition Reporting Process pursuant to ODCM Operational Requirement 3.3.3.11.b. None were inoperable for greater than 30 continuous days during the reporting period.

Enclosure 3: Unprotected Outdoor Tanks Exceeding Limits
Technical Specification 3.11.1.4.

No unprotected outdoor tank exceeded the Technical Specification limit of 10 Curies, excluding tritium or dissolved noble gases during this report period.

Enclosure 4: Gas Storage Tanks Exceeding Limits
PLP-114, Attachment 5, Operational Requirement 1.1

No gas storage tank exceeded the PLP-114, Attachment 5 Operational Requirement limit of 1.05 E+05 Curies during this report period.

Enclosure 5: Groundwater Samples taken in support of Groundwater Protection Initiative
NEI 07-07 Industry Groundwater Protection Initiative –
Final Guidance Document, Objective 2.4

Samples were taken at various locations throughout the plant in support of the Groundwater Protection Initiative. Samples included Groundwater Monitoring Wells along the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line, Storm Drains, Vaults and Yard Drains that could potentially affect groundwater. None of the vaults, yard drains, or storm drains indicated plant related gamma emitters or tritium. Per NEI 07-07 the results of the Groundwater Monitoring Wells were included in the REMP and are not listed in this report.

Appendix 6: Major Modifications to Radwaste System
ODCM Operational Requirement F.3

No major modifications were made to the Radwaste System during this report period.

Appendix 7: Meteorological Data
ODCM Operational Requirement F.2

As allowed by the Footnote to ODCM Operational Requirement F.2, the annual summary of meteorological data will be retained electronically on file. This data will be provided to the NRC upon request.

Appendix 8: Assessment of Radiation Doses
ODCM Operational Requirement F.2

An Assessment of radiation doses to the maximum exposed member of the public due to radioactive liquid and gaseous effluents released from the site for each calendar quarter for the calendar year of this report, along with an annual total of each effluent pathway is in pursuant to the Operational Requirement F.2. Since 10CFR50, Appendix I is more restrictive than 40CFR190 for a single unit site, the assessment for 40CFR190 is performed when any of the 10CFR50, Appendix I limits are exceeded by a factor of 2 using LADTAP, XOQDOQ, and GASPAR II (NRC computer codes). The ODCM software is more conservative and is used for annual effluent dose assessment for demonstration of compliance with 10CFR50, Appendix I and 40CFR190.

Gaseous

The dose from the gaseous pathway is based on the highest calculated five-year average (2003 through 2007) relative concentration (X/Q) and deposition factor ((D/Q) for particulates) at the most restrictive location at the site boundary. The dose from the carbon-14 is based on the most restrictive garden.

	1 ST Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Annual Total
Noble Gas Gamma Dose (mrad)	1.05 E-04	0.00 E+00	7.14 E-05	2.27 E-05	1.99 E-04
10CFR50 Appendix I Limit (mrad)	5.00 E+00	5.00 E+00	5.00 E+00	5.00 E+00	1.00 E+01
Noble Gas Beta Dose (mrad)	1.41 E-04	0.00 E+00	1.09 E-04	6.75 E-05	3.18 E-04
10CFR50 Appendix I Limit (mrad)	1.00 E+01	1.00 E+01	1.00 E+01	1.00 E+01	2.00 E+01
Critical Organ Dose for I-131, I-133, Particulates, & H3 With T1/2 > 8 days (mrem)	4.07 E-01	2.49 E-01	3.59 E-01	2.01 E-01	1.21 E+00
Critical Organ Dose for C-14 Dose (mrem)	1.88 E-01	1.88 E-01	1.88 E-01	1.88 E-01	0.752 E-01
Total Critical Organ Dose (mrem)	5.95 E-01	4.37 E-01	5.47 E-01	3.89 E-01	1.96 E+00
10CFR50 Appendix I Limit (mrem)	7.5 E+00	7.5 E+00	7.5 E+00	7.5 E+00	1.50 E+01

Appendix 8: Assessment of Radiation Doses (Continued)
 ODCM Operational Requirement F.2

Liquid

The dose from the liquid pathway is based on fish consumption from Harris Lake (parts of the lake are within the site boundary) plus drinking water from Lillington.

	1 ST Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Annual Total
Total Body Dose (mrem)	8.68 E-04	7.73 E-04	2.13 E-03	4.94 E-03	8.71 E-03
10CFR50 Appendix I Limit (mrem)	1.50 E+00	1.50 E+00	1.50 E+00	1.50 E+00	3.00 E+00
Critical Organ Dose (mrem)	1.84 E-03	3.61 E-03	2.20 E-03	5.16 E-03	1.23 E-02
10CFR50 Appendix I Limit (mrem)	5.00 E+00	5.00 E+00	5.00 E+00	5.00 E+00	1.00 E+01

40CFR190 Uranium Fuel Cycle Dose Calculation Results

Maximum Total Body Dose = 1.21 E+00 mrem

Liquid and Gas Effluent Contribution to Maximum Total Body Dose

Liquid Effluent Dose = 8.71 E-03 mrem

Gas Effluent Dose = 1.21 E+00 mrem

40CFR190 Limit = 25 mrem

Maximum Organ Dose = 1.96 E+00 mrem

Liquid and Gas Effluent Contribution to Maximum Organ Dose

Liquid Effluent Dose = 1.23 E-02 mrem

Gas Effluent Dose = 1.96 E+00 mrem

40CFR190 Limit = 75 mrem

Appendix 8: Assessment of Radiation Doses (Continued)
ODCM Operational Requirement F.2

Doses Due to Direct Radiation from the Harris Nuclear Plant:

Ongoing Environmental TLD Dose measurements show that the offsite Direct Radiation Dose is negligible. Components considered include Radwaste storage onsite and the Old Steam Generator Storage Facility.

Doses from Return/Re-use of Previously Discharged Radioactive Effluents:

1. Tritium dose from drinking water to the worker at the Wake County Fire Training Center for 2011 is equal to 7.12 E-02 mrem.
2. The highest annual tritium dose due to the cooling tower operation at HNP is received by a child residing at the 2.2 mile N location. This dose includes the inhalation pathway dose of 2.09 E-04 mrem, the garden pathway dose of 7.48 E-04 mrem, and the meat pathway dose of 4.34 E-05 mrem. The child would receive a total of 1.00 E-03 mrem dose in the calendar year 2011.
1st Quarter Dose = 2.20 E-04 mrem
2nd Quarter Dose = 2.50 E-04 mrem
3rd Quarter Dose = 2.82 E-04 mrem
4th Quarter Dose = 2.47 E-04 mrem
3. Tritium dose to the nearest resident from lake evaporation is equal to 9.70 E-02 mrem. This dose includes inhalation pathway dose of 2.03 E-02 mrem, the garden pathway dose of 7.25E-02 mrem, and meat pathway dose of 4.18E-03 mrem. This resident is a child living in the SSW sector at a distance of 4 miles.
1st Quarter Dose = 1.82 E-02 mrem
2nd Quarter Dose = 3.12 E-02 mrem
3rd Quarter Dose = 3.13 E-02 mrem
4th Quarter Dose = 1.63 E-02 mrem

Appendix 9: Corrections to Previous Annual Reports

There are no corrections to be made to previous year's Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Reports.

Appendix 10: ODCM Revision 23

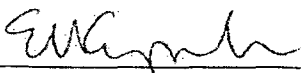
SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
OFF-SITE DOSE CALCULATION MANUAL

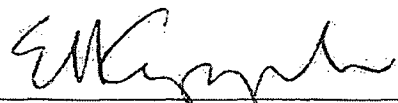
(ODCM)


Revision 23


Docket No. STN-50-400

PROGRESS ENERGY CAROLINAS

Approval by PNSC Chairman 

Approval by General Manager - Harris Plant 

Prepared by 

Reviewed by 

Effective Date July 20 2011

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ODCM REV. 23 CHANGE SUMMARY

Revision 23 to the ODCM is as follows:

Section	Page	Description
Title Page		Revised to Rev. 23
Table of Contents	i	Changed to "ODCM REV. 23 CHANGE SUMMARY", and
List of Tables	ii	Added new tables
LEP	v, vi	Changed revision numbers as appropriate.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Off-Site Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM) provides the information and methodologies to be used by Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant (SHNPP) to ensure compliance with Operational Requirements 3.3.3.10, 3.3.3.11, 3/4.11.1, 3/4.11.2, 3/4.11.4, 4.12.1, 4.12.2, and 4.12.3 and reporting requirements in Appendix F of the ODCM. These operational requirements are those related to normal liquid and gaseous radiological effluents, environmental monitoring, and reporting. They are intended to show compliance with 10CFR20-based requirements, 10CFR50.36a, Appendix I of 10CFR50, and 40CFR190 in terms of appropriate monitoring instrumentation, setpoints, dose rate, and cumulative dose limitations. Off-site dose estimates from non-routine releases will be included in the cumulative dose estimates for the plant to comply with Appendix I of 10CFR50.

The ODCM is based on "Westinghouse Standard Technical Specifications" (NUREG 0472), "Preparation of Radiological Effluent Technical Specifications for Nuclear Power Plants" (NUREG 0133), and guidance from the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Specific plant and Nuclear Generation Group (NGG) procedures implement the ODCM program requirements.

The ODCM has been prepared as generically as possible in order to minimize the need for future revisions. However, some changes to the ODCM are expected in the future. Any such changes will be properly reviewed and approved as indicated in Administrative Controls Section 6.14 of the SHNPP Technical Specifications.

The assessment of annual radiation doses to members of the public from radioactive liquid and gaseous effluents from the plant is estimated using the methodology in the ODCM for the report period. These off-site dose estimates for each calendar year are reported in the Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report required by Appendix F of the ODCM.

2.0 LIQUID EFFLUENTS

Radioactive materials released in liquid effluents from SHNPP to unrestricted areas are required to demonstrate compliance with 10 CFR 50 Appendix I (ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.1.2) and, on an annual average basis, be limited to the concentrations specified in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2. For dissolved or entrained noble gases the concentration shall be limited to $2E-4$ $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ total activity. On an individual release basis, the release concentration for liquid effluents will be limited to ten times (10x) the concentrations specified in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2, Effluent Concentration (ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.1.1). The liquid effluent release point is at the point of discharge from the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line into Harris Lake (see Figure 2.1-3 and T/S Figure 5.1-3).

Figure 2.1-1, Liquid Waste Processing Flow Diagram, and Figure 2.1-2 Liquid Effluent Flow Stream Diagram, show how effluents are processed and where they are released.

Effluent monitor identification numbers are provided in Appendix C. Liquid effluent dilution prior to release to Harris Lake is provided by the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line. Concurrent batch releases shall not occur at SHNPP.

The Secondary Waste Sample Tank (SWST) and the Normal Service Water (NSW) system have a low potential for radioactive effluent releases. These releases are checked by effluent monitors on the SWST (Figure 2.1-2) and the NSW lines (Figure 2.1-3).

The Turbine Building floor drains and the outside tank area drains (Figure 2.1-4) are monitored effluent lines with low probability of radioactive contamination.

The radioactive liquid waste sampling and analysis required for batch and continuous releases are found in Table 4.11-1 of the ODCM Operational Requirements.

The SHNPP ODCM uses the Canberra, Inc., Effluent Management System (EMS) software for automating the necessary calculations and record keeping. As such, the ODCM is written with the following parameters set in the EMS:

The SET_OPT option is set to NO_WASTE

The SETP_EQN option is set to LOW_ACT

2.1 Compliance with 10 CFR 20

10 CFR 20.1301 requires that the total effective dose equivalent to individual members of the public will not exceed 0.1 rem (100 mrem) in a year.

10 CFR 20.1302 states that a licensee can show compliance with the annual dose limit of 20.1301 by demonstrating that the annual average concentration of radioactive material released in liquid effluents at the boundary of the unrestricted area does not exceed the values specified in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2.

ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.1.1 states that, on an individual release basis, the concentration of radioactive material released in liquid effluents to unrestricted area shall be limited to 10 times the values specified in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2.

ODCM Operational Requirement 3.3.10 requires that radioactive effluent instrumentation have alarm/trip setpoints that will ensure that an alarm/trip will occur prior to exceeding 10 times the limits of ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.1.1. for principal gamma emitters.

Liquid effluent monitors have two setpoints, the high alarm and the alert alarm. The high alarm setpoint, S_{max} , provides alarm and isolation if the radionuclide concentrations, when diluted, would approach the ODCM Operational Requirement limits for concentrations in unrestricted areas. Alert alarm setpoints, S_{alert} , are set at a fraction of the S_{max} to provide an early warning of the approach to ODCM Operational Requirement limits.

2.1.1 Batch Releases

Radioactive liquids are routinely released as batches from the Waste Evaporator Condensate Tank (WECT) and Treated Laundry and Hot Shower Tank (TL&HST). Batch releases may also originate from the Secondary Waste Sample Tank (SWST) and Waste Monitor Tank (WMT). These tanks are shown in Figures 2.1-1 and 2.1-2. Based on analysis of the tank contents, the tank release rate is adjusted, based on the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line flow rate, to dilute the tank activities to 50 percent of the allowable concentrations at the release point to Harris Lake.

The ODCM software calculates a nuclide specific response setpoint which is based on the sum of responses for each nuclide. The nuclide specific response setpoint equates all gamma-emitting nuclides to Cs-137, to which the monitor is calibrated.

If analysis of the batch sample indicates all gamma-emitting nuclides are < LLD, (as defined in ODCM Operational Requirement Table 4.11-1), the tank gamma activity, C_i , may be assumed to consist only of Cs-134. This nuclide has the lowest Effluent Concentration Limit (ECL) of any to be found in liquid effluents and provides a conservative basis for a monitor setpoint.

2.1.1 Batch Releases (continued)

1. Minimum Tank Mixing Time

Footnote 2 to ODCM Operational Requirement Table 4.11-1 requires that the method used to mix an isolated effluent tank prior to sampling and analysis be described.

Equation 2.1-1 below provides an acceptable method for ensuring a well mixed tank so that a representative sample can be taken for radioactivity or other appropriate analyses.

$$R = \frac{(V) (E) (N)}{(RR) (60)} \quad (2.1-1)$$

where:

- R = Minimum allowable mixing time, hr
- V = Tank capacity, gal
- E = Eductor factor
- RR = Pump design recirculation flow rate, gpm
- n = Number of tank volumes for turnover; this will be a minimum of two
- 60 = 60 min/hr

Table 2.1-1a lists the tank capacities, eductor factors, and pump design recirculation flow rates for individual liquid effluent release tanks.

Table 2.1-1b lists actual operational tank capacities, eductor factors, and pump recirculation flows and pressures. These values are used by operations to ensure adequate mixing of two tank volumes

The greater of the two minimum mixing times is used for determining time for obtaining a representative sample for release.

2.1.1 Batch Releases (continued)

2. Required Dilution Factor

ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.1.1 requires that the sum of concentrations divided by ECL values must not exceed 10 for an individual release. Therefore:

$$\sum_i \frac{C_i}{ECL_i} \leq 10 \quad (2.1-2)$$

where:

C_i = the concentration of nuclide i to be released

ECL_i = the Effluent Concentration Limit for nuclide i from 10CFR20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2.

If the summation is greater than 10, dilution is required. The total required dilution factor, D_{req} , is the minimum acceptable dilution factor required to meet the limits of ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.1.1, based on pre-release and composite analysis.

$$D_{req} = D_{req,g} + D_{req,ng} \quad (2.1-3)$$

where:

$D_{req,g}$ = Required dilution factor for gamma-emitters

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=g} \frac{C_i}{ECL_i}}{f \cdot R_{max}} \quad (2.1-4)$$

2.1.1 Batch Releases (continued)

$$D_{req,ng} = \text{Required dilution factor for non-gamma-emitters}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=ng} \frac{C_i}{ECL_i}}{f \cdot R_{max}} + \frac{r}{f \cdot R_{max}} \quad (2.1-5)$$

and

- f = 0.5
 = A safety factor to assure that the nuclide concentrations are 50% of the ODCM Operational Requirement limit at the point of discharge.
- r = a value to take into account that tritium is potentially being released via the settling basin discharge to the cooling tower discharge line. This value is normally set to 1.0E-03, which is the H-3 ECL. NOTE: CRC-001 has a target limit of 2.0E-04 $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$.
- R_{max} = The maximum ECL ratio for the release point (normally set to 10).

The sums include gamma-emitters (g) and non-gamma-emitters (ng), respectively.

The measured concentration of each gamma-emitting nuclide, including noble gases, is reported in $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$. If no gamma activity is detectable then an activity of 9E-07 $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ of Cs-134 is assumed for setpoint calculations. The measured concentration of non-gamma emitters is determined by analysis of the liquid effluent or previous composite sample, and is reported in $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$.

2.1.1 Batch Releases (continued)

3. Maximum Waste Flow

For liquid releases, the maximum permissible waste flow rate for this release, W_{max} is the minimum of R_{cwmax} and R_{wmax} ,

where

$$R_{cwmax} = \frac{F_{avail} \cdot f_{alloc}}{D_{req}} \quad (2.1-6)$$

R_{wmax} = Liquid effluent tank maximum waste flow rate, as specified in Table 2.1-1. This value is the same as F_{waste} .

and

F_{avail} = The available dilution flow is the minimum dilution stream flow (Cooling Tower Blowdown) that can be ensured for the period of the release. Since only one batch release occurs at a time out of a single discharge point, the flow is not corrected for other releases in progress, for any activity in the dilution stream, or reduced by a safety factor. The minimum dilution flow rate for each setting is shown in Table 2.1-2.

f_{alloc} = Fraction of the available dilution volume which may be assigned to a particular release to ensure discharge point limits are not exceeded by simultaneous radioactive liquid releases. The value of f_{alloc} is based on assumed operational considerations for simultaneous releases but normally will be 0.8 for a batch release and 0.2 for a continuous release.

4. Minimum Dilution Flow Rate

The Minimum Dilution Flow Rate (min_dflow) is the minimum Cooling Tower discharge flow necessary to dilute the release to less than ODCM Operational Requirement Limits.

If $D_{req} \leq 1$, the minimum dilution flow rate is set to 0.0. If $D_{req} > 1$, the minimum dilution flow rate is determined as follows:

$$min_dflow = \frac{F_{waste} \cdot D_{req}}{f_{alloc}} \quad (2.1-7)$$

where

F_{waste} = waste flow anticipated for this release

2.1.1 Batch Releases (continued)

5. Setpoint Calculations

The ODCM software calculates a nuclide specific response setpoint, which is based on the sum of responses for each nuclide. The setpoint equates all gamma-emitting nuclides to Cs-137, to which the monitor is calibrated. The setpoint is listed in terms of Cs-equiv and the units are $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$.

If analysis of the batch sample indicates all gamma-emitting nuclides are $< \text{LLD}$, (as defined in ODCM Operational Requirement Table 4.11-1), the tank gamma activity, C_i , may be assumed to consist only of Cs-134. This nuclide has the lowest ECL of any to be found in liquid effluents and provides a conservative basis for a monitor setpoint.

(1) Maximum setpoint value, based on Nuclide Specific Response

$$S_{\max} (\text{Cs-equiv}) = (S_{\text{adj}} \cdot R_{\text{mon}}) + B \quad (2.1-8)$$

where

S_{adj} = Setpoint adjustment factor.

$$= \frac{\frac{f_{\text{alloc}} \cdot F_{\text{avail}}}{F_{\text{waste}}} - D_{\text{req,ng}}}{D_{\text{req,g}}} \quad (2.1-9)$$

S_{adj} should always be greater than 1 to ensure that adequate dilution flow is available for the release.

B = monitor background ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)

2.1.1 Batch Releases (continued)

$$R_{\text{mon}} = \sum \text{slope}_i \cdot C_i$$

where the sum extends over all nuclides which have response factors stored in the database for the monitor of interest

and

slope_i = the Liquid Effluent Monitor Gamma Sensitivities (from Table 2.1-4) for nuclide i, relative to Cs-137. To make nuclide i relative to Cs-137, the nuclide sensitivity is divided by the Cs-137 sensitivity.

$$= \frac{\text{Sensitivity (nuclide i)}}{\text{Cs-137 Sensitivity}}$$

(2) Monitor alert alarm setpoint, S_{alert} (Cs-equiv)

An Alert Alarm setpoint is calculated to provide an operator with adequate warning that the high alarm setpoint is being approached. S_{alert} is calculated from the nuclide specific response setpoint.

$$S_{\text{alert}} = [(S_{\text{max}} - B) \cdot F_x] + B \quad (2.1-10)$$

where:

F_x = A value <1.0 designed to provide an operator with adequate warning that the high alarm setpoint is being approached.

2.1.1 Batch Releases (continued)

(3) Check for Excessive Monitor Background

In order to differentiate between the S_{alert} and the statistical fluctuations associated with a high monitor background, a check for excessive monitor background is made. As a check, verify that the minimum detectable concentration (MDC) for the monitor is less than 0.1 of the net S_{alert} ; therefore, background is acceptable if:

$$MDC \leq 0.1[(S_{max} - B) \cdot F_x] \quad (2.1-11)$$

where:

$$MDC = \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{Bkg}{2\tau}}}{E_m} \quad (2.1-12)$$

where:

τ = Signal Processor Time constant, minutes. (Table 2.1-3)

Bkg = Background Count Rate, in cpm

= B / E_m

E_m = Monitor efficiency for the Cs-137 gamma energy, cpm/ μ Ci/ml determined by primary calibration.

If not, postpone the release and decontaminate or replace the sample chamber to reduce the background, then recalculate S_{max} and S_{alert} using the new, lower background.

6. Post-Release Compliance

After the release is made, actual concentrations are used to check 10 CFR 20 limits, and the actual dilution flow and waste flow are used instead of the anticipated dilution flow and waste flow.

For batch releases, the duration is determined from the start and end dates and times of the release. This is used with the actual release volume to calculate the release rate.

2.1.2 Continuous Releases

The continuous releases from the SWST and the NSW return lines are monitored as shown in Figures 2.1-2 and 2.1-3. The function of these monitors, in contrast to the isolation function of batch release tank monitors, is to provide an indication of low levels of radioactivity in the effluent. The continuous effluent monitor setpoint is based on an assumed FSAR nuclide mix for the SWST (from Table 11.2.1-5 of the FSAR).

The EMS software does not calculate continuous release monitor setpoints.

1. Monitor High Alarm Setpoint, S_{max} ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$).

$$S_{max} = \frac{0.1 (ECL_{eff} \cdot Sens_{eff}) + Bkg}{E_m} \quad (2.1-13)$$

where:

ECL_{eff} = Weighted Effluent Concentration Limit for the SWST nuclides listed in Table 11.2.1-5 of the FSAR.

$Sens_{eff}$ = $\sum_g (Sens_i \times \% \text{ abundance})$ for the SWST nuclide mix, $\text{cpm}/\mu\text{Ci/ml}$.

2. Monitor Alert Alarm Setpoint, S_{alert} (Cs-equiv)

$$S_{alert} = [(S_{max} - B) \cdot F_x] + B \quad (2.1-14)$$

When the monitor is operable and not in alarm, analysis of weekly composite samples is not required by ODCM Operational Requirement Table 4.11-1.

If the monitor is in alarm or the presence of non-naturally occurring radioactivity > effluent LLD is confirmed, the releases may continue provided the sampling and analysis required by ODCM Operational Requirement Table 4.11-1 are performed. The results of the sample analysis will be evaluated for compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.1.1.

The monitor alarm setpoints may be recalculated using the methodology in Section 2.1.1 with the results of the gamma analysis and analyses of the composite sample.

3. Check for Excessive Monitor Background

Monitor background is considered excessive when the minimum detectable concentration (MDC) for the monitor is >0.01 ECL_{eff} . Therefore, background is acceptable if:

$$MDC \leq \frac{0.01 (ECL_{eff} \cdot Sens_{eff})}{E_m} \quad (2.1-15)$$

2.1.3 Other Liquid Releases

1. Outdoor Tank Area Drain Effluent Line

The outdoor tank area drain effluent line routes rain water collected in the outdoor tank area to the storm drain system and from there directly to the lake. The line is monitored for radioactivity by the Tank Area Drain Transfer Pump Monitor. Because no radioactivity is normally expected in this line, the monitor high alarm and alert alarm setpoints are determined using the methodology in Section 2.1.2. If the setpoint is exceeded, the discharge pump is automatically secured. Effluent can then be diverted to the floor drain system for processing and eventual release (see Figures 2.1-1 and 2.1-2).

2. Turbine Building Floor Drains Effluent Line

Water collected in the turbine building floor drains is normally routed to the yard oil separator for release to the environment via the waste neutralization system and then to the cooling tower discharge line. Tritium is expected to be detected in this pathway from sources such as background from the lake. Because no other radioactivity is normally expected in this path, the setpoints for the turbine building drain monitor are determined using the methodology in Section 2.1.2. Should the setpoint be exceeded, the release is automatically terminated. Effluent can then be diverted to the secondary waste treatment system for processing and eventual release (see Figures 2.1-1 and 2.1-2).

2.2 Compliance with 10 CFR 50 Appendix I

2.2.1 Cumulation of Doses

The dose contribution from each release of liquid effluents will be calculated and a cumulative summation of the total body and each organ dose will be maintained for each 31 days (monthly), each calendar quarter, and the year.

The EMS software calculates and stores the dose for the critical receptor (site boundary), for each nuclide, and for each organ. The dose is the total over all pathways which apply to that receptor. A receptor is defined by receptor ID, age group (infant, child, teen, or adult), sector, and distance from the plant.

The dose contribution for batch releases and all defined periods of continuous release received by receptor "r" from a released nuclide "i" will be calculated using the following equation:

$$D_{itr} = A_{itr} \cdot \sum \Delta t_s C_{is} F_{rs} \quad (2.2-1)$$

where:

- D_{itr} = the cumulative dose or dose commitment to the total body or an organ "r" by nuclide "i" for receptor "r" from the liquid effluents for the total time period of the release, in mrem.
- A_{itr} = site-related ingestion dose or dose commitment factor for receptor "r" to the total body or organ "r" for nuclide "i", in mrem/hr per $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$.
- Δt_s = length of time period 's', over which the concentration and F value are averaged, for all liquid releases, in hours.
- C_{is} = the average concentration of nuclide "i" in undiluted liquid effluent during time period Δt_s from any liquid release, in $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$.
- F_{rs} = the near field average dilution factor for receptor "r" during any liquid effluent release.

2.2.1 Cumulation of Doses (continued)

Where:

$$F_{rs} = \frac{F_{waste}}{F_{waste} + F_{avail}} \cdot R_{mix} \quad (2.2-2)$$

and

$$R_{mix} = \text{mixing ratio}$$

$$= \text{fraction of the release that reaches the receptor. At the SHNPP, this value is set to 1.}$$

Also, the sum extends over all time periods 's'.

In the case of a continuous secondary waste sample tank radioactive release, C_i = the concentration of nuclide "i" in the SWST composite sample. For the NSW, C_i = concentration of nuclide "i" in the cooling tower basin and F_{waste} = discharge from the cooling tower basin while F_{avail} = the flow from the makeup water cross-tie. For a release through the Turbine Building Floor Drain Line to the waste neutralization system, C_i = the Turbine Building floor drain sample activity, F_{waste} = discharge from the Turbine Building floor drain line, and F_{avail} = the average flow during the period of the total Cooling Tower discharge. The total Cooling Tower discharge is the sum of the Cooling Tower Blowdown flow and the Cooling Tower Bypass Line flow.

When there is a primary-to-secondary leak, the change in concentration of tritium in the steam generators times the secondary losses (balance of plant), will be used for effluent accountability. The secondary loss rate will also be used for volume accountability.

The dose factor $A_{i\tau}$ (see NUREG-0133, Section 4.3.1) was calculated for an adult for each isotope "i" using the following equation:

$$A_{i\tau} = 1.14E + 05 \left(\frac{730}{D_w} + 21BF_i \right) DF_{i\tau} \cdot e^{-\lambda_i t} \cdot P \quad (2.2-3)$$

where:

$$A_{i\tau} = \text{The ingestion dose commitment factor to the whole body or any organ "t" for an adult for each nuclide "i". Corresponding to fish consumption from the Harris Lake (dilution = 1) and drinking water from Lillington (dilution = 13.95). Values for the adult total body and organs in mrem/hr per } \mu\text{Ci/ml are given in Table 2.2-1.}$$

2.2.1 Cumulation of Doses (continued)

- 1.14E+05 = Unit Conversion Factor
- $$= \frac{10^6 \text{ pci}}{1 \text{ } \mu\text{Ci}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{1 \text{ liter}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ yr}}{8760 \text{ hrs}} \quad (2.2-4)$$
- 21 = Adult fish consumption rate (from Table E-5 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Rev. 1), kg/yr;
- 730 = Adult water consumption rate (from Table E-5 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Rev. 1), liters/yr.
- D_w = Dilution factor for the drinking water pathway
- = 13.95
- BF_i = Bioaccumulation factor for nuclide "i" in fish (from Table A-1 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Rev. 1), pCi/kg per pCi/l
- DF_{ir} = Dose conversion factor for nuclide "i" for adults for a particular organ τ (from Table E-11 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Rev. 1), mrem/pCi
- λ_i = Radiological decay constant of nuclide "i," hr^{-1} ;
- = $\frac{0.693}{(t_{1/2})_i}$
- $(t_{1/2})_i$ = Radiological half-life of nuclide "i," hr;
- t_p = Average transport time to reach point of exposure, hr;
- = 12 hours. The more limiting decay time for the drinking water and fish exposure pathways (Reg. Guide 1.109, Appendix A, Rev. 1).

Table 2.2-1 presents the A_{ir} values for an adult receptor. Values of $e^{-\lambda_i t_p}$ are presented in Table 2.1-4 for each nuclide "i".

2.2.2 Comparison Against Limits

The sum of the cumulative dose from all batch and any continuous releases for a quarter is compared to one-half the design objectives for total body and any organ. The sum of the cumulative doses from all releases for a calendar year is compared to the design objective doses. The following relationships should hold for the SHNPP to show compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.1.2.

2.2.2 Comparison Against Limits (continued)

For the calendar quarter:

$$D_{\text{itr}} \leq 1.5 \text{ mrem total body} \quad (2.2-5)$$

$$D_{\text{itr}} \leq 5 \text{ mrem any organ} \quad (2.2-6)$$

For the calendar year:

$$D_{\text{itr}} \leq 3 \text{ mrem total body} \quad (2.2-7)$$

$$D_{\text{itr}} \leq 10 \text{ mrem any organ} \quad (2.2-8)$$

where:

$$D_{\text{itr}} = \text{Cumulative total dose to any organ } t \text{ or the total body from all releases, mrem:}$$

The quarterly limits given above represent one-half the annual design objective of 10 CFR 50, Appendix I, Section II.A. If any of the limits in equations (2.2-5) through (2.2-8) are exceeded, a special report pursuant to SHNPP Technical Specification 6.9.2 must be filed with the NRC. This report complies with Section IV.A of Appendix I, 10 CFR 50.

The calculations described in Section 2.2.1 will be used to ensure compliance with the limits in 10 CFR 50 Appendix I for each release. Summation of doses for all releases for the quarter and year are compared to the limits in 10CFR50 Appendix I to ensure compliance.

The SHNPP ODCM uses a "modified" NUREG 0133 equation with conservative assumptions. It calculates the dose to a single maximum (ALARA) individual. The ALARA individual is an individual that consumes fish caught in the Harris Lake (dilution of 1.0) and receives their drinking water from Lillington, North Carolina (dilution 13.95).

2.2.2 Post-release Compliance With 10 CFR 50 - Based ODCM Operational Requirement

After the release is made, the doses are compared to the 10CFR50 limits. The actual dilution flow and waste flow are used instead of the anticipated dilution flow and waste flow.

For batch releases, the duration is determined from the actual start and end dates and times of the release. This is used with the actual volume input to calculate the release rate. Each month the dilution volume is updated for times when no releases were being made in order to update the quarterly and yearly doses for comparison with the 10CFR50 Appendix I limits.

2.2.3 Projection of Doses

Dose projections for this section are required at least once per 31 days (monthly) in ODCM Operational Requirement 4.11.1.3.1 whenever the liquid radwaste treatment systems are not being fully utilized.

The doses will be calculated using Equation 2.2-1, and projected using the following expression:

$$D_{p\tau} = (D_{\tau} \cdot p) + D_{a\tau} \quad (2.3-1)$$

where:

- $D_{p\tau}$ = the 31 Day Projected Dose by organ τ
- D_{τ} = sum of all open release points in mrem/day by organ τ .
- p = the Projection Factor which is the result of 31 divided by the number of days from start of the quarter to the end of the release.
- $D_{a\tau}$ = Additional Anticipated Dose for liquid releases by organ r and quarter of release.

NOTE: The 31 Day Projected Dose values appear on the Standard and Special Permit Reports. The 31 day dose projections on the Approval/Results screen include any additional dose.

When possible, expected operational evolutions (i.e., outages, increased power levels, major planned liquid releases, etc.) should be accounted for in the dose projections. This may be accomplished by using the source-term data from similar historical operating experiences where practical, and adding the dose as Additional Anticipated Dose.

2.2.3 Projection of Doses (continued)

To show compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.1.3, the projected 31 day dose should be compared to the following limits:

$$D_{pt} \leq 0.06 \text{ mrem for total body} \quad (2.3-2)$$

and

$$D_{pt} \leq 0.2 \text{ mrem for any organ} \quad (2.3-3)$$

If the projections exceed either Expressions 2.3-2 or 2.3-3, then the appropriate portions of the liquid radwaste treatment system shall be used to reduce releases of radioactivity.

2.3 Doses from Return/Re-use of Previously Discharged Radioactive Effluents

Known Potential Pathways from Return/Re-use of Previously Discharge Effluents

The dose contribution from return/re-use of previously radioactive effluents (tritium from the lake) should be calculated at the end of each year. If the dose from the particular pathway is greater than 10 percent of the total dose from all pathways from plant releases (liquid, gaseous, iodines particulates > 8 day half life's & tritium from gaseous releases) the dose from the return of previously discharged effluents is to be reported in annual effluent report. The total body, each organ, and each age group if applicable the dose should be calculated at the end of year unless it is known to be less than 10 percent of all doses.

The current potential pathways are evaporation from the cooling tower, dose to the county fire training personnel & HE&EC Training center that is being used of offsite personnel, and the dose to the nearest resident to the lake from lake evaporation.

2.3.1 The dose from drinking water to the worker at the Wake County Fire Training Center and/or HE&EC Training Center are to be calculated as follows:

1) Wake County Fireman Drinking Water Pathway –

$$R_{apj} = U_{ap} * D_{apj} * C_{ip} \quad (2.3.1)$$

Where;

R_{apj} = is the annual dose to organ j of individual of age group (adult in this case) from tritium in p pathway (ingestion), mrem/yr

U_{ap} = usage term, 730 liters/year per Reg. 1.109 based on 50 weeks/year, this equals 14.6 liters/week or 2.085 liters/day. Half of the water is consumed at work 1.042 liters/day times 5 work days/week times 50 weeks /year equals 261 liters/year of drinking water from HNP.

C_{ip} = concentration (picocurie/liter) of drinking water obtained from the annual average monthly composite from DW-51

D_{api} = dose factor specific to age group (adult in this case), for nuclide i (H-3 in this case) in units of mrem/picocurie, 1.05E-07 mrem/pci for total body & all organs with the exception of bone which is no dose'

$$R_{apj} = (261 \text{ liters/yr}) * (1.05E-07 \text{ mrem/pci}) * (\text{concentration pci/l from DW-51})$$

2.3.2 Tritium dose to the nearest resident from the Cooling Tower (CT)Plume.

The dose from inhalation to the nearest resident from the cooling tower plume is calculated by the following meteorology for the current year (using the elevated mode of release), the monthly composite tritium analysis from the cooling tower blowdown, and the evaporation rate from the top of the cooling tower.

The dose from Cooling Tower Plume can be calculated as follows:

$$D_{T\tau r} = (3.17E - 08) * (R_{T\tau r}) * (X/Q_{EIV}) \sum Q_{VT} \quad (2.3-2)$$

where:

$D_{T\tau r}$ = the cumulative dose or dose commitment to the total body or an organ "τ" by Tritium for receptor "r" from the CT Plume for the total time period of the release, in mrem.

$$3.17 E -08 = \text{The inverse of the number of seconds in a year (sec/year)}^{-1}$$

- R_{Ti} = Dose factor for an organ "t" for the tritium from the inhalation pathway in mrem/hr per $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$.
- X/Q_{EV} = The highest elevated calculated annual average relative concentration for the nearest resident from the Cooling Tower (sec/m^3).
- Q_{VT} = $E_{vr} * \Delta t_s * C_{TBD} * q_t$
 The total tritium (μCi) released from the top of the Cooling Tower.
- where:
- E_{vr} = the average evaporation rate from top of the Cooling Tower (C_{TBD})* (3785 ml/gal) = ml/min.
- C_{TBD} = Average Cooling Tower Blowdown flow rate (gpm)
- Δt_s = length of time period 's', over which the monthly tritium concentration value for Cooling Tower Tritium is used (number of days, typically 30 days) * (1440 min/day) = minutes
- q_t = Tritium concentration in Cooling Tower Blowdown for the time period ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$).

2.3.3 Tritium dose to the nearest lake resident from lake evaporation.

The dose from inhalation to the nearest resident to the lake from lake evaporation is calculated by the meteorology for the current year (using the ground level mode of release), the monthly composite tritium analysis from Harris lake Spillway, and the evaporation rate from the lake.

1. Release Calculation from Evaporation:

Three methods are used to calculate monthly lake evaporation to the environment from the reservoir.

- a. Analytical Method: Calculation of monthly evaporation using an empirical analytical formula developed by Meyer (1905) based on Dalton's Law.

$$E_v = C * (E_s - E_d) * (1 + U25/10) \quad (3.3.1)$$

Where:

- E_v = evaporation from a lake or pond in inches per month times 25.4 mm/inch times meter/1000mm equals meters of evaporation
- C = Coefficient that equals 11 for small lakes and reservoirs 15 for shallow ponds (for Harris Lake use 11)
- E_s = saturation vapor pressure (inches of Hg) of air at the water temperature (1 foot deep)
- E_d = actual vapor pressure (inches of Hg) of air, equals to $E_s * \text{Relative Humidity (RH)}$ in fraction
- U = average wind velocity (miles/hr) at a height of 25 feet above the lake or surrounding areas

- b. Derive the average evaporation rate from historical data.
 Monthly historical evaporation data are available for the Chapel Hill station.
- c. When available, use the monthly published evaporation rates by the State Climate Office of North Carolina.

Calculate the average evaporation rate from the above three methods (if data is obtainable from all three) for each month.

2. Yearly Calculation of Tritium Release from Lake (μCi)

$$Q_T = \sum (L_{\text{area}} * EV_{\text{ave}} * (L_{T\text{Conc}} * 1\text{E-}09)) \quad (3.3.1)$$

Where:

- Q_T = Yearly Tritium Release from Lake (Ci)
- L_{area} = Lake area, 4121 acres which equals $1.67\text{E}+07$ square meters
- EV_{ave} = evaporation from a lake or pond in inches per month times 25.4 mm/inch times meter/1000mm equals meters of evaporation
- $L_{T\text{Conc}}$ = Monthly lake Tritium concentration from SW-26, pCi/l
- $1\text{E-}09$ = $\text{Ci}/1.0\text{E}12 \text{ pCi} * \text{liter}/1000 \text{ cm}^3 * 100 \text{ cm}/\text{meter} * 100 \text{ cm}/\text{meter} * 100 \text{ cm}/\text{meter} = \text{Curies}/\text{meter}^3$

3. Lake Harris total surface area is 4121 acres. Being a large body of water the lake was divided into thirteen sections for analysis using Auto CAD Engineering Software. The area of each section and its centroid location were calculated (see Figure 2.3-1) and the following list for the respective section areas. The distances from the centroid to each nearest resident and its downwind sector are now established.

Lake Sect.	Area Acres	Area m^2
1	331.53	1.342E+06
2	272.37	1.102E+06
3	154.46	6.251E+05
4	217.73	8.812E+05
5	227.22	9.196E+05
6	382.93	1.550E+06
7	386.57	1.564E+06
8	562.26	2.275E+06
9	424.20	1.717E+06
10	420.28	1.701E+06
11	300.58	1.216E+06
12	199.43	8.071E+05
13	241.16	9.760E+05
Total	4120.72	1.668E+07

The impact of each lake section are be calculated and then summed to determine the impact of the point of interest. The tritium concentration from each section of the lake to the point of interest for all points of interest is calculated as follows:

$$Q_{Tsect} = \sum (Q_T * X/Q * 3.17E+04)$$

Where:

$$Q_{Tsect} = \text{Total tritium concentration from the thirteen lake sections at point of interest (X, pCi/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$Q_T = \text{Yearly Tritium Release from Lake Section, (Ci/yr)}$$

$$X/Q = \text{The relative concentration at the point of interest from lake section X, (sec/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$3.17E+04 = \text{Conversion factor, (1.0E+12 pCi/Ci)/(8760 hr/yr)*(3600 sec/hr)}$$

The dose for each age group at each point of interest is to be calculated as follows:

$$Dose_{a,poi} = (Q_{Tsect}) * (DFA)_a * (BR)_a$$

Where:

$$Dose_{a,poi} = \text{Total tritium dose for age group (a) at point of interest (mrem) for the year}$$

$$Q_{Tsect} = \text{Total tritium concentration from the thirteen lake sections at point of interest (pCi/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$(DFA)_a = \text{Organ inhalation factor for tritium at the point of interest of age group "a" (mrem/pCi), for tritium the dose factor is same for the liver, total body, thyroid, kidney, lung, and Gi-LLI (no bone dose). Infant = 4.62 E-07, Child = 3.04 E-07, Teen = 1.59 E-07, and Adult 1.58 E-07, mrem/pCi.}$$

$$(BR)_a = \text{Breathing rate of age group "a" (m}^3\text{/yr), Infant = 1400, Child = 3700, Teen = 8000, and Adult = 8000 m}^3\text{/yr.}$$

TABLE 2.1-1a
LIQUID EFFLUENT RELEASE TANKS AND PUMPS DESIGN BASIS ⁽¹⁾

Tank ⁽²⁾	No. of Tanks	PUMP DESIGN CAPACITY (gpm)		Eductor Factor	Tank Capacity (gal)	Radiation Effluent Monitor ID
		Discharge	Recirculation			
SWST	1	100	100	0.2	25,000	REM-3542
WECT	2	35	35	1.0	10,000	REM-3541
WMT ⁽³⁾	2	100	100	0.25	25,000	REM-3542
TL&HS	2	100	100	0.25	25,000	REM-3540

¹ Reference SHNPP FSAR Tables 11.5.1-1 and 11.2.1-7

² SWST: Secondary Waste Sample Tank

WECT: Waste Evaporator Condensate Tank

WMT: Waste Monitor Tank

TL&HS: Treated Laundry and Hot Shower Tank

³ Waste Monitor Tanks are used to batch release secondary waste effluent when activity is suspected in this pathway.

TABLE 2.1-1b
LIQUID EFFLUENT RELEASE TANKS AND PUMPS FOR NORMAL OPERATIONS ⁽¹⁾

Tank ⁽²⁾	No. of Tanks	PUMP CAPACITY		Eductor Factor	Tank Capacity @ Overflow Line (gal)	Radiation Effluent Monitor ID
		Recirculation (gpm)	Pressure (psig)			
SWST	1	80	≤ 71	0.2	23,922	REM-3542
WECT	2	35	≤ 110	1.0	9,447	REM-3541
WMT ⁽³⁾	2	80	≤ 101	0.25	23,945	REM-3542
TL&HS	2	80	≤ 91	0.25	25,000	REM-3540

¹ Typical values used for normal operations.

The settling basin has two pumps. When one pump is running, the design flow rate is 500 gpm. When both pumps are running, the design flow rate is 800 gpm.

TABLE 2.1-2

Setpoints for Cooling Tower Blowdown Dilution Flow Rates (F_{avail})

Setting	Trip Flow Rate (gpm)	Minimum Dilution Flow Rate (gpm)
1	4,000 ± 5%	3,800
2	7,000 ± 5%	6,650
3	11,000 ± 5%	10,450
4	15,000 ± 5%	14,250

TABLE 2.1-3

Signal Processor Time Constants (τ) for GA Technologies
 RD-53 Liquid Effluent Monitors

Detector Background (cpm)	τ (min)
$10^1 - 10^2$	10
$10^2 - 10^3$	$10^3/\text{cpm bkg}$
$10^3 - 10^4$	$10^3/\text{cpm bkg}$
$10^4 - 10^5$	$10^3/\text{cpm bkg}$
$10^5 - 10^6$	0.01
$10^6 - 10^7$	0.01

TABLE 2.1-4
 Nuclide Parameters

Nuclide	Half-Life (hr)	λ (hr ⁻¹)	$e^{-\lambda t}$	Sensitivity (cpm/ μ Ci/ml)	Slope	Sensitivity TB Bldg. Drain Only (cpm/ μ Ci/ml)
H-3	1.08E+05	6.44E-06	1.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
C-14	5.02E+07	1.38E-08	1.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
F-18	1.83E+00	3.78E-01	1.07E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.78E+07
Na-24	1.50E+01	4.62E-02	5.74E-01	9.36E+07	9.00E-01	9.11E+07
P-32	3.43E+02	2.02E-03	9.76E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Cr-51	6.65E+02	1.04E-03	9.88E-01	1.61E+07	1.55E-01	2.79E+06
Mn-54	7.50E+03	9.24E-05	9.99E-01	1.03E+08	9.90E-01	4.45E+07
Mn-56	2.58E+00	2.68E-01	4.00E-02	1.01E+08	9.71E-01	6.41E+07
Fe-55	2.37E+04	2.93E-05	1.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Fe-59	1.07E+03	6.47E-04	9.92E-01	1.26E+08	1.21E+00	4.58E+07
Co-57	6.50E+03	1.07E-04	9.99E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.82E+06
Co-58	1.70E+03	4.08E-04	9.95E-01	1.46E+08	1.40E+00	5.68E+07
Co-60	4.62E+04	1.50E-05	1.00E+00	1.89E+08	1.82E+00	9.07E+07
Ni-63	8.78E+05	7.89E-07	1.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Ni-65	2.52E+00	2.75E-01	3.67E-02	2.24E+07	2.15E-01	1.96E+07
Cu-64	1.27E+01	5.46E-02	5.19E-01	5.16E+07	4.96E-01	1.46E+07
Zn-65	5.87E+03	1.18E-04	9.99E-01	5.24E+07	5.04E-01	2.41E+07
Zn-69	9.27E-01	7.48E-01	1.26E-04	2.22E+03	2.13E-05	5.00E+02
Zn-69m	1.38E+01	5.03E-02	5.47E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.52E+07
Br-82	3.53E+01	1.96E-02	7.90E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.43E+08
Br-83	2.38E+00	2.91E-01	3.05E-02	1.95E+06	1.88E-02	5.74E+05
Br-84	5.30E-01	1.31E+00	1.53E-07	6.50E+07	6.25E-01	5.06E+07
Br-85	4.78E-02	1.45E+01	3.02E-76	6.76E+06	6.50E-02	3.21E+06
Rb-86	4.48E+02	1.55E-03	9.82E-01	8.39E+06	8.07E-02	3.96E+06
Rb-88	2.97E-01	2.34E+00	6.66E-13	1.45E+07	1.39E-01	1.83E+07
Rb-89	2.57E-01	2.70E+00	8.43E-15	1.22E+08	1.17E+00	7.00E+07
Sr-89	1.21E+03	5.71E-04	9.93E-01	1.46E+04	1.40E-04	6.72E+03
Sr-90	2.50E+05	2.77E-06	1.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Sr-91	9.50E+00	7.30E-02	4.17E-01	8.16E+07	7.85E-01	3.48E+07
Sr-92	2.72E+00	2.55E-01	4.68E-02	1.01E+08	9.71E-01	4.61E+07
Y-90	6.42E+01	1.08E-02	8.78E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Y-91	1.41E+03	4.93E-04	9.94E-01	2.83E+05	2.72E-03	1.36E+05
Y-91m	8.28E-01	8.37E-01	4.36E-05	1.28E+08	1.23E+00	3.96E+07
Y-92	3.53E+00	1.96E-01	9.50E-02	2.76E+07	2.65E-01	1.17E+07
Y-93	1.01E+01	6.86E-02	4.39E-01	1.37E+07	1.32E-01	3.96E+06
Zr-95	1.54E+03	4.51E-04	9.95E-01	1.07E+08	1.03E+00	4.35E+07
Zr-97	1.68E+01	4.12E-02	6.10E-1	2.68E+07	2.58E-01	9.16E+06
Nb-95	8.42E+02	8.24E-04	9.90E-01	1.06E+08	1.02E+00	4.41E+07
Nb-97	1.20E+00	5.771E-01	9.86E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.33E+07
Mo-99	6.60E+01	1.05E-02	8.82E-01	3.47E+07	3.34E-01	9.38E+06
Tc-99m	6.02E+00	1.15E-01	2.51E-01	1.11E+08	1.07E+00	7.33E+06

TABLE 2.1-4
 Nuclide Parameters
 (continued)

Nuclide	Half-Life (hr)	λ (hr ⁻¹)	$e^{-\lambda t}$	Sensitivity (cpm/ μ Ci/ml)	Slope	Sensitivity TB Bldg. Drain Only (cpm/ μ Ci/ml)
Tc-101	2.37E-01	2.93E+00	5.45E-16	1.66E+08	1.60E+00	2.92E+07
Ru-103	9.45E+02	7.33E-04	9.91E-01	1.38E+08	1.33E+00	3.83E+07
Ru-105	4.43E+00	1.56E-01	1.53E-01	1.71E+08	1.64E+00	5.21E+07
Ru-106	8.83E+03	7.85E-05	9.99E-01	4.52E+07	4.35E-01	1.43E+07
Aq-110m	6.00E+03	1.16E-04	9.99E-01	3.22E+08	3.10E+00	1.41E+08
Sn-113	2.76E+03	2.51E-04	9.97E-01	3.08E+06	2.96E-02	4.28E+05
Sb-124	1.45E+03	4.80E-04	9.94E-01	1.59E+08	1.53E+00	8.31E+07
Sb-125	2.43E+04	2.85E-05	1.00E+00	1.21E+08	1.16E+00	3.20E+07
Te-125m	1.39E+03	4.98E-04	9.94E-01	3.00E+05	2.88E-03	1.17E+04
Te-127m	2.62E+03	2.65E-04	9.97E-01	1.33E+04	1.28E-04	6.29E+03
Te-127	9.35E+00	7.41E-02	4.11E-01	1.97E+06	1.89E-02	4.14E+05
Te-129m	8.07E+02	8.59E-04	9.90E-01	5.17E+06	4.97E-02	1.95E+06
Te-129	1.16E+00	5.98E-01	7.69E-04	1.58E+07	1.52E-01	4.02E+06
Te-131m	3.00E+01	2.31E-02	7.58E-01	2.17E+08	2.09E+00	7.37E+07
Te-131	4.17E-01	1.66E+00	2.14E-09	1.50E+08	1.44E+00	2.58E+07
Te-132	7.82E+01	8.87E-03	8.99E-01	1.39E+08	1.34E+00	1.69E+07
I-130	1.24E+01	5.60E-02	5.10E-01	4.13E+08	3.97E+00	1.41E+08
I-131	1.93E+02	3.59E-03	9.58E-01	1.55E+08	1.49E+00	3.21E+07
I-132	2.30E+00	3.01E-01	2.69E-02	3.31E+08	3.18E+00	1.30E+08
I-133	2.08E+01	3.33E-02	6.71E-01	1.39E+08	1.34E+00	4.28E+07
I-134	8.77E-01	7.91E-01	7.58E-05	3.08E+08	2.96E+00	1.31E+08
I-135	6.62E+00	1.05E-01	2.84E-01	1.03E+08	9.90E-01	5.82E+07
Cs-134	1.80E+04	3.85E-05	1.00E+00	2.60E+08	2.50E+00	9.68E+07
Cs-136	3.17E+02	2.19E-03	9.74E-01	3.37E+08	3.24E+00	1.11E+08
Cs-137	2.65E+05	2.62E-06	1.00E+00	1.04E+08	1.00E+00	3.90E+07
Cs-138	5.37E-01	1.29E+00	1.86E-07	1.15E+08	1.11E+00	8.43E+07
Ba-139	1.39E+00	5.00E-01	2.46E-03	2.34E+07	2.25E-01	2.17E+06
Ba-140	3.07E+02	2.26E-03	9.73E-01	6.01E+07	5.78E-01	1.45E+07
Ba-141	3.05E-01	2.27E+00	1.43E-12	2.53E+08	2.43E+00	5.42E+07
Ba-142	1.78E-01	3.89E+00	5.54E-21	1.47E+08	1.41E+00	4.44E+07
La-140	4.02E+01	1.73E-02	8.13E-01	1.53E+08	1.47E+00	9.06E+07
La-142	1.59E+00	4.36E-01	5.35E-03	9.59E+07	9.22E-01	7.75E+07
Ce-141	7.80E+02	8.89E-04	9.89E-01	6.11E+07	5.88E-01	4.29E+06
Ce-143	3.30E+01	2.10E-02	7.77E-01	9.60E+07	9.23E-01	1.90E+07
Ce-144	6.82E+03	1.02E-04	9.99E-01	1.30E+07	1.25E-01	7.96E+05
Pr-143	3.25E+02	2.13E-03	9.75E-01	1.08E+02	1.04E-06	5.27E-01
Pr-144	2.88E-01	2.40E+00	2.96E-13	1.68E+06	1.62E-02	1.14E+06
Nd-147	2.63E+02	2.63E-03	9.69E-01	2.86E+07	2.75E-01	8.08E+06
Hf-181	1.02E+03	6.80E-04	9.92E-01	2.08E+08	2.00E+00	4.14E+07
W-187	2.38E+01	2.91E-02	7.05E-01	1.04E+08	1.00E+00	3.09E+07
Np-239	5.65E+01	1.23E-02	8.63E-01	1.13E+08	1.09E+00	1.01E+07

TABLE 2.1-4

**Nuclide Parameters
 (continued)**

Nuclide	Half-Life (hr)	λ (hr ⁻¹)	$e^{-\lambda t}$	Sensitivity (cpm/ μ Ci/ml)	Slope	Sensitivity TB Bldg. Drain Only (cpm/ μ Ci/ml)
Ar-41	1.83E+00	3.78E-01	1.07E-02	9.28E+07	8.92E-01	4.51E+07
Kr-83m	1.83E+00	3.78E-01	1.07E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Kr-85	9.40E+04	7.37E-01	1.00E+00	6.20E+05	5.96E-03	1.75E+05
Kr-85m	4.48E+00	1.55E-01	1.56E-01	1.20E+08	1.15E+00	1.12E+07
Kr-87	1.27E+00	5.45E-01	1.44E-03	9.19E+07	8.84E-01	3.22E+07
Kr-88	2.83E+00	2.45E-01	5.31E-02	7.49E+07	7.20E-01	5.19E+07
Kr-89	5.27E-02	1.32E+01	2.58E-69	1.39E+08	1.34E+00	6.52E+07
Kr-90	8.95E-03	7.72E+01	0.00E+00	1.59E+08	1.53E+00	5.43E+07
Xe-131m	1.70E+04	2.45E-03	9.71E-01	2.62E+06	2.52E-02	2.21E+05
Xe-133	1.23E+02	5.51E-03	9.36E-01	9.90E+04	9.52E-04	9.33E+03
Xe-133m	5.25E+01	1.32E-02	8.53E-01	1.59E+07	1.53E-01	2.02E+06
Xe-135	9.12E+00	7.60E-02	4.02E-01	1.47E+08	1.41E+00	2.10E+07
Xe-135m	2.57E-01	2.70E+00	8.43E-15	1.14E+08	1.10E+00	3.30E+07
Xe-137	6.38E-02	1.09E+01	2.57E-57	4.85E+07	4.66E-01	1.32E+07
Xe-138	2.35E-01	2.95E+00	4.25E-16	1.20E+08	1.15E+00	4.25E+07

Notes to Table 2.1-4

Sensitivity = 80% of weighted response to 100 - 1400 keV gammas for offline and an adjacent to line monitor which are sodium iodide (NaI) detectors (reference GA Manual E-115-904, June 1980, and Figure 5, Expected Energy Response Normalized for one gamma per disintegration, Drawing 0360-8934 Rev A, page 14, respectively). Abundances for each gamma from "Radioactive Decay Tables" by David C. Kocher (Report DOE/TIC-11026, Washington, D.C., 1981)

Slope = The Liquid Effluent Monitor Gamma Sensitivities for nuclide "i", relative to Cs-137. To make nuclide "i" relative to Cs-137, the nuclide sensitivity is divided by the Cs-137 sensitivity. This column does not apply to TB Drains monitor.

TABLE 2.2-1

A_{it,r,p} VALUES FOR THE ADULT FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

$$A_{it,r,p} = 1.14E+05 \left(\frac{730}{D_w} + 21BF_i \right) DF_{it} e^{-\lambda_i t} P$$

(mrem/hr per µCi/ml)

Nuclide	Bone	Liver	T. Body	Thyroid	Kidney	Lung	GI-LLI
H-3	0.00E+00	8.54E-01	8.54E-01	8.54E-01	8.54E-01	8.54E-01	8.54E-01
C-14	3.13E+04	6.27E+03	6.27E+03	6.27E+03	6.27E+03	6.27E+03	6.27E+03
NA-24	2.40E+02	2.40E+02	2.40E+02	2.40E+02	2.40E+02	2.40E+02	2.40E+02
P-32	4.52E+07	2.81E+06	1.75E+06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.08E+06
CR-51	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.28E+00	7.63E-01	2.81E-01	1.69E+00	3.21E+02
MN-54	0.00E+00	4.41E+03	8.41E+02	0.00E+00	1.31E+03	0.00E+00	1.35E+04
MN-56	0.00E+00	4.44E+00	7.87E-01	0.00E+00	5.63E+00	0.00E+00	1.42E+02
FE-55	6.76E+02	4.67E+02	1.09E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.60E+02	2.68E+02
FE-59	1.06E+03	2.49E+03	9.54E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.95E+02	8.29E+03
CO-57	0.00E+00	2.20E+01	3.66E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.58E+02
CO-58	0.00E+00	9.33E+01	2.09E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.89E+03
CO-60	0.00E+00	2.69E+02	5.94E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.06E+03
NI-63	3.20E+04	2.21E+03	1.07E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.62E+02
NI-65	4.76E+00	6.19E-01	2.82E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.57E+01
CU-64	0.00E+00	5.45E+00	2.56E+00	0.00E+00	1.37E+01	0.00E+00	4.64E+02
ZN-65	2.32E+04	7.39E+04	3.34E+04	0.00E+00	4.94E+04	0.00E+00	4.65E+04
ZN-69	6.25E-03	1.20E-02	8.32E-04	0.00E+00	7.77E-03	0.00E+00	1.80E-03
ZN-69M	4.46E+02	1.07E+03	9.79E+01	0.00E+00	6.48E+02	0.00E+00	6.54E+04
BR-82	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.81E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.07E+03
BR-83	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.24E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.79E+00
BR-84	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.07E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.33E-11
BR-85	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RB-86	0.00E+00	9.95E+04	4.63E+04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.96E+04
RB-88	0.00E+00	1.94E-10	1.03E-10	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.67E-21
RB-89	0.00E+00	1.62E-12	1.14E-12	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.43E-26
SR-89	2.38E+04	0.00E+00	6.84E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.82E+03
SR-90	5.91E+05	0.00E+00	1.45E+05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.71E+04
SR-91	1.84E+02	0.00E+00	7.43E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.77E+02
SR-92	7.84E+00	0.00E+00	3.39E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.55E+02

TABLE 2.2-1

(Continued)

A_{ir} VALUES FOR THE ADULT FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
(mrem/hr per μ Ci/ml)

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>GI-LLI</u>
Y-90	5.57E-01	0.00E+00	1.49E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.91E+03
Y-91M	2.61E-07	0.00E+00	1.01E-08	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.67E-07
Y-91	9.24E+00	0.00E+00	2.47E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.09E+03
Y-92	5.29E-03	0.00E+00	1.55E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.27E+01
Y-93	7.75E-02	0.00E+00	2.14E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.46E+03
ZR-95	4.20E-01	1.35E-01	9.12E-02	0.00E+00	2.11E-01	0.00E+00	4.27E+02
ZR-97	1.42E-02	2.87E-03	1.31E-03	0.00E+00	4.34E-03	0.00E+00	8.90E+02
NB-95	4.43E+02	2.47E+02	1.33E+02	0.00E+00	2.44E+02	0.00E+00	1.50E+06
NB-97	3.70E-03	9.36E-04	3.42E-04	0.00E+00	1.09E-03	0.00E+00	3.45E+00
MO-99	0.00E+00	1.14E+02	2.17E+01	0.00E+00	2.58E+02	0.00E+00	2.64E+02
TC-99M	2.60E-03	7.35E-03	9.36E-02	0.00E+00	1.12E-01	3.60E-03	4.35E+00
TC-101	5.81E-18	8.37E-18	8.21E-17	0.00E+00	1.51E-16	4.28E-18	2.52E-29
RU-103	5.49E+00	0.00E+00	2.37E+00	0.00E+00	2.10E+01	0.00E+00	6.41E+02
RU-105	7.07E-02	0.00E+00	2.79E-02	0.00E+00	9.13E-01	0.00E+00	4.32E+01
RU-106	8.23E+01	0.00E+00	1.04E+01	0.00E+00	1.59E+02	0.00E+00	5.33E+03
AG-110M	9.55E-01	8.83E-01	5.25E-01	0.00E+00	1.74E+00	0.00E+00	3.60E+02
SB-124	2.33E+01	4.40E-01	9.24E+00	5.65E-02	0.00E+00	1.82E+01	6.62E+02
SB-125	1.50E+01	1.67E-01	3.57E+00	1.52E-02	0.00E+00	1.16E+01	1.65E+02
TE-125M	2.57E+03	9.32E+02	3.44E+02	7.73E+02	1.05E+04	0.00E+00	1.03E+04
TE-127M	6.51E+03	2.33E+03	7.94E+02	1.66E+03	2.65E+04	0.00E+00	2.18E+04
TE-127	4.36E+01	1.57E+01	9.44E+00	3.23E+01	1.78E+02	0.00E+00	3.44E+03
TE-129M	1.10E+04	4.10E+03	1.74E+03	3.77E+03	4.59E+04	0.00E+00	5.53E+04
TE-129	2.33E-02	8.76E-03	5.68E-03	1.79E-02	9.80E-02	0.00E+00	1.76E-02
TE-131M	1.27E+03	6.19E+02	5.16E+02	9.80E+02	6.27E+03	0.00E+00	6.14E+04
TE-131	4.07E-08	1.70E-08	1.28E-08	3.35E-08	1.78E-07	0.00E+00	5.76E-09
TE-132	2.19E+03	1.41E+03	1.33E+03	1.56E+03	1.36E+04	0.00E+00	6.69E+04
I-130	1.62E+01	4.77E+01	1.88E+01	4.05E+03	7.45E+01	0.00E+00	4.11E+01
I-131	1.67E+02	2.39E+02	1.37E+02	7.84E+04	4.10E+02	0.00E+00	6.31E+01
I-132	2.29E-01	6.12E-01	2.14E-01	2.14E+01	9.75E-01	0.00E+00	1.15E-01
I-133	4.00E+01	6.95E+01	2.12E+01	1.02E+04	1.21E+02	0.00E+00	6.25E+01
I-134	3.37E-04	9.15E-04	3.27E-04	1.59E-02	1.46E-03	0.00E+00	7.98E-07
I-135	5.29E+00	1.38E+01	5.11E+00	9.13E+02	2.22E+01	0.00E+00	1.56E+01

TABLE 2.2-1

(Continued)

A_{it} VALUES FOR THE ADULT FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
 (mrem/hr per μ Ci/ml)

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>GI-LLI</u>
CS-134	2.99E+05	7.10E+05	5.81E+05	0.00E+00	2.30E+05	7.63E+04	1.24E+04
CS-136	3.05E+04	1.20E+05	8.65E+04	0.00E+00	6.69E+04	9.17E+03	1.37E+04
CS-137	3.83E+05	5.23E+05	3.43E+05	0.00E+00	1.78E+05	5.91E+04	1.01E+04
CS-138	4.92E-05	9.72E-05	4.82E-05	0.00E+00	7.14E-05	7.06E-06	4.15E-10
BA-139	3.72E-03	2.65E-06	1.09E-04	0.00E+00	2.48E-06	1.50E-06	6.60E-03
BA-140	3.08E+02	3.86E-01	2.02E+01	0.00E+00	1.31E-01	2.21E-01	6.33E+02
BA-141	1.05E-12	7.94E-16	3.55E-14	0.00E+00	7.38E-16	4.51E-16	4.95E-22
BA-142	1.84E-21	1.89E-24	1.16E-22	0.00E+00	1.60E-24	1.07E-24	0.00E+00
LA-140	1.34E-01	6.75E-02	1.78E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.96E+03
LA-142	4.51E-05	2.05E-05	5.11E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.50E-01
CE-141	7.76E-02	5.24E-02	5.95E-03	0.00E+00	2.44E-02	0.00E+00	2.01E+02
CE-143	1.07E-02	7.94E+00	8.79E-04	0.00E+00	3.50E-03	0.00E+00	2.97E+02
CE-144	4.08E+00	1.71E+00	2.19E-01	0.00E+00	1.01E+00	0.00E+00	1.38E+03
PR-143	5.91E-01	2.37E-01	2.93E-02	0.00E+00	1.37E-01	0.00E+00	2.59E+03
PR-144	5.88E-16	2.44E-16	2.99E-17	0.00E+00	1.38E-16	0.00E+00	8.46E-23
ND-147	4.02E-01	4.64E-01	2.78E-02	0.00E+00	2.71E-01	0.00E+00	2.23E+03
W-187	2.10E+02	1.75E+02	6.12E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.74E+04
NP-239	3.08E-02	3.03E-03	1.67E-03	0.00E+00	9.44E-03	0.00E+00	6.21E+02

Figure 2.1-1

Liquid Waste Processing Flow Diagram

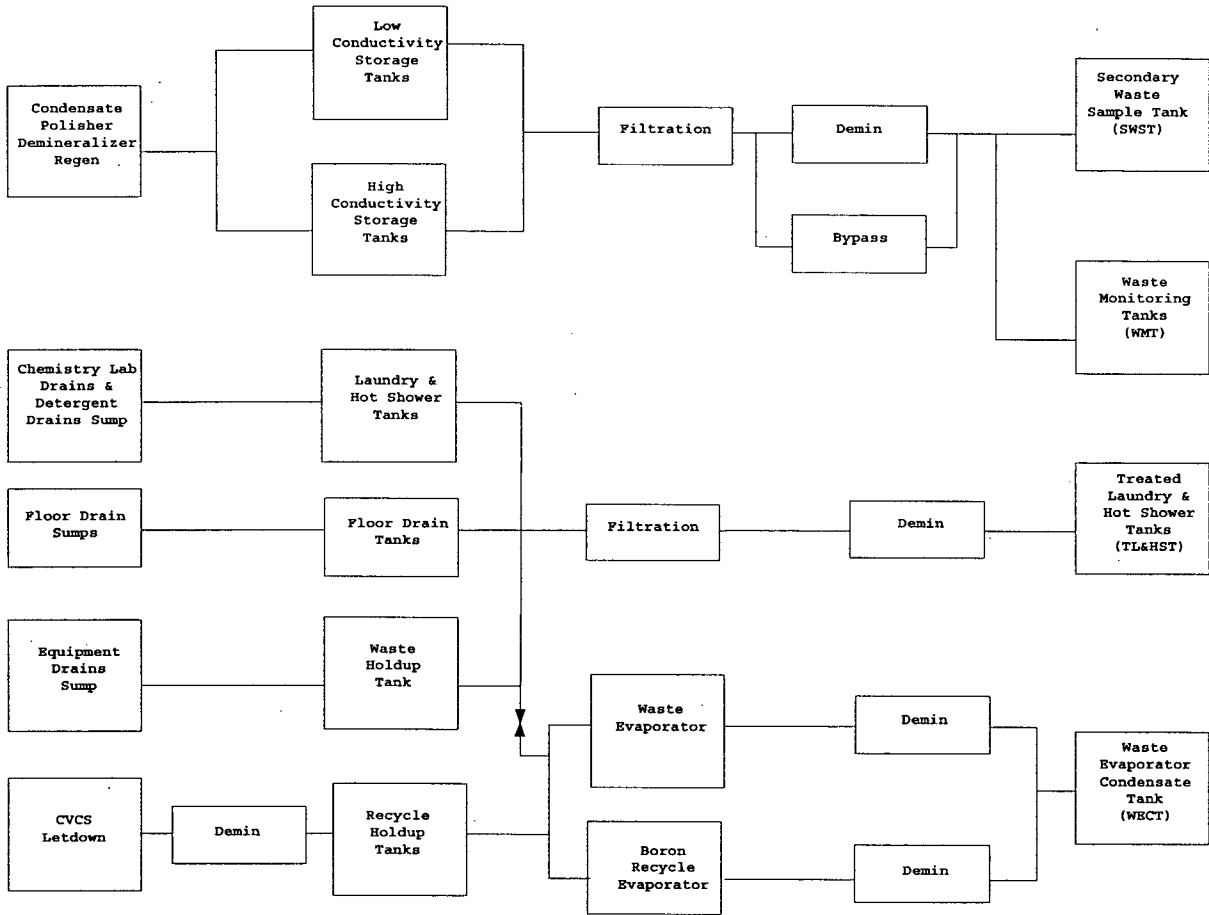


Figure 2.1-2

Liquid Effluent Flow Stream Diagram

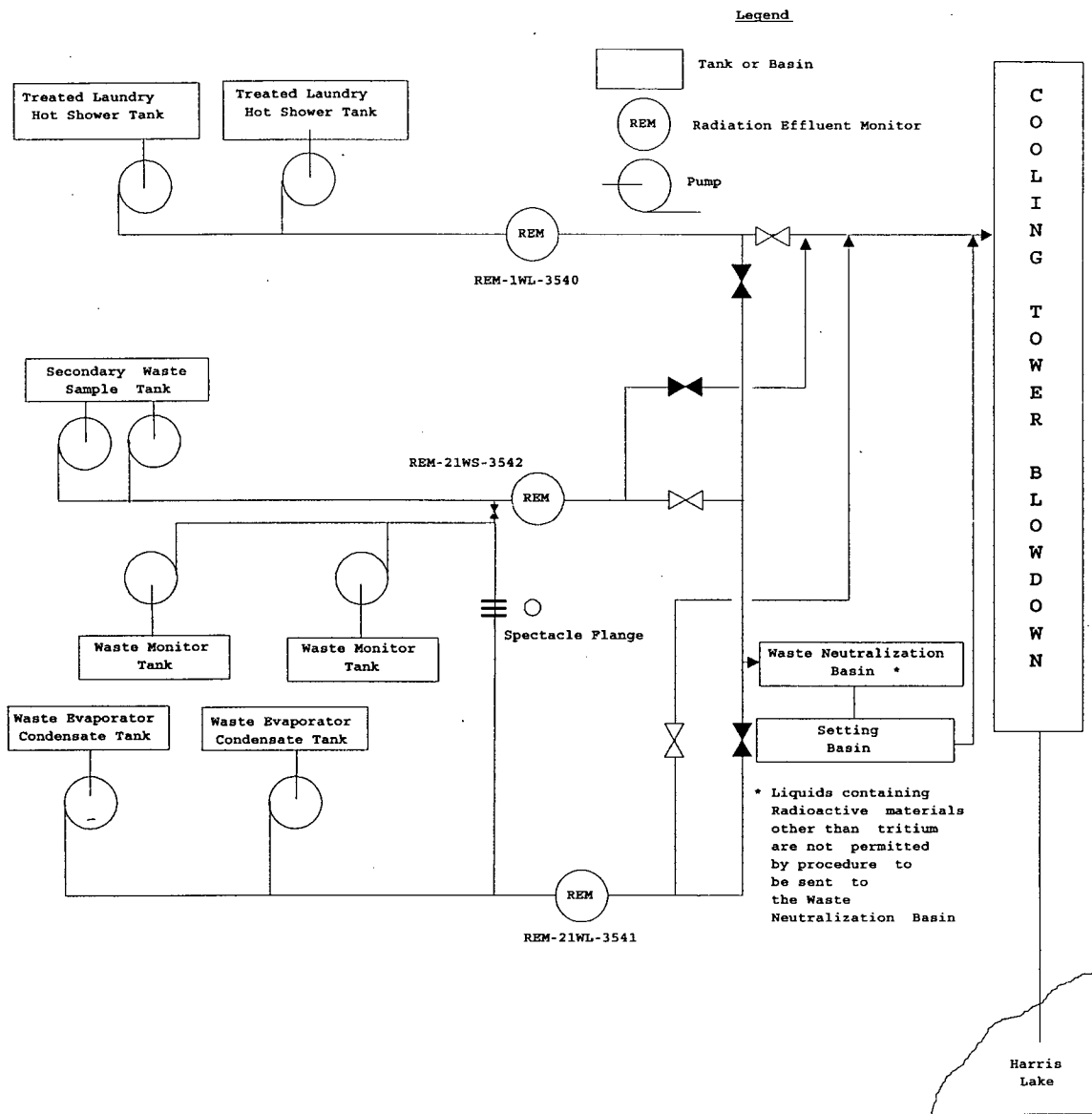


Figure 2.1-3

Normal Service Water Flow Diagram

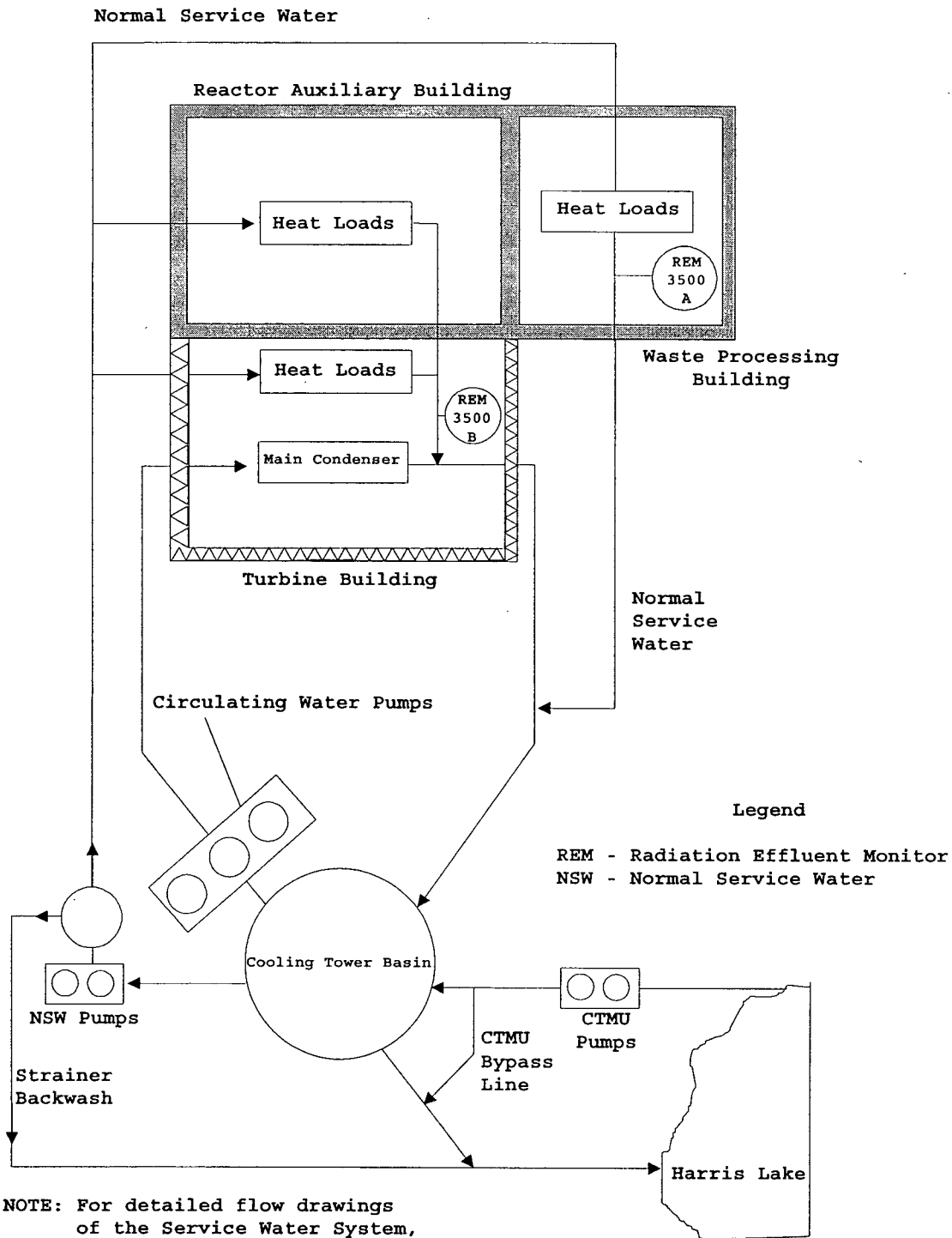
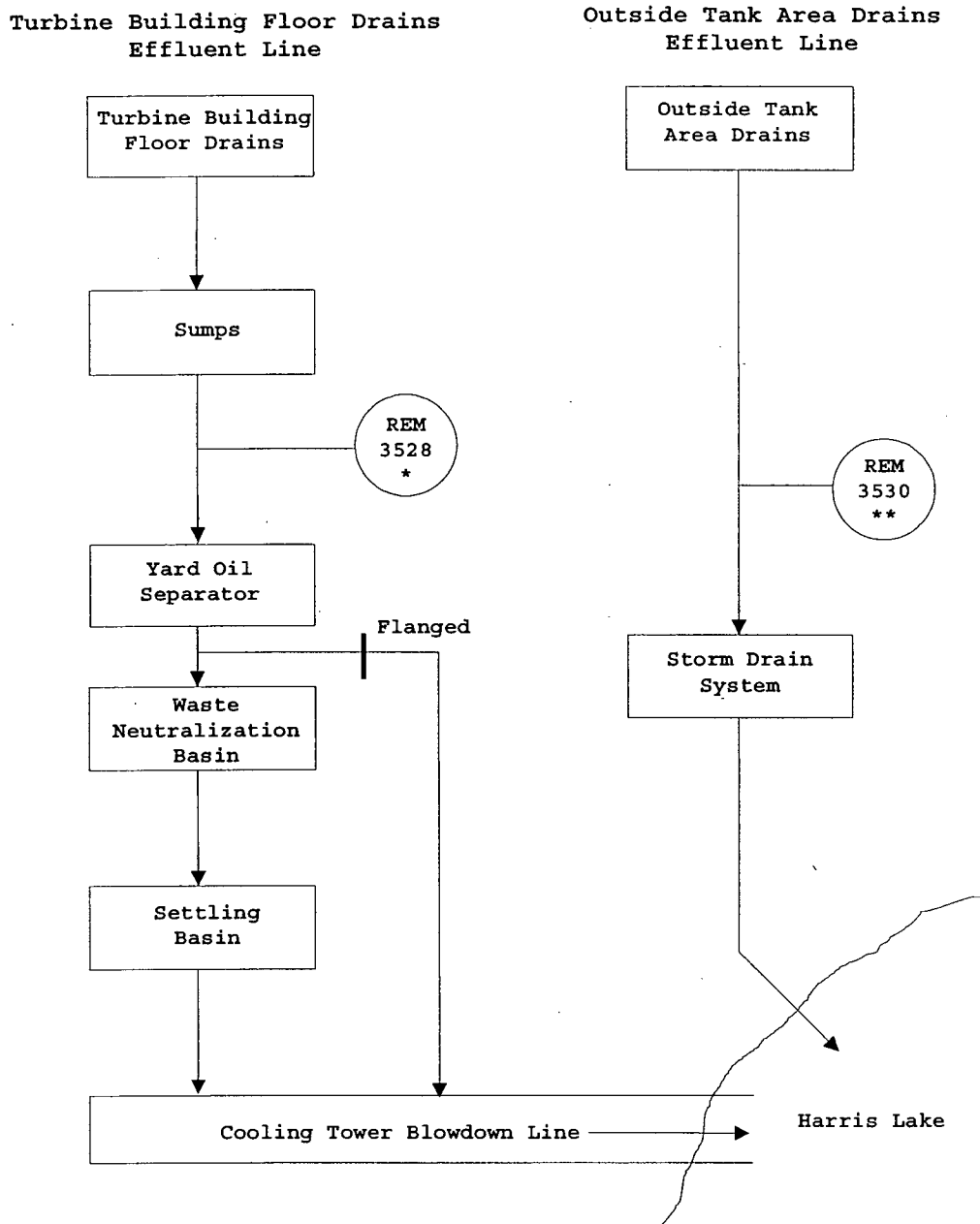


Figure 2.1-4
Other Liquid Effluent Pathways

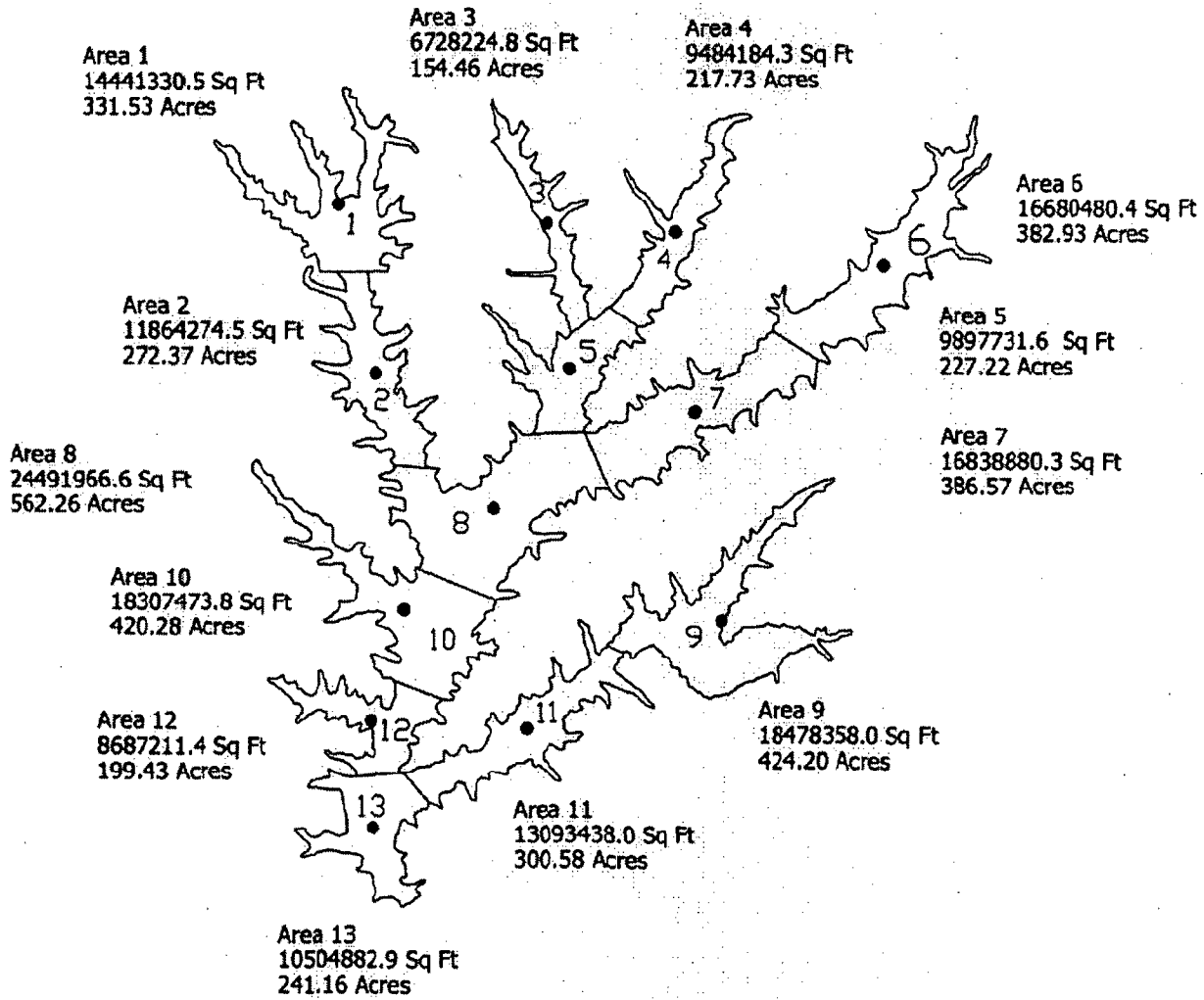


* Turbine Building Floor Drains Effluent can be Diverted to the Secondary Waste Treatment System

** Outside Tank Area Drains Effluent can be Diverted to the Liquid Radwaste Treatment System

Map of Harris Lake for Evaporation Dose Calculation

Figure 2.3-1



3.0 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

At SHNPP there are four gaseous effluent discharge points: Plant Vent Stack 1, Turbine Building Vent Stack 3A, and the Waste Processing Building Vent Stacks 5 and 5A. During refueling outages the Equipment Hatch is removed and has potential airborne particulate releases. These are shown in Figures 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 along with their tributaries. All gaseous effluent releases at the plant are considered ground releases.

3.1 Monitor Alarm Setpoint Determination (ODCM Operational Requirement 3.3.3.11)

This section provides the methodology for stack effluent monitor setpoints to ensure that the dose rates from noble gases at the site boundary do not exceed the limits of 500 mrem/year to the whole body or 3000 mrem/year to the skin as specified in ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.1. The 500 mrem/year to the whole body or 3000 mrem/year to the skin limits are more conservative than the 10 CFR 50.73 limits concerning airborne radioactivity release concentrations to unrestricted areas, and therefore the setpoint methodology set forth here is based on the limits of 500 mrem/year to the whole body or 3000 mrem/year to the skin.

The radioactivity effluent monitors for each stack and for specific effluent streams are shown in Figures 3.1 and 3.3 and are listed in Appendix C.

Gamma spectroscopy analysis of the gas sample should provide the nuclide identification and activity. However, in the case where the noble gas activities are < LLD the relative nuclide composition can be assumed from the GALE code activities for projected normal operating releases (Table 3.1-1). The GALE code is used to establish a default setpoint for each vent stack. This setpoint will be used as a "fixed" setpoint until a more conservative setpoint is calculated, using either a different assumed mix or actual sample results.

3.1.1 Default Continuous Release Monitor Setpoints Using a Conservative mix (GALE code)

The following methodology is the default setpoint for the continuous release vent stacks based on conservative assumptions of mix (GALE code) and maximum stack flow rate.

1. Determine the noble gas radionuclide activity (Q_i) in μCi , and the activity release rate \dot{Q}_i in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ for each nuclide "i". \dot{Q}_i is the release rate of nuclide "i" in gaseous effluent from discharge point "v", in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$.

$$Q_i = \sum_v C_i \cdot F_v \cdot \text{duration} \cdot 28316.85 \quad (3.1-1a)$$

and

$$\dot{Q}_i = \sum_v C_i \cdot F_v \cdot 28316.85 / 60 \quad (3.1-1b)$$

where:

- v = index over all vent stacks
- C_i = concentration of nuclide, in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$
 = the GALE code activities from Table 3.1-1.
- F_v = effluent release rate or vent flow rate in cfm
 = the maximum effluent design flow rate at the point of discharge (acfm) from Table 3.1-3.
- duration = duration of release, in minutes
- 28316.85 = conversion factor for cc/ft^3
- 60 = seconds per minute

3.1.1 Default Continuous Release Monitor Setpoints Using a Conservative mix (GALE code) (continued)

2. Determine the maximum whole body and skin dose rate (mrem/year) during the release.

$$Q_{m-wb} = \frac{(X / Q) [\sum_i K_i \dot{Q}_i]}{\quad} \quad (3.1-2a)$$

and

$$Q_{m-s} = \frac{(X / Q) [\sum_i (L_i + 1.1M_i) \dot{Q}_i]}{\quad} \quad (3.1-2b)$$

where:

- i = index over all nuclides
- K_i = the total body dose factor due to gamma emissions for noble gas radionuclide i (in mrem/yr per μCi/m³), from Table 3.1-2.
- L_i = The skin dose factor due to beta emissions for noble gas radionuclide i (mrem/yr per μCi/m³)
- M_i = The air dose factor due to gamma emissions for noble gas radionuclide i (mrad/yr per μCi/m³). A unit conversion constant of 1.1 mrad/mrem converts air dose to skin dose
- $\frac{L_i + 1.1M_i}{\quad}$ = Skin dose factor (mrem/yr per μCi/m³), from Table 3.1-2
- $\frac{X/Q}{\quad}$ = The highest calculated annual average relative concentration for any sector at or beyond the exclusion boundary (sec/m³)
- = 2.30E-05 sec/m³ (Site Boundary SW) from Table A1 through A4, Appendix A

3.1.1 Default Continuous Release Monitor Setpoints Using a Conservative mix (GALE code) (continued)

3. Determine the ratio of dose rate limit to dose rate.

$$\text{Whole Body ratio} = \frac{500}{Q_{m-wb}} \quad (3.1-3a)$$

and

$$\text{Skin ratio} = \frac{3000}{Q_{m-s}} \quad (3.1-3b)$$

where:

500 = site dose rate limit for whole body in mrem/year.

3000 = site dose rate limit for skin in mrem/year.

4. Determine S_{max} , the maximum concentration setpoint in $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$, and RR_{max} the maximum release rate setpoint in $\mu\text{Ci/sec}$ for the monitor.

$$S_{max} = (f_s \cdot f_{alloc} \cdot nratio \cdot \Sigma C_i) + Bkg \quad (3.1-4a)$$

and

$$RR_{max} = S_{max} \cdot F_v \cdot 28316.852 / 60 \quad (3.1-4b)$$

where

f_s = safety factor for the discharge point

= 0.5

f_{alloc} = dose rate allocation factor for the discharge point

= fraction of the radioactivity from the site that may be released via the monitored pathway to ensure that the site boundary limit is not exceeded by simultaneous releases. These values are based on current plant conditions and ideal values that can be procedurally controlled are in Table 3.1-3. The sum of the allocation factors must be ≤ 1 .

$nratio$ = lesser of the ratios

Bkg = Monitor background, in $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$

= 0 for calculation of default setpoint.

3.1.1 Default Continuous Release Monitor Setpoints Using a Conservative mix (GALE code) (continued)

Using the GALE code activities from Table 3.1-1 and the maximum effluent design flow rate, continuous release stack maximum setpoints in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$ and $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ are determined. These values will be used as default values for the stack monitors. Based on sampling and analysis, the setpoint will be recalculated. If the sample analysis setpoint is higher than the default setpoint, the setpoint will not be changed. If the sample analysis setpoint is lower than the default, the setpoint will be changed to reflect the more conservative setpoint. When the setpoint changes again, the more conservative setpoint, comparing the default (GALE code) and sample analysis, will be used.

5. Determine S_{alert} , the gas channel alert alarm setpoint in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$, and RR_{alert} the gas channel alert alarm release rate setpoint in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$.

$$S_{\text{alert}} = [(S_{\text{max}} - \text{Bkg}) A_f] + \text{Bkg} \quad (3.1-5a)$$

and

$$RR_{\text{alert}} = [(RR_{\text{max}} - \text{Bkg}_{\text{rr}}) A_f] + \text{Bkg}_{\text{rr}} \quad (3.1-5b)$$

where:

A_f = A value < 1.0 designed to alert the operator that the high alarm setpoint is being approached.

Bkg_{rr} = $\text{Bkg} \cdot F_v \cdot 28316.85 / 60$

3.1.2 Monitor Setpoints Using Sample Results

In Stacks 1 and 5, the potential exists for batch releases concurrent with the normal continuous ventilation flow of effluents. The sources of batch releases for the Plant Vent Stack 1 include containment normal and pre-entry purge and pressure relief. Batch release sources for Vent Stack 5 include releases from the waste gas decay tanks (WGDT). In these cases, the monitor setpoint must reflect the contribution of both the continuous and batch sources.

The following methodology will calculate a setpoint for the continuous release vent stacks based on actual sample results and for batch releases occurring concurrently with continuous releases.

1. Determine the noble gas radionuclide activity (Q_i) in μCi , and the activity release rate \dot{Q}_i in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ for each nuclide "i". \dot{Q}_i is the average release rate of nuclide "i" in gaseous effluent from discharge point "v", in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$. Noble gases may be averaged over a period of 1 hour.

$$Q_i = \sum_v C_i \cdot F_v \cdot \text{duration} \cdot 28316.85 \quad (3.2-1a)$$

and

$$\dot{Q}_i = \sum_v C_i \cdot F_v \cdot 28316.85 / 60 \quad (3.2-1b)$$

where:

v = index over all vent stacks

C_i = concentration of nuclide, in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$

= the measured concentration from a stack effluent sample or pre-release sample. If there is no activity in the sample, then the GALE code activities from Table 3.1-1 will be used.

WGDTs

= $(\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$ from analysis of WGDT)(6.45 E-05) +
 $(\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$ from analysis/GALE Code of Vent Stack 5)(0.9999)

Containment Normal Purge (Batch)

= $(\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$ from analysis of Containment)(3.60 E-03) +
 $(\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$ from analysis/GALE Code of PV Stack 1)(0.9964)

Containment Preentry Purge (Batch)

= $(\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$ from analysis of Containment)(8.19 E-02) +
 $(\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$ from analysis/GALE Code of PV Stack 1)(0.9181)

6.45 E-05 = Dilution factor WGDT = $(15 \text{ acfm}) / (232,500 \text{ acfm} + 15 \text{ acfm})$

0.9999 = Dilution factor Vent Stack 5
= $232,500 \text{ acfm} / (232,500 \text{ acfm} + 15 \text{ acfm})$

3.60 E-03 = Dilution factor Normal Purge
= $1500 \text{ acfm} / (415,000 \text{ acfm} + 1500 \text{ acfm})$

0.9964 = Dilution factor PV-1 = $415,000 \text{ acfm} / (415,000 \text{ acfm} + 1500 \text{ acfm})$

8.19 E-02 = Dilution factor Preentry Purge (Batch)
= $37,000 \text{ acfm} / (415,000 \text{ acfm} + 37,000 \text{ acfm})$

0.9181 = Dilution factor PV-1
= $415,000 \text{ acfm} / (415,000 \text{ acfm} + 37,000 \text{ acfm})$

3.1.2 Monitor Setpoints Using Sample Results (continued)

- F_v = effluent release rate or vent flow rate in CFM
- = for continuous releases, the measured effluent flow rate or the maximum effluent design flow rate at the point of release (acfm) from Table 3.1-3.
- = for batch releases, the release flow rate, in acfm
- = 1,500 acfm for containment normal purge + 415,000 acfm from Plant Vent Stack 1
- = 37,000 acfm for containment preentry purge + 415,000 acfm from Plan Vent Stack 1
- = 15 acfm for Waste Gas Decay Tank pre release permits + 232,500 acfm from Vent Stack 5

for posting Waste Gas Decay Tank and Containment Pressure releases the following is used for effluent accountability.

$$= \frac{2.26E + 06 \left(\frac{\Delta P_c}{14.7} \right) \left(\frac{273^\circ}{T_c} \right)}{t}$$

for a containment pressure release

$$= \frac{600 \left(\frac{\Delta P_t}{14.7} \right) \left(\frac{273^\circ}{T_t} \right)}{t}$$

for a Waste Gas Decay Tank release

where:

2.26E+06 and 600 are the volumes in ft³ of the containment and decay tank, respectively, and T_c, T_t, ΔP_c, and ΔP_t are the estimated, respective temperature and change in pressure (psig) following the release of the containment and decay tank; and,

- 14.7 psi = 1 atmosphere pressure
- t = Length of release, min
- ΔP_c, ΔP_t = change in pressure (psig) following the release of the containment or decay tank
- 273°K = 0°C
- T_t, T_c = 273°K + C°

- duration = duration of release, in minutes
- 28316.85 = conversion factor for cc/ft³

3.1.2 Monitor Setpoints Using Sample Results (continued)

2. Determine the maximum whole body and skin dose rate (mrem/year) during the release by summing together the dose rates for this release with all concurrent releases for the time of the release.

$$Q_{m-wb} = \overline{(X / Q)} \sum_v [\sum_i K_i \dot{Q}_i] \quad (3.2-2a)$$

and

$$Q_{m-s} = \overline{(X / Q)} \sum_v [\sum_i (L_i + 1.1M_i) \dot{Q}_i] \quad (3.2-2b)$$

where:

- i = index over all radionuclides
- K_i = the total body dose factor due to gamma emissions for noble gas radionuclide i (mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$), from Table 3.1-2.
- L_i = The skin dose factor due to beta emissions for noble gas radionuclide i (mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$)
- M_i = The air dose factor due to gamma emissions for noble gas radionuclide i (mrad/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$). A unit conversion constant of 1.1 mrad/mrem converts air dose to skin dose
- $L_i + 1.1M_i$ = Skin dose factor (mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$) from Table 3.1-2
- $\overline{X/Q}$ = The highest calculated annual average relative concentration for any sector at or beyond the exclusion boundary (sec/m^3)
- = 2.30E-05 sec/m^3 (Site Boundary SW) from Table A1 through A4, Appendix A

3.1.2 Monitor Setpoints Using Sample Results (continued)

3. Determine the ratio of dose rate limit to dose rate.

$$\text{Whole Body ratio} = \frac{500}{Q_{m-wb}} \quad (3.2-3a)$$

and

$$\text{Skin ratio} = \frac{3000}{Q_{m-s}} \quad (3.2-3b)$$

where:

500 = site dose rate limit for whole body in mrem/year.

3000 = site dose rate limit for skin in mrem/year.

4. Determine S_{max} , the maximum concentration setpoint in $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$, and RR_{max} the maximum release rate setpoint in $\mu\text{Ci/sec}$ for the monitor.

$$S_{max} = (f_s \cdot f_{alloc} \cdot nratio \cdot \sum C_i) + Bkg \quad (3.2-4a)$$

and

$$RR_{max} = S_{max} \cdot F_v \cdot 28316.852 / 60 \quad (3.2-4b)$$

where:

f_s = safety factor for the discharge point

= 0.5

f_{alloc} = dose rate allocation factor for the discharge point

= fraction of the radioactivity from the site that may be released via the monitored pathway to ensure that the site boundary limit is not exceeded by simultaneous releases. These values are based on current plant conditions and ideal values that can be procedurally controlled are in Table 3.1-3. The sum of the allocation factors must be ≤ 1 .

$nratio$ = lesser of the ratios

Bkg = Monitor background, in $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$

= measured background at time of release or 0.

3.1.2 Monitor Setpoints Using Sample Results (continued)

5. Determine S_{alert} , the gas channel alert alarm setpoint in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc}$, and RR_{alert} the gas channel alert alarm release rate setpoint in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$.

$$S_{\text{alert}} = [(S_{\text{max}} - \text{Bkg}) A_f] + \text{Bkg} \quad (3.2-5a)$$

and

$$RR_{\text{alert}} = [(RR_{\text{max}} - \text{Bkg}_{\text{rr}}) A_f] + \text{Bkg}_{\text{rr}} \quad (3.2-5b)$$

where:

A_f = A value < 1.0 designed to alert the operator that the high alarm setpoint is being approached.

Bkg_{rr} = $\text{Bkg} \cdot F_v \cdot 28316.85 / 60$

3.1.3 Effluent Monitoring During Hogging Operations

If the reactor has been shut down for greater than 30 days, the condenser vacuum pump discharge during initial hogging operations at plant start-up and prior to turbine operation may be routed as dual exhaust to (1) the Turbine Vent Stack 3A and (2) the atmosphere directly. In this instance, the blind flange on the latter exhaust route will be removed (see Figure 3.3).

A conservative effluent channel setpoint has been established for Vent Stack 3A. The monitor setpoint should be reduced proportionately to the estimated fraction of the main condenser effluent flowing directly to the atmosphere.

Table 3.1-1
GASEOUS SOURCE TERMS^(a,b)

Nuclide	Plant Vent Ventilation Flow via Stack 1		Condenser Vacuum Pump Ventilation Flow via Stack 3A		WPB Ventilation Flow via Stack 5		WPB Ventilation Flow ^(c) via Stack 5A		Containment Purge or Pressure Relief via Stack 1		WGDT Release via Stack 5	
	Ci	% Rel.	Ci	% Rel.	Ci	% Rel.	Ci	% Rel.	Ci	% Rel.	Ci	% Rel.
	($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$)	Mix	($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$)	Mix	($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$)	Mix	($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$)	Mix	($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$)	Mix	($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$)	Mix
Kr-85m	4.86E-10	6.52	4.70E-9	9.52	0	0	1.96E-9	6.52	1.01E-7	3.79	0	0
Kr-85	0	0	0	0	1.60E-7	97.05	0	0	3.95E-8	1.49	2.22E-5	100.00
Kr-87	4.86E-10	6.52	4.70E-9	9.52	0	0	1.96E-9	6.52	3.59E-8	1.35	0	0
Kr-88	9.71E-10	13.04	7.04E-9	14.29	0	0	3.91E-9	13.04	1.29E-7	4.87	0	0
Xe-131m	3.24E-10	4.35	0	0	4.86E-9	2.95	1.30E-9	4.35	2.16E-7	8.12	0	0
Xe-133m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.57E-8	2.10	0	0
Xe-133	1.78E-09	23.91	1.17E-8	23.81	0	0	7.17E-9	23.91	1.31E-6	49.39	0	0
Xe-135m	4.86E-10	6.52	2.35E-9	4.76	0	0	1.96E-9	6.52	7.19E-9	0.27	0	0
Xe-135	2.43E-9	32.61	1.64E-8	33.33	0	0	9.78E-9	32.61	7.55E-7	28.42	0	0
Xe-138	4.86E-10	6.52	2.35E-9	4.76	0	0	1.96E-9	6.52	5.39E-9	0.20	0	0

(a) Source terms are from SHNPP FSAR Table 11.3.3-1 and not actual releases. Values apply only to routine releases and not emergency situations.

(b)
$$(\mu\text{Ci/cc}) = \frac{(\text{Ci/yr}) (\text{yr}/5.256\text{E}5\text{min}) (1\text{E}6\mu\text{Ci/Ci}) (\text{ft}3/28320\text{cc})}{(\text{Flow Rate } \text{ft}3/\text{min})^{(d)}}$$

(c) Source term for this effluent stream not presented with FSAR. RAB mix assumed.

(d) Maximum Effluent Design Flow Rates:

- Plant Vent Ventilation via Stack 1 = 415,000 ACFM
- Condenser Vacuum Pump Ventilation via Stack 3A = 28,620 ACFM
- WPB Ventilation via Stack 5 = 232,500 ACFM
- WPB Ventilation via Stack 5A = 103,050 ACFM
- Containment Purge or Pressure Relief via Stack 1 = 37,000 ACFM
- WGDT Release via Stack 5 = 15 ACFM

TABLE 3.1-2
 DOSE FACTORS AND CONSTANTS*

Radionuclide	Whole Body Dose Factor (K _i) (mrem/yr/μCi/m ³)	Skin Dose Factor (L _i + 1.1 M _i) (mrem/yr/μCi/m ³)
Kr-83m	7.56E-02	2.12E+01
Kr-85m	1.17E+03	2.81E+03
Kr-85	1.61E+01	1.36E+03
Kr-87	5.92E+03	1.65E+04
Kr-88	1.47E+04	1.91E+04
Kr-89	1.66E+04	2.91E+04
Kr-90	1.56E+04	2.52E+04
Xe-131m	9.15E+01	6.48E+02
Xe-133m	2.51E+02	1.35E+03
Xe-133	2.94E+02	6.94E+02
Xe-135m	3.12E+03	4.41E+03
Xe-135	1.81E+03	3.97E+03
Xe-137	1.42E+03	1.39E+04
Xe-138	8.83E+03	1.43E+04
Ar-41	8.84E+03	1.29E+04

*Regulatory Guide 1.109, Rev. 1, Table B-1, multiplied by (1.0+E6 pCi/μCi).

TABLE 3.1-3
GASEOUS MONITOR PARAMETERS

	PVS-1	TBVS-3A	WPBVS-5	WPBVS-5A
Maximum effluent design flow rate, (acfm)	415,000	28,620	232,500	103,050
Flow Allocation Factor [f_{alloc}]	0.532	0.037	0.298	0.132

3.2 Postrelease Compliance with 10CFR20-Based ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2

3.2.1 Noble Gases

The gaseous effluent monitors' setpoints are utilized to show prerelease compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.1. However, because they may be based upon a conservative (GALE code) mix of radionuclides, when using Table 3.1-1, the possibility exists that the setpoints could be exceeded and yet 10CFR20-based limits may actually be met. Therefore, the following methodology has been provided in the event that if the high alarm setpoints are exceeded, a determination may be made as to whether the actual releases have exceeded the dose rate limits of ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.1.

The dose rate in unrestricted areas resulting from noble gas effluents is limited to 500 mrem/year to the total body and 3000 mrem/year to the skin. Based upon NUREG-0133, the following equations are used to show compliance:

$$\sum_i K_i \overline{(X/Q)}_v \dot{Q}_{iV} \leq 500 \text{ mrem/yr} \quad (3.2-1)$$

$$\sum_i (L_i + 1.1M_i) \overline{(X/Q)}_v \dot{Q}_{iV} \leq 3000 \text{ mrem/yr} \quad (3.2-2)$$

where:

- $\overline{(X/Q)}_v$ = The highest calculated annual average relative concentration for long-term vent stack releases for areas at or beyond the exclusion boundary sec/m^3 .
- = 2.30 E-05 sec/m^3 (Site Boundary SW) from Table A1 through A4, Appendix A
- K_i = The total body dose factor due to gamma emissions for noble gas radionuclide "i," mrem/year per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$. Table 3.2-3.
- L_i = The skin dose factor due to beta emissions for noble gas radionuclide "i," mrem/year per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$. Table 3.2-3.
- M_i = The air dose factor due to gamma emissions for noble gas radionuclide "i," mrad/year per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$. Table 3.2-3.

3.2.1 Noble Gases (continued)

1.1 = The ratio of the tissue to air absorption coefficients over the energy range of the photon of interest. Converts mrad to mrem (Reference NUREG-0133). The factors ($L_i + 1.1 M_i$) are tabulated in Table 3.1-2.

Q_{iV} = The release rate of radionuclide "i" in gaseous effluents from all plant vent stacks ($\mu\text{Ci/sec}$).

The determination of the controlling location for implementation of dose rate limits for noble gas exposure is a function of the historical annual average meteorology.

The radionuclide mix is based on the sampling and analysis required by ODCM Operational Requirement 4.11.2.1.2. If the analysis is < LLD, then the GALE code, historical data for the mix, or a Xe-133 / Kr-85 LLD mix for that analysis will be used to demonstrate compliance.

The release rate is derived from either the actual flow rate or the default flow rate and the known or assumed mix.

$$\text{Release Rate } (\mu\text{Ci/sec}) = \text{Flow (cc/sec)} * \text{Concentration } (\mu\text{Ci/cc})$$

The noble gas radionuclide mix was based upon source terms calculated using the NRC GALE Code and presented in the SHNPP FSAR Table 11.3.3-1. They are reproduced in Table 3.2-1 as a function of release point.

The X/Q value utilized in the equations is the highest long-term annual average relative concentration $(X/Q)_v$ in the unrestricted area for the period 2003 - 2007. Long-term annual average $(X/Q)_v$ values at other special locations identified by the Land Use Census (see Operational Requirement 3.12.2) are presented in Appendix A. A description of their derivation is also provided in Appendix A.

To select the limiting location for ground-level releases, long-term annual average $(X/Q)_v$ values were calculated assuming no decay, undepleted transport to the exclusion boundary. These values are given in Table A1 through A4, Appendix A. The maximum exclusion boundary $(X/Q)_v$ for ground-level releases occurs in the SW sector. Therefore, the limiting location for implementation of the dose rate limits for noble gases is considered to be the exclusion boundary (1.33 miles) in the SW sector.

Values for K_i , L_i , and M_i which are to be used by SHNPP in Equations 3.2-1 and 3.2-2 to show compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2 are presented in Table 3.2-3. These values were taken from Table B-1 of NRC Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1. The values have been multiplied by $1.0\text{E}+06$ to convert mrad/pCi to mrad/ μCi for use in Equations 3.2-1 and 3.2-2.

3.2.2 Radioiodines and Particulates

The basis for ODCM Operational Requirement 3/4.11.2.1 states that the dose rate to the thyroid of a child in an unrestricted area resulting from the inhalation of radioiodines, tritium, and particulates with half-lives ≥ 8 days is limited to 1500 mrem/yr to any organ. Based upon NUREG-0133, the following is used to show compliance:

$$\sum_i P_{iI} [(\overline{X/Q})_V \dot{Q}_{iV}] \leq 1500 \text{ mrem / yr} \quad (3.2-3)$$

where:

P_{iI} = The dose parameter for radionuclides other than noble gases for the inhalation pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$, from Table 3.2-4.

In the calculation to show compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.1.b, only the inhalation pathway is considered.

The radionuclide mix is based on the sampling and analysis required by ODCM Operational Requirement 4.11.2.1.2. If the analysis is $< \text{LLD}$, then no activity is assumed to have been released during the sampling period. The release rate is derived from the flow (actual or default) and the mix.

$$\text{Release Rate } (\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}) = \text{Flow } (\text{cc}/\text{sec}) * \text{Concentration } (\mu\text{Ci}/\text{cc})$$

The determination of the controlling exclusion boundary location was based upon the highest exclusion boundary $(X/Q)_V$ value. Values for P_{iI} in Eq. 3.2-3 were calculated for a child for various radionuclides for the inhalation pathway using the methodology of NUREG-0133. The P_{iI} values are presented in Table 3.2-

4. A description of the methodology used in calculating the P_i values is presented in Appendix B. The values of P_i reflect, for each radionuclide, the maximum P_i value for any organ.

The $(\overline{X/Q})_V$ value utilized in Equation 3.2-3 is obtained from the tables presented in Appendix A. A description of the derivation of the X/Q values is provided in Appendix A.

Table 3.2-1

Releases from the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant (a)
 Normal Operation (Curies/year)

NOBLE GASES	Waste Processing Bldg Exhaust and/or Waste Gas Decay Tanks (b) via VENT STACK 5		Waste Processing Bldg Exhaust via VENT STACK 5A RAB/FHB and Containment Exhaust via VENT STACK 1		Condenser Vacuum Pump and Turbine Building Exhaust via VENT STACK 3A		TOTAL
	SHUTDOWN	NORMAL OPERATIONS	CONTAINMENT	RAB/FHB	TURBINE	STACK 3A	
Kr-85m	0	0	5.6E+01	3.E+00	0	2.0E+00	6.1E+01
Kr-85	5.0E+00	5.6E+02	2.2E+01	0	0	0	5.9E+02
Kr-87	0	0	2.0E+01	3.0E+00	0	2.0E+00	2.5E+01
Kr-88	0	0	7.2E+01	6.0E+00	0	3.0E+00	8.1E+01
Xe-131m	0	1.7E+01	1.2E+02	2.0E+00	0	1.0E+00	1.4E+02
Xe-133m	0	0	3.1E+01	0	0	0	3.10E+01
Xe-133	0	0	7.3E+02	1.1E+01	0	5.0E+00	7.5E+02
Xe-135m	0	0	4.0E+00	3.0E+00	0	1.0E+00	8.0E+00
Xe-135	0	0	4.2E+02	1.5E+01	0	7.0E+00	4.4E+02
Xe-138	0	0	3.0E+00	3.0E+00	0	1.0E+00	7.0E+00
Ar-41	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.4E+00

- (a) Adapted from SHNPP FSAR Table 11.3.3-1 and do not reflect actual release data.
 These values are only for routine releases and not for a complete inventory of gases in an emergency.
- (b) Waste Gas Decay Tank releases assumed to be after a 90-day decay period.

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TABLE 3.2-3
 DOSE FACTORS FOR NOBLE GASES *

Radionuclide	Total Body Dose Factor K_i (mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$)	Skin Dose Factor L_i (mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$)	Gamma Air Dose Factor M_i (mrad/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$)	Beta Air Dose Factor N_i (mrad/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$)
Kr-83m	7.56E-02	---	1.93E+01	2.88E+02
Kr-85m	1.17E+03	1.46E+03	1.23E+03	1.97E+03
Kr-85	1.61E+01	1.34E+03	1.72E+01	1.95E+03
Kr-87	5.92E+03	9.73E+03	6.17E+03	1.03E+04
Kr-88	1.47E+04	2.37E+03	1.52E+04	2.93E+03
Kr-89	1.66E+04	1.01E+04	1.73E+04	1.06E+04
Kr-90	1.56E+04	7.29E+03	1.63E+04	7.83E+03
Xe-131m	9.15E+01	4.76E+02	1.56E+02	1.11E+03
Xe-133m	2.51E+02	9.94E+02	3.27E+02	1.48E+03
Xe-133	2.94E+02	3.06E+02	3.53E+02	1.05E+03
Xe-135m	3.12E+03	7.11E+02	3.36E+03	7.39E+02
Xe-135	1.81E+03	1.86E+03	1.92E+03	2.46E+03
Xe-137	1.42E+03	1.22E+04	1.51E+03	1.27E+04
Xe-138	8.83E+03	4.13E+03	9.21E+03	4.75E+03
Ar-41	8.84E+03	2.69E+03	9.30E+03	3.28E+03

* The listed dose factors are for radionuclides that may be detected in gaseous effluents.

TABLE 3.2-4

P_i VALUES (INHALATION) FOR A CHILD

<u>ISOTOPE</u>	P_i Value <u>mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$</u>
H-3	1.12E+03
P-32	2.60E+06
Cr-51	1.70E+04
Mn-54	1.57E+06
Fe-59	1.27E+06
Co-58	1.10E+06
Co-60	7.06E+06
Zn-65	9.94E+05
Rb-86	1.98E+05
Sr-89	2.15E+06
Sr-90	1.01E+08
Y-91	2.62E+06
Zr-95	2.23E+06
Nb-95	6.13E+05
Ru-103	6.61E+05
Ru-106	1.43E+07
Ag-110m	5.47E+06
Sn-113	3.40E+05
Sb-124	3.24E+06
Te-127m	1.48E+06
Te-129m	1.76E+06
I-131	1.62E+07
I-132	1.93E+05
I-133	3.84E+06
I-135	7.91E+05
Cs-134	1.01E+06
Cs-136	1.71E+05
Cs-137	9.05E+05
Ba-140	1.74E+06
Ce-141	5.43E+05
Ce-144	1.19E+07
Hf-181	7.95E+05

3.3 COMPLIANCE WITH 10CFR50

The calculations described in Section 3.2 will be used to ensure compliance with the limits in 10 CFR 50 Appendix I for each release. Summation of doses for all releases for the quarter and year are compared to the limits in 10CFR50 Appendix I to ensure compliance.

With the exception of Carbon-14, the SHNPP ODCM calculates the dose to a single maximum (ALARA) individual. The ALARA individual is an individual that "lives" at the site boundary in the sector that has the most limiting long-term average X/Q value. The Carbon-14 dose is based upon the dose to a child who resides at the location with the most limiting X/Q for a garden.

3.3.1 Noble Gases

1. Cumulation of Doses

Based upon NUREG-0133, the air dose in the unrestricted area due to noble gases released in gaseous effluents can be determined by the following equations:

$$D_{\gamma} = 3.17 \text{ E} - 08 \sum_i M_i [\overline{(X / Q)}_v \tilde{Q}_{i_v} + \overline{(X / q)}_v \tilde{q}_{i_v}] \quad (3.3-1)$$

$$D_{\beta} = 3.17 \text{ E} - 08 \sum_i N_i [\overline{(X / Q)}_v \tilde{Q}_{i_v} + \overline{(X / q)}_v \tilde{q}_{i_v}] \quad (3.3-2)$$

where:

- D_{γ} = The air dose from gamma radiation, mrad.
- D_{β} = The air dose from beta radiation, mrad.
- 3.17 E-08 = The inverse of the number of seconds in a year (sec/year)⁻¹.
- M_i = The air dose factor due to gamma emissions for each identified noble gas radionuclide (mrad/yr/ $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$). A unit conversion constant of 1.1 mrad/mrem converts air dose to skin dose.
- N_i = The air dose factor due to beta emissions for each identified noble gas radionuclide "i," mrad/year per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$. Table 3.2-3.
- $\overline{X/Q}_v$ = The relative concentration for areas at or beyond the exclusion boundary for short-term ground-level vent stack releases (≥ 500 hours/year), sec/m^3 . See Section 3.0 concerning ground-level releases at Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant or use $2.30\text{E}-05 \text{ sec}/\text{m}^3$ from Table A1 through A4, Appendix A as the most limiting X/Q_v .
- $\overline{X/q}_v$ = The relative concentration for areas at or beyond the exclusion boundary for short-term ground-level vent stack releases (≤ 500 hours/year), sec/m^3 . See Section 3.0 concerning ground-level releases at Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant or use $2.30\text{E}-05 \text{ sec}/\text{m}^3$ from Table A1 through A4, Appendix A as the most limiting X/Q_v .
- \tilde{Q}_{i_v} = The total release of noble gas radionuclide "i" in gaseous effluents for long term releases (>500 hrs/yr) from all vent stacks (μCi).
- \tilde{q}_{i_v} = The total release of radionuclide "i" in gaseous releases for short-term releases (≤ 500 hours/year) from all vent stacks, (μCi).

3.3.1 Noble Gases (continued)

To show compliance with 10CFR50, Expressions 3.3-1 and 3.3-2 are evaluated at the controlling location where the air doses are at a maximum.

At SHNPP the limiting location is the exclusion boundary at 1.33 miles (~2.14 kilometers) in the SW sector based upon the tables presented in Appendix A (see Section 3.2.1 earlier). For this document, long-term annual average X/Q_v values can be used in lieu of short-term values. See Section 3.0 concerning ground-level releases at Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant.

The determination of the limiting location for implementation of 10CFR50 is a function of parameters such as radionuclide mix and meteorology. To select the limiting location, the highest annual average X/Q_v value for ground-level releases is controlling. The only source of short-term releases from the plant vent are containment purges, containment pressure relief, and waste gas decay tank release. Determination of source terms is described in 3.3.1.2.

Values for M_i and N_i , which are utilized in the calculation of the gamma air and beta air doses in Equation 3.3-1 to show compliance with 10CFR50, are presented in Table 3.2-3. These values originate from Table B-1 of the NRC Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1. The values have been multiplied by $1.0E+06$ to convert from mrad/pCi to mrad/ μ Ci.

The following relationships should hold for SHNPP to show compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.2.

For the calendar quarter:

$$D_\gamma \leq 5 \text{ mrad} \quad (3.3-3)$$

$$D_\beta \leq 10 \text{ mrad} \quad (3.3-4)$$

For the calendar year:

$$D_\gamma \leq 10 \text{ mrad} \quad (3.3-5)$$

$$D_\beta \leq 20 \text{ mrad} \quad (3.3-6)$$

The quarterly limits given above represent one-half of the annual design objectives of Section II.B.1 of Appendix I of 10CFR50. If any of the limits of Equations 3.3-3 through 3.3-6 are exceeded, a Special Report pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2 must be filed with the NRC. This report complies with Section IV.A of Appendix I of 10CFR50.

3.3.1 Noble Gases (continued)

2. Source Term Determination

Containment Batch Purge

A purge of containment may be started as a Batch purge and continued as a normal purge. The containment Batch Purge volume is considered to be two air containment volumes (RCB vol = 2.26E+06 ft³). The containment air is sampled and analyzed for noble gases and tritium prior to release. Stack 1 has a continuous particulate filter and iodine cartridge sampler that is analyzed weekly (minimum) and used for total particulate and iodine effluent accountability for continuous releases. The noble gases and tritium analysis are used for containment effluent accountability as follows;

$$q_i = C_i \cdot v_b \quad (3.3-7)$$

Where;

q_i = Activity of nuclide "i" released (μCi).

C_i = Concentration of radionuclide "i" ($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$)

v_b = Containment purge volume (cc).

Waste Gas Decay Tank Batch Releases

Waste Gas Decay Tanks (WGDT) are sampled and analyzed for tritium and noble gases prior to each release. Stack 5 has a continuous particulate filter and iodine cartridge sampler that is analyzed weekly (minimum) and used for total particulate and iodine effluent accountability for continuous releases. The activity (μCi) for nuclide "i" for Waste Gas Decay Tank effluent accountability is calculated as follows;

$$q_i = \frac{(C_i \cdot \Delta P_t \cdot 600 \cdot 28316.85 \cdot 273)}{(14.7 \cdot 283)} \quad (3.3-7a)$$

Where;

q_i = Activity of nuclide "i" released (μCi).

C_i = Concentration of nuclide "i" ($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$).

ΔP_t = Change in pressure (psia) of the WGDT
 (psia = psig + 14.7)

3.3.1 Noble Gases (continued)

600	=	WGDT volume, (ft ³).
28316.85	=	Conversion factor for converting from ft ³ to cc.
273	=	Standard Temperature for 0°C (°K).
14.7	=	Sample pressure at time of measurement, (psia).
283	=	WGDT Temperature, °k (see Note below)

NOTE: The FSAR assumes WGDT temperature to be in the 50-140 °F range. Since there is no indicator for the actual WGDT temperature, 50°F (10°C) is conservatively assumed as an acceptable substitute.

Containment Pressure Releases

Containment Pressure Releases (ILRT) are calculated using the same methodology as Waste Gas Decay Tank Batch Releases. Containment Pressure Releases are released via Stack 1. The volume to use is 2.26E+06 ft³.

Continuous Releases

Each of the four effluent stacks at the HNP have noble gas monitors. Using the net concentration (μCi/cc) from these monitors times the volume released (determined from the flow monitors) the total activity (μCi) of noble gases released are calculated as follows:

$$Q_x = C_x \cdot V_x \quad (3.3-8)$$

Where;

Q_x = Total activity (μCi) released from Stack "x".

C_x = Net concentration (μCi/cc) from Stack "x" noble gas monitor.

V_x = Volume (cc) released from Stack "x" using the flow monitor and, if out of service use the compensatory measurements for volume determination.

3.3.1 Noble Gases (continued)

The activity (μCi) released for radionuclide "i" equals the radionuclide "i" fraction of the radionuclide mix times the total activity released from Stack "x".

$$Q_i = Q_x \cdot S_i \quad (3.3-8a)$$

Where;

$$S_i = \frac{C_i}{\sum C_i} \quad (3.3-8b)$$

and;

S_i = The radionuclide "i" fraction of the radionuclide mix

C_i = The concentration of nuclide "i" in the grab sample ($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$).

$\sum C_i$ = Total activity in grab sample ($\mu\text{Ci/cc}$).

The radionuclide mix is based on the sampling and analysis required by ODCM Operational Requirement 4.11.2.2.1. If the grab sample activity is < LLD, then a mix based on historical data or a mix based on the Xe-133 / Kr-85 LLD mix of that sample may be used.

When a monitor is out of service, the results of the compensatory sampling for each nuclide times the volume released for that time interval will be used for effluent accountability. During this situation if the sample shows no detectable activity then there is no activity released.

Corrections for Double Accounting

For the two stacks that may have batch releases during the same time interval as continuous releases, the above calculations are corrected for double accounting as follows;

$$Q_{ic} = Q_i - q_i \quad (3.3-9)$$

Where;

Q_{ic} = Total corrected activity of nuclide "i" (μCi) from Stack "x" when batch releases are being made during that time period.

For short term (batch) releases, the effluent stream is sampled and analyzed. The results of the sampling and analysis is used as the source term for the batch release. Release rate is derived from the source term and the release flow rate.

3.3.1 Noble Gases (continued)

3. Projection of Doses

Doses resulting from the release of gaseous effluents will be projected once every 31 days (monthly). The doses will be projected utilizing Equations 3.3-1 and 3.3-2, and projected using the following expression:

$$D_{p\tau} = (D_{\tau} \cdot p) + D_{a\tau} \quad (3.3-10)$$

where:

- $D_{p\tau}$ = the 31 Day Projected Dose by organ τ
- D_{τ} = sum of all open release points in mrem/day by organ τ .
- p = the Projection Factor which is the result of 31 divided by the number of days from start of the quarter to the end of the release.
- $D_{a\tau}$ = Additional Anticipated Dose for liquid releases by organ τ and quarter of release.

NOTE: The 31 Day Projected Dose values appear on the Standard and Special Permit Reports. The 31 day dose projections on the Approval/Results screen include any additional dose.

Where possible, expected operational evolutions (i.e., outages, increased power levels, major planned batch gas releases, etc.) should be accounted for in the dose projections. This may be accomplished by using the source-term data from similar historical operating experiences where practical, and adding the dose as Additional Anticipated Dose.

To show compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.4, the projected month's dose should be compared as in the following:

$$D_{\gamma} \leq 0.2 \text{ mrad to air for gamma radiation} \quad (3.3-11)$$

and

$$D_{\beta} \leq 0.4 \text{ mrad to air for beta radiation} \quad (3.3-12)$$

If the projections exceed either Equations 3.3-11 or 3.3-12, then the appropriate portions of the gaseous radwaste treatment system shall be used to reduce releases of radioactivity.

3.3.2 Radioiodine and Particulates

1. Cumulation of Doses

Section II.C of Appendix I of 10CFR50 limits the release of radioiodines and radioactive material in particulate form from a reactor such that the estimated dose or dose commitment to an individual in an unrestricted area from all pathways of exposure is not in excess of 15 mrem to any organ. Based upon NUREG-0133, the dose to an organ of an individual from radioiodines and particulates with half-lives greater than 8 days in gaseous effluents released to unrestricted areas can be determined by the following equation:

$$D_r = 3.17E - 08 \sum_i (R_{i_I}) [(\overline{(X/Q)}_v \bar{Q}_{i_v} + \overline{(X/q)}_v \bar{q}_{i_v}) + (R_{i_M} + R_{i_V} + R_{i_G} + R_{i_B}) [(\overline{(D/Q)}_v \bar{Q}_{i_v} + \overline{(D/q)}_v \bar{q}_{i_v})] + (R_{T_M} + R_{T_I} + R_{T_V} + R_{T_B}) [(\overline{(X/Q)}_v \bar{Q}_{T_v} + \overline{(X/q)}_v \bar{q}_{T_v})]$$

where:

- D_τ = Dose to any organ τ from tritium, radioiodines, and particulates, mrem.
- $\overline{(D/Q)}_v$ = The highest long-term (> 500 hr/yr) annual average relative deposition: $1.00 \text{ E-}08 \text{ m}^{-2}$ for the food and ground plane pathways at the controlling location which is the exclusion boundary in the SSW sector (from Table A1 through A4, Appendix A, for ground-level vent stack releases).
- $\overline{(D/q)}_v$ = The relative deposition factor for short term, ground-level vent releases ($\leq 500 \text{ hrs/yr}$), m^{-2} . See Section 3.0 concerning ground-level releases at Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant if using "real" meteorology or use $1.00 \text{ E-}08 \text{ m}^{-2}$ from Table A1 through A4, Appendix A, for the food and ground plane pathways at the controlling location.
- R_{i_M} = Dose factor for an organ for radionuclide "i" for either the cow milk or goat milk pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci/sec per m}^{-2}$.

3.3.2 Radioiodine and Particulates (continued)

R_{IG}	=	Dose factor for an organ for radionuclide "i" for the ground plane exposure pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} .
R_{Ii}	=	Dose factor for an organ for radionuclide "i" for the inhalation pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$.
R_{IV}	=	Dose factor for an organ for radionuclide "i" for the vegetable pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} .
R_{IB}	=	Dose factor for an organ for radionuclide "i" for the meat pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} .
R_{TM}	=	Dose factor for an organ for tritium for the milk pathway mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$.
R_{TV}	=	Dose factor for an organ for tritium for the vegetable pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$.
R_{Ti}	=	Dose factor for an organ for tritium for the inhalation pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$.
R_{TB}	=	Dose factor for an organ for tritium for the meat pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$.
\tilde{Q}_{TV}	=	Release of tritium in gaseous effluents for long-term vent stack releases (> 500 hrs/yr), μCi .
\tilde{q}_{TV}	=	Release of tritium in gaseous effluents for short-term vent stack releases (\leq 500 hrs/yr), μCi .

To show compliance with 10CFR50, Equation 3.3-13 is evaluated for a hypothetical individual at the limiting location. At SHNPP the SW sector has the highest X/Q_v and the SSW sector has the highest annual average D/Q_v values. This assures that the actual exposure of a member of the public will not be substantially underestimated. The critical receptor is a child.

Appropriate X/Q_v and D/Q_v values from tables in Appendix A are used. For this document, long-term annual average X/Q_v and D/Q_v values may be used in lieu of short-term values (see Section 3.0 concerning ground-level releases at Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant).

3.3.2 Radioiodine and Particulates (continued)

The determination of a limiting location for implementation of 10CFR50 for radioiodines and particulates is a function of:

1. Isotopic mix
2. Meteorology
3. Exposure pathway
4. Receptor's age

In the determination of the limiting location, the radionuclide mix of radioiodines and particulates is based on the sampling and analysis required by ODCM Operational Requirement 4.11.2.1.2. If the analysis is < LLD, then no activity is assumed to have been released during the sampling period. The release rate is derived from the flow (actual or default) and the isotopic mix.

In the determination of the limiting sector, all age groups and all of the exposure pathways are evaluated using the highest XOQDOQ values in Appendix A at the site boundary. These include beef and vegetable ingestion, inhalation, and ground plane exposure.

SHNPP ODCM Operational Requirement 3.12.2 requires that a land-use census survey be conducted on an annual basis. The age groupings at the various receptor locations are also determined during this survey. Thus, depending on the results of the survey, a new limiting location and receptor age group could result.

To avoid possible annual revisions to the ODCM software which evaluates effluent releases for compliance with 10CFR50, the limiting sector location has been fixed at the exclusion boundary in the SW sector. (Appendix A). With all of the exposure pathways identified in the Land Use Census (ODCM Operational Requirement 3.12.2). This approach avoids a substantial underestimate of the dose to a real member of the public.

Long-term X/Q_v and D/Q_v values for ground-level releases are provided in tables in Appendix A. They may be utilized if an additional special location arises different from those presented in the special locations of the Land Use Census (ODCM Operational Requirement 3.12.2). A description of the derivation of the various X/Q and D/Q values is presented in Appendix A.

3.3.2 Radioiodine and Particulates (continued)

Tables 3.3-1 through 3.3-19 present R_i values for the total body, GI-tract, bone, liver, kidney, thyroid, and lung organs for the ground plane, inhalation, cow milk, goat milk, vegetable, and meat ingestion pathways for the infant, child, teen, and adult age groups as appropriate to the pathways. These values were calculated using the methodology described in NUREG-0133 assuming a grazing period of eight months. A description of the methodology is presented in Appendix B.

The following relationship should hold for SHNPP to show compliance with SHNPP ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.3.

For the calendar quarter:

$$D_{\tau} \leq 7.5 \text{ mrem} \quad (3.3-14)$$

For the calendar year:

$$D_{\tau} \leq 15 \text{ mrem} \quad (3.3-15)$$

The quarterly limits given above represent one-half the annual design objectives of Section II.C of Appendix I of 10CFR50. If any of the limits of Equations 3.3-14 or 3.3-15 are exceeded, a Special Report pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2 must be filed with the NRC. This report complies with Section IV.A of Appendix I of 10CFR50.

2. Projection of Doses

Doses resulting from release of radioiodines and particulates will be projected once every 31 days (monthly). The doses will be projected utilizing Equation 3.3-13, and projected using the following expression:

$$D_{pt} = (D_{\tau} \cdot p) + D_{at} \quad (3.3-16)$$

where:

- D_{pt} = the 31 Day Projected Dose by organ τ
- D_{τ} = sum of all open release points in mrem/day by organ τ .
- p = the Projection Factor which is the result of 31 divided by the number of days from start of the quarter to the end of the release.
- D_{at} = Additional Anticipated Dose for gaseous releases by organ τ and quarter of release.

3.3.2 Radioiodine and Particulates (continued)

NOTE: The 31 Day Projected Dose values appear on the Standard and Special Permit Reports. The 31 day dose projections on the Approval/Results screen include any additional dose.

When possible, expected operational evolutions (i.e., outages, increased power levels, major planned batch gas releases, etc.) should be accounted for in the dose projections. This may be accomplished by using the source-term data from similar historical operating experiences where practical, and adding the dose as Additional Anticipated Dose.

To show compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.4, the projected month's dose should be compared as in the following:

$$D \leq 0.3 \text{ mrem to any organ} \quad (3.3-17)$$

If the projections exceed Expression 3.3-14, then the appropriate portions of the gaseous radwaste treatment system shall be used to reduce releases of radioactivity.

3.3.2 Carbon 14

Carbon-14 may become a principal radionuclide for the gaseous effluent pathway. It is produced by several nuclear reactions. In a nuclear reactor the most dominate mechanism is the reaction of O-17 in the fuel or water with a neutron to produce C-14 and an alpha particle. C-14 releases in PWRs occur primarily as a mix of organic carbon and carbon dioxide released from the waste gas system. Because the dose contribution of C-14 from liquid radioactive waste is much less than that contributed by gaseous radioactive waste, evaluation of C-14 in liquid waste is not required. The dose rate and subsequent dose to an individual from C-14 intake depends upon the specific activity of the food from each source and the amount of the ingested C-14 which is retained over the period under consideration.

The quantity of C-14 discharged can be estimated by sample measurements or by use of a normalized C-14 source term and scaling factors based upon power generation. NUREG-0017 Rev 1 "Calculation of Releases of Radioactive Materials in Gaseous and Liquid Effluents from Pressurized Reactors" gives a C-14 source term based on measurements at 10 operating power plants. The C-14 source term recommended by NUREG-0017 (FSAR 11.1.5) is 7.3 curies/year for an 80% capacity factory or 292 Effective Full Power Days. It is not necessary to calculate uncertainties for C-14 or to include C-14 uncertainty in any calculation of overall uncertainty.

In the determination of the limiting sector, all age groups and all of the exposure pathways are evaluated using the highest XOQDOQ values in Appendix A at the site boundary. These include milk, meat and vegetable ingestion, and inhalation. Atmosphere Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is incorporated in cellular material by the photosynthetic actions of green plants. Plants and grasses, from which most food stuff are derived, equilibrate with the C-14 CO₂ of the air. Due to the Primary Water System reducing environment, only 30% of the C-14 is released in the organic form.

SHNPP ODCM Operational Requirement 3.12.2 requires that a land-use census survey be conducted on an annual basis. The age groupings at the various receptor locations are also determined during this survey. Thus, depending on the results of the survey, a new limiting location and receptor age group could result.

Regulatory Guide 1.109 provides the detailed implementation guidance to show compliance with Appendix I of 10 CFR 50 limits.

3.3.2 Carbon 14 (continue)

1. Annual Dose from Inhalation of Carbon-14 in Air

The annual average airborne concentration of C-14 at the location with respect to the release point may be determined as:

$$X_c = 3.17 \times 10^4 Q_c \left(\frac{X}{Q} \right) \quad (3.3-18)$$

X_c = the annual average ground-level concentration of C-14 in air, in pCi/m³

Q_c = is the release rate of C-14 to the atmosphere, in Ci/yr, this can be determined by:

(1) using actual sample data obtained during the reporting period

(2) estimation by correcting the FSAR 11.1.5 annual C-14 curies released for actual capacity factor using the number of effective full power days (EFPD) for the reporting period

$$Q_c = \frac{7.3 \times \text{EFPD}}{292} \quad (3.3-19)$$

X/Q = annual average atmosphere dispersion factor, in sec/m³ for ground level release with no decay, Table A1 through A4, Appendix A

3.17×10^4 = is the number of pCi/Ci divided by the number of sec/yr

The annual dose associated with inhalation for C-14, to organ (j) to an age group (a), is then:

$$D_{ja}^A = (U_a^i)(DFA_{ja})(X_c) \quad (3.3-20)$$

D_{ja}^A = the annual dose from inhalation to an organ (j) of an age group (a) from C-14 in mrem/yr

X_c = the annual average ground-level concentration of C-14 in air, in pCi/m³

U_a^i = Inhalation rate for age group (a), Table 3.3-20, in m³/yr

DFA_{ja} = Dose factor for an organ from carbon-14 for the inhalation pathway to an organ (j) of an age group (a), mrem/pCi Table 3.3-21

3.3.2 Carbon 14 (continue)

2. Concentration of Airborne Carbon-14 in vegetation

The concentration of Carbon-14 in vegetation at location with respect to the release point may be determined as:

$$C_{14}^V = (3.17 \times 10^7)(p)(Q_{14})\left(\frac{X}{Q}\right)\left(\frac{0.11}{0.16}\right) \quad (3.3-21)$$

- C_{14}^V = The concentration of C-14 in vegetation in pCi/kg
- p = the fractional equilibrium fraction, dimensionless
 - = 1.0 for continuous releases
- Q_{14} = annual release rate of C-14 from a PWR, assume 30% of annual C-14 release rate in lieu of site specific data, in Ci/yr
 - = $0.30 \times Q_C$
- X/Q = annual average atmosphere dispersion factor, in sec/m^3 for ground level release with no decay, Table A1 through A4, Appendix A
- $3.17 \text{ E}7$ = $(10^{12} \text{ pCi/Ci})(10^3 \text{ g/kg}) / (3.15\text{E}7 \text{ sec/yr})$
- 0.11 = fraction of total plant mass that is natural carbon, dimensionless
- 0.16 = concentration of natural carbon in the atmosphere, in g/m^3

3. Concentration of Airborne Carbon-14 in Milk

The concentration of Carbon-14 in milk is dependent on the amount of contamination level of the feed consumed by the animal.

$$C_{14}^M = (F_m)(C_{14}^V)(Q_f) \quad (3.3-22)$$

- C_{14}^M = The concentration of C-14 in milk, pCi/L
- F_m = average fraction of the animal's daily intake of C-14 that appears in each liter of milk, in days/liter
 - = Cow or cattle = 0.012 days/liter, goat = 0.10 days/liter
- C_{14}^V = The concentration of C-14 in animal's feed, in pCi/kg
- Q_f = amount of feed consumed by the animal per day, in kg/day
 - = Cow or cattle = 50 kg, goat = 6 kg

3.3.2 Carbon 14 (continue)

4. Concentration of Airborne Carbon-14 in Meat

$$C_{14}^B = (F_F)(C_{14}^V)(Q_f) \quad (3.3-23)$$

- C_{14}^B = The concentration of C-14 in meat, pCi/kg
- F_F = average fraction of the animal's daily intake of C-14 that appears in each kilogram of flesh, in days/kg
- = 0.031
- C_{14}^V = The concentration of C-14 in animal's feed, in pCi/kg
- Q_f = amount of feed consumed by the animal per day, in kg/day
- = Cow or cattle = 50 kg, goat = 6 kg

5. Annual Dose from Atmospherically Released Carbon-14 in Foods

$$D_{ja}^D = DFI_{ja} [U_a^V f_g C_{14}^V + U_a^M C_{14}^M + U_a^B C_{14}^B + U_a^L f_l C_{14}^V] \quad (3.3-24)$$

- D_{ja}^D = the annual dose to organ (j) of an individual in age group (a) from the dietary intake of atmospherically released Carbon-14, in mrem/yr
- DFI_{ja} = the dose conversion factor for the ingestion of Carbon-14, organ (j), and age group (a), in mrem/pCi Table 3.3-22
- U_a^V = ingestion rate of produce (non-leafy vegetables, fruit, grains), in kg/yr, Table 3.3-20
- U_a^M = ingestion rate of milk, in l/yr, Table 3.3-20
- U_a^B = ingestion rate of meat and poultry in kg/yr, Table 3.3-20
- U_a^L = ingestion rate of leafy vegetables, in kg/yr, Table 3.3-20
- f_g = fraction of produce ingested grow in the garden of interest
- = 0.76, in lieu of site specific data
- f_l = fraction of leafy vegetables in the garden of interest
- = 1.0, in lieu of site specific data
- C_{14}^V = The concentration of C-14 in vegetation, in pCi/kg
- C_{14}^M = The concentration of C-14 in milk, pCi/kg
- C_{14}^B = The concentration of C-14 in meat, pCi/kg

TABLE 3.3-1
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Ground

AGE GROUP = ALL

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
Cr-51	4.66E+06	4.66E+06	4.66E+06	4.66E+06	4.66E+06	4.66E+06	4.66E+06	5.51E+06
Mn-54	1.34E+09	1.34E+09	1.34E+09	1.34E+09	1.34E+09	1.34E+09	1.34E+09	1.57E+09
Fe-59	2.75E+08	2.75E+08	2.75E+08	2.75E+08	2.75E+08	2.75E+08	2.75E+08	3.23E+08
Co-58	3.79E+08	3.79E+08	3.79E+08	3.79E+08	3.79E+08	3.79E+08	3.79E+08	4.44E+09
Co-60	2.15E+10	2.15E+10	2.15E+10	2.15E+10	2.15E+10	2.15E+10	2.15E+10	2.52E+10
Zn-65	7.49E+08	7.49E+08	7.49E+08	7.49E+08	7.49E+08	7.49E+08	7.49E+08	8.61E+08
Rb-86	8.99E+06	8.99E+06	8.99E+06	8.99E+06	8.99E+06	8.99E+06	8.99E+06	1.03E+07
Sr-89	2.23E+04	2.23E+04	2.23E+04	2.23E+04	2.23E+04	2.23E+04	2.23E+04	2.58E+04
Y-91	1.08E+06	1.08E+06	1.08E+06	1.08E+06	1.08E+06	1.08E+06	1.08E+06	1.22E+06
Zr-95	2.49E+08	2.49E+08	2.49E+08	2.49E+08	2.49E+08	2.49E+08	2.49E+08	2.89E+08
Nb-95	1.36E+08	1.36E+08	1.36E+08	1.36E+08	1.36E+08	1.36E+08	1.36E+08	1.60E+08
Ru-103	1.09E+08	1.09E+08	1.09E+08	1.09E+08	1.09E+08	1.09E+08	1.09E+08	1.27E+08
Ru-106	4.19E+08	4.19E+08	4.19E+08	4.19E+08	4.19E+08	4.19E+08	4.19E+08	5.03E+08
Ag-110M	3.48E+09	3.48E+09	3.48E+09	3.48E+09	3.48E+09	3.48E+09	3.48E+09	4.06E+09
Sn-113	1.44E+07	6.28E+06	1.22E+07	6.21E+06	1.00E+07	1.33E+07	8.14E+06	4.09E+07
Sb-124	8.76E+08	7.53E+08	8.99E+08	7.76E+08	8.17E+08	1.01E+09	8.23E+08	1.24E+09
Te-127M	9.15E+04	9.15E+04	9.15E+04	9.15E+04	9.15E+04	9.15E+04	9.15E+04	1.08E+05
Te-129M	2.00E+07	2.00E+07	2.00E+07	2.00E+07	2.00E+07	2.00E+07	2.00E+07	2.34E+07
I-131	1.72E+07	1.72E+07	1.72E+07	1.72E+07	1.72E+07	1.72E+07	1.72E+07	2.09E+07
I-132	1.24E+06	1.24E+06	1.24E+06	1.24E+06	1.24E+06	1.24E+06	1.24E+06	1.46E+06
I-133	2.47E+06	2.47E+06	2.47E+06	2.47E+06	2.47E+06	2.47E+06	2.47E+06	3.00E+06
I-135	2.56E+06	2.56E+06	2.56E+06	2.56E+06	2.56E+06	2.56E+06	2.56E+06	2.99E+06
Cs-134	6.82E+09	6.82E+09	6.82E+09	6.82E+09	6.82E+09	6.82E+09	6.82E+09	7.96E+09
Cs-136	1.49E+08	1.49E+08	1.49E+08	1.49E+08	1.49E+08	1.49E+08	1.49E+08	1.69E+08
Cs-137	1.03E+10	1.03E+10	1.03E+10	1.03E+10	1.03E+10	1.03E+10	1.03E+10	1.20E+10
Ba-140	2.05E+07	2.05E+07	2.05E+07	2.05E+07	2.05E+07	2.05E+07	2.05E+07	2.34E+07
Ce-141	1.36E+07	1.36E+07	1.36E+07	1.36E+07	1.36E+07	1.36E+07	1.36E+07	1.53E+07
Ce-144	6.95E+07	6.95E+07	6.95E+07	6.95E+07	6.95E+07	6.95E+07	6.95E+07	8.03E+07
Hf-181	1.97E+08	1.63E+08	2.30E+08	1.70E+08	1.77E+08	2.33E+08	1.82E+08	2.82E+08

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-2
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Veget

AGE GROUP = Adult

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	2.28E+03	2.28E+03	0.00E+01	2.28E+03	2.28E+03	2.28E+03	2.28E+03	2.28E+03
P-32	5.91E+07	1.72E+08	1.53E+09	9.51E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	4.60E+04	1.16E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.01E+04	2.75E+04	6.10E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	5.83E+07	9.36E+08	0.00E+01	3.05E+08	9.09E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.12E+08	9.75E+08	1.24E+08	2.93E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	8.17E+07	0.00E+01
Co-58	6.71E+07	6.07E+08	0.00E+01	2.99E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	3.67E+08	3.12E+09	0.00E+01	1.66E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	5.77E+08	8.04E+08	4.01E+08	1.28E+09	8.54E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	1.03E+08	4.36E+07	0.00E+01	2.21E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	2.87E+08	1.60E+09	1.00E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	1.64E+11	1.93E+10	6.70E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.34E+05	2.76E+09	5.01E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	2.51E+05	1.17E+09	1.16E+06	3.71E+05	5.82E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	4.19E+04	4.73E+08	1.40E+05	7.79E+04	7.70E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	2.04E+06	5.53E+08	4.74E+06	0.00E+01	1.81E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	2.46E+07	1.26E+10	1.94E+08	0.00E+01	3.75E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	6.23E+06	4.28E+09	1.13E+07	1.05E+07	2.06E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	1.36E+07	2.52E+08	1.44E+07	5.66E+05	4.09E+05	1.96E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	4.02E+07	2.88E+09	1.01E+08	1.92E+06	0.00E+00	2.46E+05	7.90E+07	0.00E+01
Te-127M	6.12E+07	1.68E+09	5.02E+08	1.80E+08	2.04E+09	1.28E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	4.71E+07	1.50E+09	2.98E+08	1.11E+08	1.24E+09	1.02E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	6.61E+07	3.04E+07	8.07E+07	1.15E+08	1.98E+08	3.78E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	5.21E+01	2.80E+01	5.57E+01	1.49E+02	2.37E+02	5.21E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	1.12E+06	3.30E+06	2.11E+06	3.67E+06	6.40E+06	5.39E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	3.91E+04	1.20E+05	4.05E+04	1.06E+05	1.70E+05	7.00E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	8.83E+09	1.89E+08	4.54E+09	1.08E+10	3.49E+09	0.00E+01	1.16E+09	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.19E+08	1.88E+07	4.19E+07	1.66E+08	9.21E+07	0.00E+01	1.26E+07	0.00E+01
Cs-137	5.94E+09	1.76E+08	6.63E+09	9.07E+09	3.08E+09	0.00E+01	1.02E+09	0.00E+01
Ba-140	8.40E+06	2.64E+08	1.28E+08	1.61E+05	5.47E+04	0.00E+01	9.22E+04	0.00E+01
Ce-141	1.48E+04	4.99E+08	1.93E+05	1.31E+05	6.07E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	1.69E+06	1.06E+10	3.15E+07	1.32E+07	7.80E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	1.07E+06	7.06E+08	9.51E+06	5.36E+04	4.48E+04	3.41E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-3
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Veget

AGE GROUP = Teen

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>GI-Tract</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>Skin</u>
H-3	2.61E+03	2.61E+03	0.00E+01	2.61E+03	2.61E+03	2.61E+03	2.61E+03	2.61E+03
P-32	6.80E+07	1.47E+08	1.75E+09	1.09E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	6.11E+04	1.03E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.34E+04	3.39E+04	8.72E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	8.79E+07	9.09E+08	0.00E+01	4.43E+08	1.32E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.60E+08	9.78E+08	1.77E+08	4.14E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.30E+08	0.00E+01
Co-58	9.79E+07	5.85E+08	0.00E+01	4.25E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	5.57E+08	3.22E+09	0.00E+01	2.47E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	8.68E+08	7.88E+08	5.36E+08	1.86E+09	1.19E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	1.30E+08	4.09E+07	0.00E+01	2.76E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	4.36E+08	1.81E+09	1.52E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	2.05E+11	2.33E+10	8.32E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	2.06E+05	3.15E+09	7.68E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	3.68E+05	1.23E+09	1.69E+06	5.35E+05	7.86E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	5.77E+04	4.48E+08	1.89E+05	1.05E+05	1.02E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	2.90E+06	5.66E+08	6.78E+06	0.00E+01	2.39E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	3.93E+07	1.50E+10	3.12E+08	0.00E+01	6.02E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	9.39E+06	4.34E+09	1.63E+07	1.54E+07	2.95E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	2.02E+07	2.29E+08	1.91E+07	8.03E+05	5.65E+05	2.63E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	5.89E+07	3.04E+09	1.51E+08	2.78E+06	0.00E+01	3.43E+05	1.32E+08	0.00E+01
Te-127M	9.44E+07	1.98E+09	7.93E+08	2.81E+08	3.22E+09	1.89E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	6.79E+07	1.61E+09	4.29E+08	1.59E+08	1.79E+08	1.38E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	5.77E+07	2.13E+07	7.68E+07	1.07E+08	1.85E+08	3.14E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	4.72E+01	5.72E+01	5.02E+01	1.31E+02	2.07E+02	4.43E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	1.01E+06	2.51E+06	1.96E+06	3.32E+06	5.83E+06	4.64E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	3.49E+04	1.04E+05	3.66E+04	9.42E+04	1.49E+05	6.06E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	7.54E+09	2.02E+08	6.90E+09	1.62E+10	5.16E+09	0.00E+01	1.97E+09	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.13E+08	1.35E+07	4.28E+07	1.68E+08	9.16E+07	0.00E+01	1.44E+07	0.00E+01
Cs-137	4.90E+09	2.00E+08	1.06E+10	1.41E+10	4.78E+09	0.00E+01	1.86E+09	0.00E+01
Ba-140	8.88E+06	2.12E+08	1.38E+08	1.69E+05	5.72E+04	0.00E+01	1.14E+05	0.00E+01
Ce-141	2.12E+04	5.29E+08	2.77E+05	1.85E+05	8.70E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	2.71E+06	1.27E+10	5.04E+07	2.09E+07	1.25E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	1.54E+06	6.90E+08	1.38E+07	7.58E+04	6.32E+04	4.63E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec per m}^2$ for all others.

TABLE 3.3-4
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Veget

AGE GROUP = Child

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	4.04E+03	4.04E+03	0.00E+01	4.04E+03	4.04E+03	4.04E+03	4.04E+03	4.04E+03
P-32	1.42E+08	1.01E+08	3.67E+09	1.72E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	1.16E+05	6.15E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.76E+04	6.44E+04	1.18E+05	0.00E+01
Mn-54	1.73E+08	5.44E+08	0.00E+01	6.49E+08	1.82E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	3.17E+08	6.62E+08	3.93E+08	6.36E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.84E+08	0.00E+01
Co-58	1.92E+08	3.66E+08	0.00E+01	6.27E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	1.11E+09	2.08E+09	0.00E+01	3.76E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	1.70E+09	4.81E+08	1.03E+09	2.74E+09	1.73E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	2.81E+08	2.94E+07	0.00E+01	4.56E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	1.03E+09	1.40E+09	3.62E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	3.49E+11	1.86E+10	1.38E+12	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	4.89E+05	2.44E+09	1.83E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	7.44E+05	8.71E+08	3.80E+06	8.35E+05	1.20E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	1.12E+05	2.91E+08	4.04E+05	1.57E+05	1.48E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	5.86E+06	3.94E+08	1.52E+07	0.00E+01	3.84E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	9.38E+07	1.17E+10	7.52E+08	0.00E+01	1.02E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	1.87E+07	2.78E+09	3.46E+07	2.34E+07	4.35E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	3.97E+07	1.45E+08	3.64E+07	1.18E+06	8.09E+05	4.82E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	1.21E+08	2.16E+09	3.44E+08	4.47E+06	0.00E+01	7.61E+05	1.91E+08	0.00E+01
Te-127M	2.26E+08	1.54E+09	1.90E+09	5.12E+08	5.42E+09	4.55E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	1.55E+08	1.22E+09	9.98E+08	2.79E+08	2.93E+09	3.22E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	8.16E+07	1.23E+07	1.43E+08	1.44E+08	2.36E+08	4.75E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	7.53E+01	1.93E+02	8.91E+01	1.64E+02	2.51E+02	7.60E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	1.67E+06	1.78E+06	3.57E+06	4.42E+06	7.36E+06	8.21E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	5.54E+04	8.92E+04	6.50E+04	1.17E+05	1.79E+05	1.04E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	5.40E+09	1.38E+08	1.56E+10	2.56E+10	7.93E+09	0.00E+01	2.84E+09	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.43E+08	7.77E+06	8.04E+07	2.21E+08	1.18E+08	0.00E+01	1.76E+07	0.00E+01
Cs-137	3.52E+09	1.50E+08	2.49E+10	2.39E+10	7.78E+09	0.00E+01	2.80E+09	0.00E+01
Ba-140	1.61E+07	1.40E+08	2.76E+08	2.42E+05	7.87E+04	0.00E+01	1.44E+05	0.00E+01
Ce-141	4.75E+04	3.99E+08	6.42E+05	3.20E+05	1.40E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	6.49E+06	9.94E+09	1.22E+08	3.81E+07	2.11E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	3.15E+06	5.17E+08	3.13E+07	1.22E+05	9.78E+04	1.03E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec per m}^2$ for all others.

TABLE 3.3-5
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Meat

AGE GROUP = Adult

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>GI-Tract</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>Skin</u>
H-3	3.27E+02	3.27E+02	0.00E+01	3.27E+02	3.27E+02	3.27E+02	3.27E+02	3.27E+02
P-32	1.18E+08	3.43E+08	3.05E+09	1.89E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	4.27E+03	1.08E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	9.42E+02	2.56E+03	5.67E+03	0.00E+01
Mn-54	1.06E+06	1.71E+07	0.00E+01	5.57E+06	1.66E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.43E+08	1.25E+09	1.59E+08	3.74E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.04E+08	0.00E+01
Co-58	2.43E+07	2.20E+08	0.00E+01	1.08E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	1.03E+08	8.76E+08	0.00E+01	4.66E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	3.58E+08	4.98E+08	2.49E+08	7.91E+08	5.29E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	1.42E+08	6.00E+07	0.00E+01	3.04E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	5.23E+06	2.92E+07	1.82E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	2.02E+09	2.38E+08	8.22E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.80E+04	3.71E+08	6.75E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	2.43E+05	1.14E+09	1.12E+06	3.59E+05	5.64E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	4.12E+05	4.65E+09	1.38E+06	7.66E+05	7.58E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	2.72E+07	7.38E+09	6.32E+07	0.00E+01	2.41E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	2.19E+08	1.12E+11	1.73E+09	0.00E+01	3.35E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	2.34E+06	1.61E+09	4.27E+06	3.95E+06	7.76E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	2.80E+07	5.19E+08	2.97E+07	1.15E+06	8.40E+05	4.03E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	4.72E+06	3.38E+08	1.19E+07	2.25E+05	0.00E+01	2.88E+04	9.27E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	1.00E+08	2.76E+09	8.22E+08	2.94E+08	3.34E+09	2.10E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	1.17E+08	3.73E+09	7.40E+08	2.76E+08	3.09E+09	2.54E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	5.77E+06	2.66E+06	7.04E+06	1.01E+07	1.73E+07	3.30E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	1.51E-01	4.46E-01	2.85E-01	4.96E-01	8.66E-01	7.29E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	6.07E-17	1.86E-16	6.28E-17	1.64E-16	2.64E-16	1.08E-14	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	7.81E+08	1.67E+07	4.01E+08	9.55E+08	3.09E+08	0.00E+01	1.03E+08	0.00E+01
Cs-136	2.14E+07	3.33E+06	7.53E+06	2.97E+07	1.65E+07	0.00E+01	2.27E+06	0.00E+01
Cs-137	4.99E+08	1.47E+07	5.57E+08	7.61E+08	2.58E+08	0.00E+01	8.59E+07	0.00E+01
Ba-140	1.20E+06	3.77E+07	1.83E+07	2.30E+04	7.82E+03	0.00E+01	1.32E+04	0.00E+01
Ce-141	6.46E+02	2.18E+07	8.42E+03	5.69E+03	2.65E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	4.70E+04	2.96E+08	8.75E+05	3.66E+05	2.17E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	1.52E+06	9.97E+08	1.34E+07	7.57E+04	6.33E+04	4.81E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-6
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Meat		AGE GROUP = Teen						
Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	1.95E+02	1.95E+02	0.00E+01	1.95E+02	1.95E+02	1.95E+02	1.95E+02	1.95E+02
P-32	9.98E+07	2.16E+08	2.58E+09	1.60E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	3.42E+03	5.75E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	7.49E+02	1.90E+03	4.88E+03	0.00E+01
Mn-54	8.43E+05	8.72E+06	0.00E+01	4.25E+06	1.27E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.15E+08	7.02E+08	1.27E+08	2.97E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	9.36E+07	0.00E+01
Co-58	1.93E+07	1.15E+08	0.00E+01	8.36E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	8.15E+07	4.71E+08	0.00E+01	3.62E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	2.83E+08	2.57E+08	1.75E+08	6.07E+08	3.89E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	1.19E+08	3.76E+07	0.00E+01	2.54E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	4.40E+06	1.83E+07	1.54E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	1.31E+09	1.49E+08	5.32E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.52E+04	2.33E+08	5.68E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	1.95E+05	6.53E+08	8.97E+05	2.83E+05	4.16E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	3.29E+05	2.55E+09	1.08E+06	5.97E+05	5.79E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	2.20E+07	4.30E+09	5.15E+07	0.00E+01	1.82E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	1.84E+08	7.00E+10	1.46E+09	0.00E+01	2.81E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	1.86E+06	8.59E+08	3.23E+06	3.06E+06	5.83E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	2.22E+07	2.51E+08	2.09E+07	8.80E+05	6.19E+05	2.88E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	3.80E+06	1.96E+08	9.73E+06	1.79E+05	0.00E+01	2.21E+04	8.50E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	8.25E+07	1.73E+09	6.94E+08	2.46E+08	2.81E+09	1.65E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	9.81E+07	2.33E+09	6.20E+08	2.30E+08	2.59E+09	2.00E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	4.40E+06	1.62E+06	5.85E+06	8.20E+06	1.41E+07	2.39E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	1.23E-01	3.06E-01	2.39E-01	4.05E-01	7.10E-01	5.65E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	4.88E-17	1.46E-16	5.11E-17	1.32E-16	2.08E-16	8.46E-15	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	3.48E+08	9.34E+06	3.19E+08	7.51E+08	2.39E+08	0.00E+01	9.11E+07	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.55E+07	1.86E+06	5.87E+06	2.31E+07	1.26E+07	0.00E+01	1.98E+06	0.00E+01
Cs-137	2.14E+08	8.75E+06	4.62E+08	6.15E+08	2.09E+08	0.00E+01	8.13E+07	0.00E+01
Ba-140	9.76E+05	2.34E+07	1.51E+07	1.86E+04	6.29E+03	0.00E+01	1.25E+04	0.00E+01
Ce-141	5.42E+02	1.35E+07	7.07E+03	4.72E+03	2.22E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	3.96E+04	1.85E+08	7.37E+05	3.05E+05	1.82E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	1.22E+06	5.50E+08	1.10E+07	6.05E+04	5.04E+04	3.69E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-7
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Meat

AGE GROUP = Child

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>GI-Tract</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>Skin</u>
H-3	2.36E+02	2.36E+02	0.00E+01	2.36E+02	2.36E+02	2.36E+02	2.36E+02	2.36E+02
P-32	1.87E+08	1.34E+08	4.86E+09	2.27E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	5.33E+03	2.83E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	8.09E+02	2.96E+03	5.40E+03	0.00E+01
Mn-54	1.30E+06	4.08E+06	0.00E+01	4.86E+06	1.36E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.82E+08	3.80E+08	2.25E+08	3.65E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.06E+08	0.00E+01
Co-58	2.99E+07	5.70E+07	0.00E+01	9.76E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	1.27E+08	2.38E+08	0.00E+01	4.30E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	4.35E+08	1.23E+08	2.62E+08	6.99E+08	4.40E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	2.21E+08	2.32E+07	0.00E+01	3.60E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	8.31E+06	1.13E+07	2.91E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	1.74E+09	9.26E+07	6.87E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	2.87E+04	1.43E+08	1.07E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	3.12E+05	3.65E+08	1.59E+06	3.50E+05	5.01E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	5.17E+05	1.34E+09	1.86E+06	7.23E+05	6.80E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	3.58E+07	2.41E+09	9.31E+07	0.00E+01	2.34E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	3.43E+08	4.27E+10	2.75E+09	0.00E+01	3.71E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	2.89E+06	4.30E+08	5.36E+06	3.62E+06	6.74E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	3.42E+07	1.25E+08	3.14E+07	1.01E+06	6.97E+05	4.15E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	6.17E+06	1.10E+08	1.76E+07	2.28E+05	0.00E+01	3.88E+04	9.77E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	1.55E+08	1.06E+09	1.31E+09	3.52E+08	3.73E+09	3.13E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	1.81E+08	1.42E+09	1.17E+09	3.26E+08	3.43E+09	3.77E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	6.20E+06	9.72E+05	1.09E+07	1.09E+07	1.79E+07	3.61E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	2.07E-01	2.21E-01	4.43E-01	5.48E-01	9.13E-01	1.02E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	7.87E-17	1.27E-16	9.25E-17	1.66E-16	2.55E-16	1.47E-14	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	1.95E+08	4.93E+06	5.63E+08	9.23E+08	2.86E+08	0.00E+01	1.03E+08	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.80E+07	9.78E+05	1.01E+07	2.78E+07	1.48E+07	0.00E+01	2.21E+06	0.00E+01
Cs-137	1.20E+08	5.10E+06	8.51E+08	8.15E+08	2.65E+08	0.00E+01	9.55E+07	0.00E+01
Ba-140	1.63E+06	1.42E+07	2.80E+07	2.45E+04	7.97E+03	0.00E+01	1.46E+04	0.00E+01
Ce-141	9.86E+02	8.28E+06	1.33E+04	6.64E+03	2.91E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	7.42E+04	1.14E+08	1.39E+06	4.36E+05	2.41E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	2.02E+06	3.31E+08	2.00E+07	7.79E+04	6.26E+04	6.56E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec per m}^2$ for all others.

TABLE 3.3-8
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Cow Milk

AGE GROUP = Adult

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>GI-Tract</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>Skin</u>
H-3	7.69E+02	7.69E+02	0.00E+01	7.69E+02	7.69E+02	7.69E+02	7.69E+02	7.69E+02
P-32	4.32E+08	1.26E+09	1.12E+10	6.95E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	1.73E+04	4.36E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	3.82E+03	1.04E+04	2.30E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	9.76E+05	1.57E+07	0.00E+01	5.11E+06	1.52E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E-01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.60E+07	1.39E+08	1.77E+07	4.17E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.17E+07	0.00E+01
Co-58	6.28E+06	5.68E+07	0.00E+01	2.80E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	2.24E+07	1.91E+08	0.00E+01	1.02E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	1.38E+09	1.92E+09	9.59E+08	3.05E+09	2.04E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	7.54E+08	3.19E+08	0.00E+01	1.62E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	2.50E+07	1.40E+08	8.70E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	7.59E+09	8.94E+08	3.09E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.37E+02	2.81E+06	5.11E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	1.22E+02	5.71E+05	5.62E+02	1.80E+02	2.83E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	1.48E+04	1.67E+08	4.95E+04	2.75E+04	2.72E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	2.63E+02	7.14E+04	6.11E+02	0.00E+01	2.33E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	1.60E+03	8.17E+05	1.26E+04	0.00E+01	2.44E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	2.04E+07	1.40E+10	3.71E+07	3.44E+07	6.76E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	1.32E+06	2.44E+07	1.40E+06	5.41E+04	3.95E+04	1.90E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	6.14E+06	4.39E+08	1.55E+07	2.92E+05	0.00E+01	3.75E+04	1.20E+07	0.00E+01
Te-127M	4.11E+06	1.13E+08	3.37E+07	1.21E+07	1.37E+08	8.62E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	6.19E+06	1.97E+08	3.91E+07	1.46E+07	1.63E+08	1.34E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	1.59E+08	7.32E+07	1.94E+08	2.77E+08	4.76E+08	9.09E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	1.03E+01	5.51E-02	1.10E+01	2.93E+01	4.67E+01	1.03E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	1.40E+06	4.13E+06	2.64E+06	4.59E+06	8.01E+06	6.75E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	9.03E+03	2.76E+04	9.34E+03	2.45E+04	3.92E+04	1.61E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	6.71E+09	1.44E+08	3.45E+09	3.21E+09	2.66E+09	0.00E+01	8.82E+08	0.00E+01
Cs-136	4.73E+08	7.46E+07	1.66E+08	6.57E+08	3.65E+08	0.00E+01	5.01E+07	0.00E+01
Cs-137	4.22E+09	1.25E+08	4.71E+09	6.44E+09	2.19E+09	0.00E+01	7.27E+08	0.00E+01
Ba-140	1.12E+06	3.53E+07	1.71E+07	2.15E+04	7.32E+03	0.00E+01	1.23E+04	0.00E+01
Ce-141	2.23E+02	7.52E+06	2.91E+03	1.97E+03	9.14E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	1.15E+04	7.26E+07	2.15E+05	8.97E+04	5.32E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	6.68E+02	4.38E+05	5.91E+03	3.33E+01	2.79E+01	2.12E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-9
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Cow Milk

AGE GROUP = Teen

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>GI-Tract</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>Skin</u>
H-3	1.00E+03	1.00E+03	0.00E+01	1.00E+03	1.00E+03	1.00E+03	1.00E+03	1.00E+03
P-32	8.00E+08	1.73E+09	2.06E+10	1.28E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	3.02E+04	5.08E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	6.63E+03	1.68E+04	4.32E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	1.69E+06	1.75E+07	0.00E+01	8.52E+06	2.54E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	2.79E+07	1.71E+08	3.10E+07	7.23E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.28E+07	0.00E+01
Co-58	1.09E+07	6.50E+07	0.00E+01	4.72E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	3.88E+07	2.25E+08	0.00E+01	1.72E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	2.38E+09	2.16E+09	1.47E+09	5.11E+09	3.27E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	1.39E+09	4.37E+08	0.00E+01	2.95E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	4.59E+07	1.91E+08	1.60E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	1.08E+10	1.23E+09	4.37E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	2.52E+02	3.85E+06	9.40E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	2.13E+02	7.16E+05	9.83E+02	3.10E+02	4.56E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	2.58E+04	2.00E+08	8.45E+04	4.68E+04	4.54E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	4.65E+02	9.08E+04	1.09E+03	0.00E+01	3.83E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	2.93E+03	1.11E+06	2.32E+04	0.00E+01	4.48E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	3.53E+07	1.63E+10	6.14E+07	5.81E+07	1.11E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	2.28E+06	2.58E+07	2.15E+06	9.06E+04	6.37E+04	2.97E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	1.08E+07	5.56E+08	2.76E+07	5.08E+05	0.00E+01	6.26E+04	2.41E+07	0.00E+01
Te-127M	7.39E+06	1.55E+08	6.22E+07	2.21E+07	2.52E+08	1.48E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	1.13E+07	2.69E+08	7.15E+07	2.65E+07	2.99E+08	2.31E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	2.65E+08	9.75E+07	3.52E+08	4.93E+08	8.48E+08	1.44E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	1.83E+01	2.22E+01	1.94E+01	5.09E+01	8.02E+01	1.71E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	2.49E+06	6.19E+06	4.82E+06	8.18E+06	1.43E+07	1.14E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	1.58E+04	4.74E+04	1.66E+04	4.27E+04	6.75E+04	2.75E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	6.54E+09	1.75E+08	5.99E+09	1.41E+10	4.48E+09	0.00E+01	1.71E+09	0.00E+01
Cs-136	7.48E+08	8.97E+07	2.83E+08	1.11E+09	6.07E+08	0.00E+01	9.56E+07	0.00E+01
Cs-137	3.96E+09	1.62E+08	8.54E+09	1.14E+10	3.87E+09	0.00E+01	1.50E+09	0.00E+01
Ba-140	1.99E+06	4.77E+07	3.09E+07	3.79E+04	1.28E+04	0.00E+01	2.55E+04	0.00E+01
Ce-141	4.09E+02	1.02E+07	5.33E+03	3.56E+03	1.68E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	2.12E+04	9.93E+07	3.95E+05	1.63E+05	9.76E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	1.18E+03	5.28E+05	1.06E+04	5.82E+01	4.84E+01	3.55E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} for all others.

TABLE 3.3-10
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Cow Milk

AGE GROUP = Child

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	1.58E+03	1.58E+03	0.00E+01	1.58E+03	1.58E+03	1.58E+03	1.58E+03	1.58E+03
P-32	1.96E+09	1.41E+09	5.09E+10	2.38E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	6.17E+04	3.27E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	9.36E+03	3.42E+04	6.25E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	3.39E+06	1.07E+07	0.00E+01	1.27E+07	3.57E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	5.79E+07	1.21E+08	7.18E+07	1.16E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	3.37E+07	0.00E+01
Co-58	2.21E+07	4.20E+07	0.00E+01	7.21E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	7.90E+07	1.48E+08	0.00E+01	2.68E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	4.79E+09	1.35E+09	2.89E+09	7.70E+09	4.85E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	3.36E+09	3.52E+08	0.00E+01	5.47E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	1.13E+08	1.54E+08	3.97E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	1.87E+10	9.95E+08	7.38E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	6.21E+02	3.09E+06	2.32E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	4.47E+02	5.23E+05	2.28E+03	5.02E+02	7.18E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	5.31E+04	1.37E+08	1.91E+05	7.42E+04	6.98E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	9.88E+02	6.65E+04	2.57E+03	0.00E+01	6.47E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	7.14E+03	8.90E+05	5.72E+04	0.00E+01	7.72E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	7.19E+07	1.07E+10	1.33E+08	9.00E+07	1.68E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	4.61E+05	1.69E+06	4.22E+05	1.36E+04	9.37E+03	5.58E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	2.29E+07	4.09E+08	6.53E+07	8.47E+05	0.00E+01	1.44E+05	3.62E+07	0.00E+01
Te-127M	1.82E+07	1.24E+08	1.53E+08	4.13E+07	4.37E+08	3.66E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	2.74E+07	2.15E+08	1.76E+08	4.92E+07	5.18E+08	5.68E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	4.88E+08	7.64E+07	8.54E+08	8.59E+08	1.41E+09	2.84E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	3.89E+01	9.95E+01	4.60E+01	8.45E+01	1.29E+00	3.92E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	5.48E+06	5.84E+06	1.17E+07	1.45E+07	2.41E+07	2.69E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	3.35E+04	5.39E+04	3.93E+04	7.07E+04	1.08E+05	6.26E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	4.78E+09	1.22E+08	1.38E+10	2.27E+10	7.03E+09	0.00E+01	2.52E+09	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.14E+09	6.17E+07	6.39E+08	1.76E+09	9.36E+08	0.00E+01	1.40E+08	0.00E+01
Cs-137	2.91E+09	1.23E+08	2.06E+10	1.97E+10	6.42E+09	0.00E+01	2.31E+09	0.00E+01
Ba-140	4.36E+06	3.78E+07	7.47E+07	6.54E+04	2.13E+04	0.00E+01	3.90E+04	0.00E+01
Ce-141	9.73E+02	8.17E+06	1.31E+04	6.55E+03	2.87E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	5.20E+04	7.96E+07	9.74E+05	3.05E+05	1.69E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	2.53E+03	4.16E+05	2.51E+04	9.79E+01	7.86E+01	8.24E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-11
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Cow Milk AGE GROUP = Infant

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>GI-Tract</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>Skin</u>
H-3	2.40E+03	2.40E+03	0.00E+01	2.40E+03	2.40E+03	2.40E+03	2.40E+03	2.40E+03
P-32	4.06E+09	1.42E+09	1.05E+11	6.17E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	9.77E+04	2.85E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.39E+04	6.38E+04	1.24E+05	0.00E+01
Mn-54	5.37E+06	8.71E+06	0.00E+01	2.37E+07	5.25E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	9.23E+07	1.12E+08	1.34E+08	2.34E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	6.92E+07	0.00E+01
Co-58	3.60E+07	3.59E+07	0.00E+01	1.44E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	1.29E+08	1.30E+08	0.00E+01	5.47E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	6.14E+09	1.12E+10	3.88E+09	1.33E+10	6.45E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	6.86E+09	3.55E+08	0.00E+01	1.39E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	2.17E+08	1.55E+08	7.55E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	2.05E+10	1.00E+09	8.04E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.16E+08	3.12E+06	4.36E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	7.01E+02	4.92E+05	4.05E+03	9.88E+02	1.06E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	8.48E+04	1.24E+08	3.56E+05	1.47E+05	1.05E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	1.74E+03	6.33E+04	5.21E+03	0.00E+01	1.08E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	1.47E+04	8.95E+05	1.18E+05	0.00E+01	1.39E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	1.19E+08	9.32E+09	2.46E+08	1.80E+08	2.57E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	6.65E+06	1.37E+07	6.45E+06	2.45E+05	1.31E+05	9.34E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	3.90E+07	3.88E+08	1.26E+08	1.85E+06	0.00E+01	3.34E+05	7.88E+07	0.00E+01
Te-127M	3.75E+07	1.25E+08	3.10E+08	1.03E+08	7.64E+08	8.96E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	5.57E+07	2.16E+08	3.62E+08	1.24E+08	9.05E+08	1.39E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	9.23E+08	7.49E+07	1.78E+09	2.10E+09	2.45E+09	6.90E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	6.90E+01	1.57E-00	9.55E+01	1.94E+00	2.16E+00	9.09E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	1.05E+07	6.09E+06	2.47E+07	3.60E+07	4.23E+07	6.55E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	5.93E+04	5.88E+04	8.17E+04	1.63E+05	1.81E+05	1.46E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	4.19E+09	1.13E+08	2.23E+10	4.15E+10	1.07E+10	0.00E+01	4.38E+09	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.37E+09	5.58E+07	1.25E+09	3.67E+09	1.46E+09	0.00E+01	2.99E+08	0.00E+01
Cs-137	2.72E+09	1.20E+08	3.28E+10	3.84E+10	1.03E+10	0.00E+01	4.18E+09	0.00E+01
Ba-140	7.91E+06	3.77E+07	1.54E+08	1.54E+05	3.65E+04	0.00E+01	9.43E+04	0.00E+01
Ce-141	1.87E+03	8.21E+06	2.60E+04	1.59E+04	4.90E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	7.82E+04	8.01E+07	1.40E+06	5.71E+05	2.31E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	4.23E+03	3.93E+05	4.78E+04	2.26E+02	1.32E+02	1.91E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-12
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Goat Milk

AGE GROUP = Adult

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	1.57E+03	1.57E+03	0.00E+01	1.57E+03	1.57E+03	1.57E+03	1.57E+03	1.57E+03
P-32	5.19E+08	1.51E+09	1.34E+10	8.34E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	2.08E+03	5.23E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	4.58E+02	1.24E+03	2.76E+03	0.00E+01
Mn-54	1.17E+05	1.88E+06	0.00E+01	6.14E+05	1.83E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	2.08E+05	1.81E+06	2.31E+05	5.42E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.51E+05	0.00E+01
Co-58	7.54E+05	6.82E+06	0.00E+01	3.36E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	2.69E+06	2.29E+07	0.00E+01	1.22E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	1.65E+08	2.31E+08	1.15E+08	3.66E+08	2.45E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	9.05E+07	3.83E+07	0.00E+01	1.94E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	5.24E+07	2.93E+08	1.83E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	1.59E+10	1.88E+09	6.49E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.64E+01	3.37E+05	6.13E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	1.46E+01	6.85E+04	6.74E+01	2.16E+01	3.39E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	1.78E+03	2.01E+07	5.94E+03	3.31E+03	3.27E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	3.16E+01	8.56E+03	7.33E+01	0.00E+01	2.80E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	1.92E+02	9.81E+04	1.52E+03	0.00E+01	2.93E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	2.45E+06	1.68E+09	4.46E+06	4.12E+06	8.11E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	1.32E+05	2.44E+06	1.40E+05	5.41E+03	3.96E+03	1.90E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	7.36E+05	5.27E+07	1.86E+06	3.51E+04	0.00E+01	4.50E+03	1.44E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	4.93E+05	1.36E+07	4.05E+06	1.45E+06	1.64E+07	1.03E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	7.43E+05	2.36E+07	4.69E+06	1.75E+06	1.96E+07	1.61E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	1.91E+08	8.78E+07	2.33E+08	3.33E+08	5.71E+08	1.09E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	1.23E+01	6.61E-02	1.32E+01	3.52E+01	5.61E+01	1.23E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	1.68E+06	4.95E+06	3.17E+06	5.51E+06	9.61E+06	8.10E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	1.08E+04	3.32E+04	1.12E+04	2.94E+04	4.71E+04	1.94E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	2.01E+10	4.31E+08	1.03E+10	2.46E+10	7.97E+09	0.00E+01	2.65E+09	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.42E+09	2.24E+08	4.99E+08	1.97E+09	1.10E+09	0.00E+01	1.50E+08	0.00E+01
Cs-137	1.27E+10	3.74E+08	1.41E+10	1.93E+10	6.56E+09	0.00E+01	2.18E+09	0.00E+01
Ba-140	1.35E+05	4.23E+06	2.06E+06	2.58E+03	8.78E+02	0.00E+01	1.48E+03	0.00E+01
Ce-141	2.68E+01	9.03E+05	3.49E+02	2.36E+02	1.10E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	1.38E+03	8.71E+06	2.58E+04	1.08E+04	6.39E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	8.02E+01	5.26E+04	7.09E+02	3.99E+00	3.34E+00	2.54E+00	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} for all others.

TABLE 3.3-13
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Goat Milk

AGE GROUP = Teen

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	2.04E+03	2.04E+03	0.00E+01	2.04E+03	2.04E+03	2.04E+03	2.04E+03	2.04E+03
P-32	9.60E+08	2.08E+09	2.48E+10	1.53E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	3.63E+03	6.10E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	7.95E+02	2.02E+03	5.18E+03	0.00E+01
Mn-54	2.03E+05	2.10E+06	0.00E+01	1.02E+06	3.05E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	3.63E+05	2.22E+06	4.03E+05	9.40E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.96E+05	0.00E+01
Co-58	1.30E+06	7.80E+06	0.00E+01	5.66E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	4.66E+06	2.69E+07	0.00E+01	2.07E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	2.86E+08	2.60E+08	1.77E+08	6.13E+08	3.93E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	1.66E+08	5.24E+07	0.00E+01	3.54E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	9.65E+07	4.01E+08	3.37E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	2.27E+10	2.58E+09	9.18E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	3.02E+01	4.62E+05	1.13E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	2.56E+01	8.59E+04	1.18E+02	3.72E+01	5.47E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	3.09E+03	2.40E+07	1.01E+04	5.62E+03	5.45E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	5.58E+01	1.09E+04	1.30E+02	0.00E+01	4.60E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	3.51E+02	1.34E+05	2.79E+03	0.00E+01	5.38E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	4.24E+06	1.96E+09	7.37E+06	6.97E+06	1.33E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	2.28E+05	2.58E+06	2.15E+05	9.06E+03	6.37E+03	2.97E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	1.29E+06	6.67E+07	3.31E+06	6.10E+04	0.00E+01	7.51E+03	2.89E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	8.87E+05	1.86E+07	7.46E+06	2.65E+06	3.02E+07	1.77E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	1.36E+06	3.22E+07	8.58E+06	3.19E+06	3.59E+07	2.77E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	3.18E+08	1.17E+08	4.22E+08	5.91E+08	1.02E+09	1.73E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	2.19E+01	2.66E+01	2.33E+01	6.11E+01	9.62E+01	2.06E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	2.99E+06	7.43E+06	5.79E+06	9.81E+06	1.72E+07	1.37E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	1.90E+04	5.63E+04	1.99E+04	5.13E+04	8.10E+04	3.30E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	1.96E+10	5.26E+08	1.80E+10	4.23E+10	1.34E+10	0.00E+01	5.13E+09	0.00E+01
Cs-136	2.25E+09	2.69E+07	8.50E+08	3.34E+09	1.82E+09	0.00E+01	2.87E+08	0.00E+01
Cs-137	1.19E+10	4.85E+08	2.56E+10	3.41E+10	1.16E+10	0.00E+01	4.51E+09	0.00E+01
Ba-140	2.39E+05	5.72E+06	3.71E+06	4.55E+03	1.54E+03	0.00E+01	3.06E+03	0.00E+01
Ce-141	4.91E+01	1.22E+06	6.40E+02	4.27E+02	2.01E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	2.55E+03	1.19E+07	4.74E+04	1.96E+04	1.17E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	1.41E+02	6.34E+04	1.27E+03	6.97E+00	5.80E+00	4.26E+00	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec per m}^2$ for all others.

TABLE 3.3-14
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Goat Milk

AGE GROUP = Child

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	3.23E+03	3.23E+03	0.00E+01	3.23E+03	3.23E+03	3.23E+03	3.23E+03	3.23E+03
P-32	2.35E+09	1.69E+09	6.11E+10	2.86E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	7.40E+03	3.93E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.12E+03	4.11E+03	7.50E+03	0.00E+01
Mn-54	4.07E+05	1.28E+06	0.00E+01	1.53E+06	4.29E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	7.52E+05	1.57E+06	9.34E+05	1.51E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	4.38E+05	0.00E+01
Co-58	2.65E+06	5.05E+06	0.00E+01	8.65E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	9.48E+06	1.78E+07	0.00E+01	3.21E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	5.74E+08	1.62E+08	3.47E+08	9.24E+08	5.82E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	4.04E+08	4.22E+07	0.00E+01	6.57E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	2.38E+08	3.23E+08	8.34E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	3.93E+10	2.09E+09	1.55E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	7.45E+01	3.71E+05	2.79E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	5.36E+01	6.28E+04	2.74E+02	6.02E+01	8.62E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	6.37E+03	1.65E+07	2.29E+04	8.91E+03	8.37E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	1.19E+02	7.98E+03	3.09E+02	0.00E+01	7.77E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	8.56E+02	1.07E+05	6.86E+03	0.00E+01	9.27E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	8.63E+06	1.28E+09	1.60E+07	1.08E+07	2.01E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	4.61E+05	1.69E+06	4.22E+05	1.36E+04	9.38E+03	5.59E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	2.75E+06	4.91E+07	7.84E+06	1.02E+05	0.00E+01	1.73E+04	4.35E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	2.18E+06	1.49E+07	1.84E+07	4.95E+06	5.24E+07	4.40E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	3.28E+06	2.58E+07	2.12E+07	5.91E+06	6.21E+07	6.82E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	5.85E+08	9.17E+07	1.02E+09	1.03E+09	1.69E+09	3.41E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	4.67E+01	1.19E+00	5.52E+01	1.01E+00	1.55E+00	4.71E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	6.58E+06	7.00E+06	1.41E+07	1.74E+07	2.90E+07	3.23E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	4.01E+04	6.47E+04	4.72E+04	8.49E+04	1.30E+05	7.52E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	1.43E+10	3.67E+08	4.14E+10	6.80E+10	2.11E+10	0.00E+01	7.56E+09	0.00E+01
Cs-136	3.41E+09	1.85E+08	1.92E+09	5.27E+09	2.81E+09	0.00E+01	4.19E+08	0.00E+01
Cs-137	8.72E+09	3.70E+08	6.17E+10	5.91E+10	1.93E+10	0.00E+01	6.93E+09	0.00E+01
Ba-140	5.23E+05	4.54E+05	8.96E+06	7.85E+03	2.56E+03	0.00E+01	4.68E+03	0.00E+01
Ce-141	1.17E+02	9.81E+05	1.53E+03	7.36E+02	3.45E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	6.24E+03	9.55E+06	1.17E+05	3.66E+04	2.03E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	3.04E+02	4.99E+04	3.02E+03	1.17E+01	9.43E+00	9.88E+00	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-15
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Goat Milk

AGE GROUP = Infant

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	4.90E+03	4.90E+03	0.00E+01	4.90E+03	4.90E+03	4.90E+03	4.90E+03	4.90E+03
P-32	4.88E+09	1.70E+09	1.26E+11	7.40E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	1.17E+04	3.42E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.67E+03	7.65E+03	1.49E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	6.45E+05	1.04E+06	0.00E+01	2.84E+06	6.30E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.20E+06	1.45E+06	1.74E+06	3.04E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	9.00E+05	0.00E+01
Co-58	4.31E+06	4.31E+06	0.00E+01	1.73E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Co-60	1.55E+07	1.56E+07	0.00E+01	6.56E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zn-65	7.36E+08	1.35E+09	4.66E+08	1.60E+09	7.74E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Rb-86	8.23E+08	4.26E+07	0.00E+01	1.67E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	4.55E+08	3.26E+08	1.59E+10	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-90	4.30E+10	2.11E+09	1.69E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.39E+02	3.75E+05	5.23E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Zr-95	8.41E+01	5.90E+04	4.85E+02	1.19E+02	1.28E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Nb-95	1.02E+04	1.48E+07	4.27E+04	1.76E+04	1.26E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-103	2.09E+02	7.60E+03	6.25E+02	0.00E+01	1.30E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ru-106	1.77E+03	1.07E+05	1.41E+04	0.00E+01	1.67E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	1.43E+07	1.12E+09	2.95E+07	2.16E+07	3.08E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sn-113	6.66E+05	1.37E+06	6.46E+05	2.45E+04	1.32E+04	9.34E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sb-124	4.68E+06	4.66E+07	1.51E+07	2.22E+05	0.00E+01	4.01E+04	9.46E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	4.51E+06	1.50E+07	3.72E+07	1.23E+07	9.16E+07	1.08E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Te-129M	6.69E+06	2.59E+07	4.34E+07	1.49E+07	1.09E+08	1.67E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-131	1.11E+09	8.99E+07	2.14E+09	2.52E+09	2.94E+09	8.28E+11	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	8.28E+01	1.88E+00	1.15E+00	2.33E+00	2.59E+00	1.09E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	1.27E+07	7.31E+06	2.97E+07	4.32E+07	5.08E+07	7.86E+09	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	7.11E+04	7.06E+04	9.81E+04	1.95E+05	2.17E+05	1.75E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	1.26E+10	3.38E+08	6.68E+10	1.25E+11	3.21E+10	0.00E+01	1.31E+10	0.00E+01
Cs-136	4.11E+09	1.67E+08	3.75E+09	1.10E+10	4.39E+09	0.00E+01	8.98E+08	0.00E+01
Cs-137	8.17E+09	3.61E+08	9.85E+10	1.15E+11	3.10E+10	0.00E+01	1.25E+10	0.00E+01
Ba-140	9.50E+05	4.53E+06	1.84E+07	1.84E+04	4.38E+03	0.00E+01	1.13E+04	0.00E+01
Ce-141	2.24E+02	9.85E+05	3.13E+03	1.91E+03	5.88E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Ce-144	9.39E+03	9.61E+06	1.67E+05	6.86E+04	2.77E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Hf-181	5.08E+02	4.72E+04	5.74E+03	2.71E+01	1.58E+01	2.30E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-16
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Inhal

AGE GROUP = Adult

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	1.26E+03	1.26E+03	0.00E+01	1.26E+03	1.26E+03	1.26E+03	1.26E+03	1.26E+03
P-32	5.00E+04	8.63E+04	1.32E+06	7.70E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	9.99E+01	3.32E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.28E+01	5.94E+01	1.44E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	6.29E+03	7.72E+04	0.00E+01	3.95E+04	9.83E+03	0.00E+01	1.40E+06	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.05E+04	1.88E+05	1.17E+04	2.77E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.01E+06	0.00E+01
Co-58	2.07E+03	1.06E+05	0.00E+01	1.58E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	9.27E+05	0.00E+01
Co-60	1.48E+04	2.84E+05	0.00E+01	1.15E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	5.96E+06	0.00E+01
Zn-65	4.65E+04	5.34E+04	3.24E+04	1.03E+05	6.89E+04	0.00E+01	8.63E+05	0.00E+01
Rb-86	5.89E+04	1.66E+04	0.00E+01	1.35E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	8.71E+03	3.49E+05	3.04E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.40E+06	0.00E+01
Sr-90	6.09E+06	7.21E+05	9.91E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	9.59E+06	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.24E+04	3.84E+05	4.62E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.70E+06	0.00E+01
Zr-95	2.32E+04	1.50E+05	1.07E+05	3.44E+04	5.41E+04	0.00E+01	1.77E+06	0.00E+01
Nb-95	4.20E+03	1.04E+05	1.41E+04	7.80E+03	7.72E+03	0.00E+01	5.04E+05	0.00E+01
Ru-103	6.57E+02	1.10E+05	1.53E+03	0.00E+01	5.82E+03	0.00E+01	5.04E+05	0.00E+01
Ru-106	8.71E+03	9.11E+05	6.90E+04	0.00E+01	1.33E+05	0.00E+01	9.35E+06	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	5.94E+03	3.02E+05	1.08E+04	9.99E+03	1.97E+04	0.00E+01	4.63E+06	0.00E+01
Sn-113	6.48E+03	2.48E+04	6.86E+03	2.69E+02	1.97E+02	9.33E+01	2.99E+05	0.00E+01
Sb-124	1.24E+04	4.06E+05	3.12E+04	5.88E+02	0.00E+01	7.55E+01	2.48E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	1.57E+03	1.49E+05	1.26E+04	5.76E+03	4.57E+04	3.28E+03	9.59E+05	0.00E+01
Te-129M	1.58E+03	3.83E+05	9.75E+03	4.67E+03	3.65E+04	3.44E+03	1.16E+06	0.00E+01
I-131	2.05E+04	6.27E+03	2.52E+04	3.57E+04	6.12E+04	1.19E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	1.16E+03	4.06E+02	1.16E+03	3.25E+03	5.18E+03	1.14E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	4.51E+03	8.87E+03	8.63E+03	1.48E+04	2.58E+04	2.15E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	2.56E+03	5.24E+03	2.68E+03	6.97E+03	1.11E+04	4.47E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	7.27E+05	1.04E+04	3.72E+05	8.47E+05	2.87E+05	0.00E+01	9.75E+04	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.10E+05	1.17E+04	3.90E+04	1.46E+05	8.55E+04	0.00E+01	1.20E+04	0.00E+01
Cs-137	4.27E+05	8.39E+03	4.78E+05	6.20E+05	2.22E+05	0.00E+01	7.51E+04	0.00E+01
Ba-140	2.56E+03	2.18E+05	3.90E+04	4.90E+01	1.67E+01	0.00E+01	1.27E+06	0.00E+01
Ce-141	1.53E+03	1.20E+05	1.99E+04	1.35E+04	6.25E+03	0.00E+01	3.61E+05	0.00E+01
Ce-144	1.84E+05	8.15E+05	3.43E+06	1.43E+06	8.47E+05	0.00E+01	7.76E+06	0.00E+01
Hf-181	5.16E+03	1.29E+05	4.56E+04	2.57E+02	2.15E+02	1.63E+02	5.99E+05	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-17
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Inhal

AGE GROUP = Teen

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>GI-Tract</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>Skin</u>
H-3	1.27E+03	1.27E+03	0.00E+01	1.27E+03	1.27E+03	1.27E+03	1.27E+03	1.27E+03
P-32	7.15E+04	9.27E+04	1.89E+06	1.09E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	1.35E+02	3.00E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	3.07E+01	7.49E+01	2.09E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	8.39E+03	6.67E+04	0.00E+01	5.10E+04	1.27E+04	0.00E+01	1.98E+06	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.43E+04	1.78E+05	1.59E+04	3.69E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.53E+06	0.00E+01
Co-58	2.77E+03	9.51E+04	0.00E+01	2.07E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.34E+06	0.00E+01
Co-60	1.98E+04	2.59E+05	0.00E+01	1.51E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	8.71E+06	0.00E+01
Zn-65	6.23E+04	4.66E+04	3.85E+04	1.33E+05	8.63E+04	0.00E+01	1.24E+06	0.00E+01
Rb-86	8.39E+04	1.77E+04	0.00E+01	1.90E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	1.25E+04	3.71E+05	4.34E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.41E+06	0.00E+01
Sr-90	6.67E+06	7.64E+05	1.08E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.65E+07	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.77E+04	4.08E+05	6.60E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.93E+06	0.00E+01
Zr-95	3.15E+04	1.49E+05	1.45E+05	4.58E+04	6.73E+04	0.00E+01	2.68E+06	0.00E+01
Nb-95	5.66E+03	9.67E+04	1.85E+04	1.03E+04	9.99E+03	0.00E+01	7.50E+05	0.00E+01
Ru-103	8.95E+02	1.09E+05	2.10E+03	0.00E+01	7.42E+03	0.00E+01	7.82E+05	0.00E+01
Ru-106	1.24E+04	9.59E+05	9.83E+04	0.00E+01	1.90E+05	0.00E+01	1.61E+07	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	7.98E+03	2.72E+05	1.38E+04	1.31E+04	2.50E+04	0.00E+01	6.74E+06	0.00E+01
Sn-113	8.68E+03	2.03E+04	8.19E+03	3.44E+02	2.45E+02	1.13E+02	4.27E+05	0.00E+01
Sb-124	1.68E+04	3.98E+05	4.30E+04	7.94E+02	0.00E+01	9.76E+01	3.85E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	2.18E+03	1.59E+05	1.80E+04	8.15E+03	6.53E+04	4.38E+03	1.65E+06	0.00E+01
Te-129M	2.24E+03	4.04E+05	1.39E+04	6.57E+03	5.18E+04	4.57E+03	1.97E+06	0.00E+01
I-131	2.64E+04	6.48E+03	3.54E+04	4.90E+04	8.39E+04	1.46E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	1.57E+03	1.27E+03	1.59E+03	4.37E+03	6.91E+03	1.51E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	6.21E+03	1.03E+04	1.21E+04	2.05E+04	3.59E+04	2.92E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	3.48E+03	6.94E+03	3.69E+03	9.43E+03	1.49E+04	6.20E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	5.48E+05	9.75E+03	5.02E+05	1.13E+06	3.75E+05	0.00E+01	1.46E+05	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.37E+05	1.09E+04	5.14E+04	1.93E+05	1.10E+05	0.00E+01	1.77E+04	0.00E+01
Cs-137	3.11E+05	8.48E+03	6.69E+05	8.47E+05	3.04E+05	0.00E+01	1.21E+05	0.00E+01
Ba-140	3.51E+03	2.28E+05	5.46E+04	6.69E+01	2.28E+01	0.00E+01	2.03E+06	0.00E+01
Ce-141	2.16E+03	1.26E+05	2.84E+04	1.89E+04	8.87E+03	0.00E+01	6.13E+05	0.00E+01
Ce-144	2.62E+05	8.63E+05	4.88E+06	2.02E+06	1.21E+06	0.00E+01	1.33E+07	0.00E+01
Hf-181	7.04E+03	1.20E+05	6.32E+04	3.48E+02	2.90E+02	2.12E+02	9.39E+05	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

TABLE 3.3-18
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Inhal

AGE GROUP = Child

Nuclide	T. Body	GI-Tract	Bone	Liver	Kidney	Thyroid	Lung	Skin
H-3	1.12E+03	1.12E+03	0.00E+01	1.12E+03	1.12E+03	1.12E+03	1.12E+03	1.12E+03
P-32	9.86E+04	4.21E+04	2.60E+06	1.14E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	1.54E+02	1.08E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.43E+01	8.53E+01	1.70E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	9.50E+03	2.29E+04	0.00E+01	4.29E+04	1.00E+04	0.00E+01	1.57E+06	0.00E+01
Fe-59	1.67E+04	7.06E+04	2.07E+04	3.34E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.27E+06	0.00E+01
Co-58	3.16E+03	3.43E+04	0.00E+01	1.77E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.10E+06	0.00E+01
Co-60	2.26E+04	9.61E+04	0.00E+01	1.31E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	7.06E+06	0.00E+01
Zn-65	7.02E+04	1.63E+04	4.25E+04	1.13E+05	7.13E+04	0.00E+01	9.94E+05	0.00E+01
Rb-86	1.14E+05	7.98E+03	0.00E+01	1.98E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	1.72E+04	1.67E+05	5.99E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.15E+06	0.00E+01
Sr-90	6.43E+06	3.43E+05	1.01E+08	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.47E+07	0.00E+01
Y-91	2.43E+04	1.84E+05	9.13E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.62E+06	0.00E+01
Zr-95	3.69E+04	6.10E+04	1.90E+05	4.17E+04	5.95E+04	0.00E+01	2.23E+06	0.00E+01
Nb-95	6.54E+03	3.69E+04	2.35E+04	9.16E+03	8.61E+03	0.00E+01	6.13E+05	0.00E+01
Ru-103	1.07E+03	4.47E+04	2.79E+03	0.00E+01	7.02E+03	0.00E+01	6.61E+05	0.00E+01
Ru-106	1.69E+04	4.29E+05	1.36E+05	0.00E+01	1.84E+05	0.00E+01	1.43E+07	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	9.13E+03	1.00E+05	1.68E+04	1.14E+04	2.12E+04	0.00E+01	5.47E+06	0.00E+01
Sn-113	9.83E+03	7.45E+03	9.00E+03	2.91E+02	2.02E+02	1.19E+02	3.40E+05	0.00E+01
Sb-124	2.00E+04	1.64E+05	5.73E+04	7.40E+02	0.00E+01	1.26E+02	3.24E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	3.01E+03	7.13E+04	2.48E+04	8.53E+03	6.35E+04	6.06E+03	1.48E+06	0.00E+01
Te-129M	3.04E+03	1.81E+05	1.92E+04	6.84E+03	5.02E+04	6.32E+03	1.76E+06	0.00E+01
I-131	2.72E+04	2.84E+03	4.80E+04	4.80E+04	7.87E+04	1.62E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	1.87E+03	3.20E+03	2.11E+03	4.06E+03	6.24E+03	1.93E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	7.68E+03	5.47E+03	1.66E+04	2.03E+04	3.37E+04	3.84E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	4.14E+03	4.43E+03	4.91E+03	8.72E+03	1.34E+04	7.91E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	2.24E+05	3.84E+03	6.50E+05	1.01E+06	3.30E+05	0.00E+01	1.21E+05	0.00E+01
Cs-136	1.16E+05	4.17E+03	6.50E+04	1.71E+05	9.53E+04	0.00E+01	1.45E+04	0.00E+01
Cs-137	1.28E+05	3.61E+03	9.05E+05	8.24E+05	2.82E+05	0.00E+01	1.04E+05	0.00E+01
Ba-140	4.32E+03	1.02E+05	7.39E+04	6.47E+01	2.11E+01	0.00E+01	1.74E+06	0.00E+01
Ce-141	2.89E+03	5.65E+04	3.92E+04	1.95E+04	8.53E+03	0.00E+01	5.43E+05	0.00E+01
Ce-144	3.61E+05	3.88E+05	6.76E+06	2.11E+06	1.17E+06	0.00E+01	1.19E+07	0.00E+01
Hf-181	8.50E+03	5.31E+04	8.44E+04	3.28E+02	2.64E+02	2.76E+02	7.95E+05	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} for all others.

TABLE 3.3-19
 R VALUES FOR THE SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT*

PATHWAY = Inhal

AGE GROUP = Infant

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>T. Body</u>	<u>GI-Tract</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Liver</u>	<u>Kidney</u>	<u>Thyroid</u>	<u>Lung</u>	<u>Skin</u>
H-3	6.46E+02	6.46E+02	0.00E+01	6.46E+02	6.46E+02	6.46E+02	6.46E+02	6.46E+02
P-32	7.73E+04	1.61E+04	2.03E+06	1.12E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cr-51	8.93E+01	3.56E+02	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.32E+01	5.75E+01	1.28E+04	0.00E+01
Mn-54	4.98E+03	7.05E+03	0.00E+01	2.53E+04	4.98E+03	0.00E+01	9.98E+05	0.00E+01
Fe-59	9.46E+03	2.47E+04	1.35E+04	2.35E+04	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.01E+06	0.00E+01
Co-58	1.82E+03	1.11E+04	0.00E+01	1.22E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	7.76E+05	0.00E+01
Co-60	1.18E+04	3.19E+04	0.00E+01	8.01E+03	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	4.50E+06	0.00E+01
Zn-65	3.10E+04	5.13E+04	1.93E+04	6.25E+04	3.24E+04	0.00E+01	6.46E+05	0.00E+01
Rb-86	8.81E+04	3.03E+03	0.00E+01	1.90E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Sr-89	1.14E+04	6.39E+04	3.97E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.03E+06	0.00E+01
Sr-90	2.59E+06	1.31E+05	4.08E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	1.12E+07	0.00E+01
Y-91	1.57E+04	7.02E+04	5.87E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	0.00E+01	2.45E+06	0.00E+01
Zr-95	2.03E+04	2.17E+04	1.15E+05	2.78E+04	3.10E+04	0.00E+01	1.75E+06	0.00E+01
Nb-95	3.77E+03	1.27E+04	1.57E+04	6.42E+03	4.71E+03	0.00E+01	4.78E+05	0.00E+01
Ru-103	6.78E+02	1.61E+04	2.01E+03	0.00E+01	4.24E+03	0.00E+01	5.51E+05	0.00E+01
Ru-106	1.09E+04	1.64E+05	8.67E+04	0.00E+01	1.06E+05	0.00E+01	1.15E+07	0.00E+01
Ag-110M	4.99E+03	3.30E+04	9.97E+03	7.21E+03	1.09E+04	0.00E+01	3.66E+06	0.00E+01
Sn-113	4.89E+03	2.29E+03	4.67E+03	1.74E+02	9.94E+01	6.73E+01	2.30E+05	0.00E+01
Sb-124	1.20E+04	5.91E+04	3.79E+04	5.56E+02	0.00E+01	1.00E+02	2.64E+06	0.00E+01
Te-127M	2.07E+03	2.73E+04	1.66E+04	6.89E+03	3.75E+04	4.86E+03	1.31E+06	0.00E+01
Te-129M	2.22E+03	6.89E+04	1.41E+04	6.08E+03	3.17E+04	5.47E+03	1.68E+06	0.00E+01
I-131	1.96E+04	1.06E+03	3.79E+04	4.43E+04	5.17E+04	1.48E+07	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-132	1.26E+03	1.90E+03	1.69E+03	3.54E+03	3.94E+03	1.69E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-133	5.59E+03	2.15E+03	1.32E+04	1.92E+04	2.24E+04	3.55E+06	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
I-135	2.77E+03	1.83E+03	3.86E+03	7.59E+03	8.46E+03	6.95E+05	0.00E+01	0.00E+01
Cs-134	7.44E+04	1.33E+03	3.96E+05	7.02E+05	1.90E+05	0.00E+01	7.95E+04	0.00E+01
Cs-136	5.28E+04	1.43E+03	4.82E+04	1.34E+05	5.63E+04	0.00E+01	1.17E+04	0.00E+01
Cs-137	4.54E+04	1.33E+03	5.48E+05	6.11E+05	1.72E+05	0.00E+01	7.12E+04	0.00E+01
Ba-140	2.89E+03	3.83E+04	5.59E+04	5.59E+01	1.34E+01	0.00E+01	1.59E+06	0.00E+01
Ce-141	1.99E+03	2.15E+04	2.77E+04	1.66E+04	5.24E+03	0.00E+01	5.16E+05	0.00E+01
Ce-144	1.76E+05	1.48E+05	3.19E+06	1.21E+06	5.37E+05	0.00E+01	9.83E+06	0.00E+01
Hf-181	5.05E+03	1.90E+04	5.65E+04	2.66E+02	1.59E+02	2.25E+02	6.73E+05	0.00E+01

*R Values in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$ for inhalation and tritium and in units of mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^2 for all others.

Table 3.3-20

Recommended Values for U_{ap} to be used for the Maximum Exposed Individual
 in Lieu of Site Specific Data (Table E-5 Regulatory Guide 1.109 Rev 1)

Pathway	Infant	Child	Teen	Adult
Fruits, vegetables & grain (kg/yr) ¹	-	520	630	520
Leafy Vegetables (kg/yr)	-	26	42	64
Milk (L/yr)	330	330	400	310
Meat & poultry (kg/yr)	-	41	65	110
Inhalation (m ³ /yr)	1400	3700	8000	8000

Note 1 – Consists of the following (on a mass basis): 22% fruit, 54% vegetables (including leafy vegetables), and 24% grain

Table 3.3-21

Inhalation Dose Factors from Carbon-14 for organ to an individual from
 Tables E-7 to E-10 Regulatory Guide 1.109 Rev 1
 (mrem/pCi inhaled)

Individual	Bone	Liver	T.Body	Thyroid	Kidney	Lung	GI-LLI
Infant	1.89E-05	3.79E-06	3.79E-06	3.79E-06	3.79E-06	3.79E-06	3.79E-06
Child	9.70E-06	1.82E-06	1.82E-06	1.82E-06	1.82E-06	1.82E-06	1.82E-06
Teen	3.25E-06	6.09E-07	6.09E-07	6.09E-07	6.09E-07	6.09E-07	6.09E-07
Adult	2.27E-06	4.26E-07	4.26E-07	4.26E-07	4.26E-07	4.26E-07	4.26E-07

Table 3.3-22

Ingestion Dose Factors from Carbon-14 for organ to an individual from
 Tables E-11 to E-14 Regulatory Guide 1.109 Rev 1
 (mrem/pCi ingested)

Individual	Bone	Liver	T.Body	Thyroid	Kidney	Lung	GI-LLI
Infant	2.37E-05	5.06E-06	5.06E-06	5.06E-06	5.06E-06	5.06E-06	5.06E-06
Child	1.21E-05	2.42E-06	2.42E-06	2.42E-06	2.42E-06	2.42E-06	2.42E-06
Teen	4.06E-06	8.12E-07	8.12E-07	8.12E-07	8.12E-07	8.12E-07	8.12E-07
Adult	2.84E-06	5.68E-07	5.68E-07	5.68E-07	5.68E-07	5.68E-07	5.68E-07

Figure 3.1

SHNPP Gaseous Waste Streams

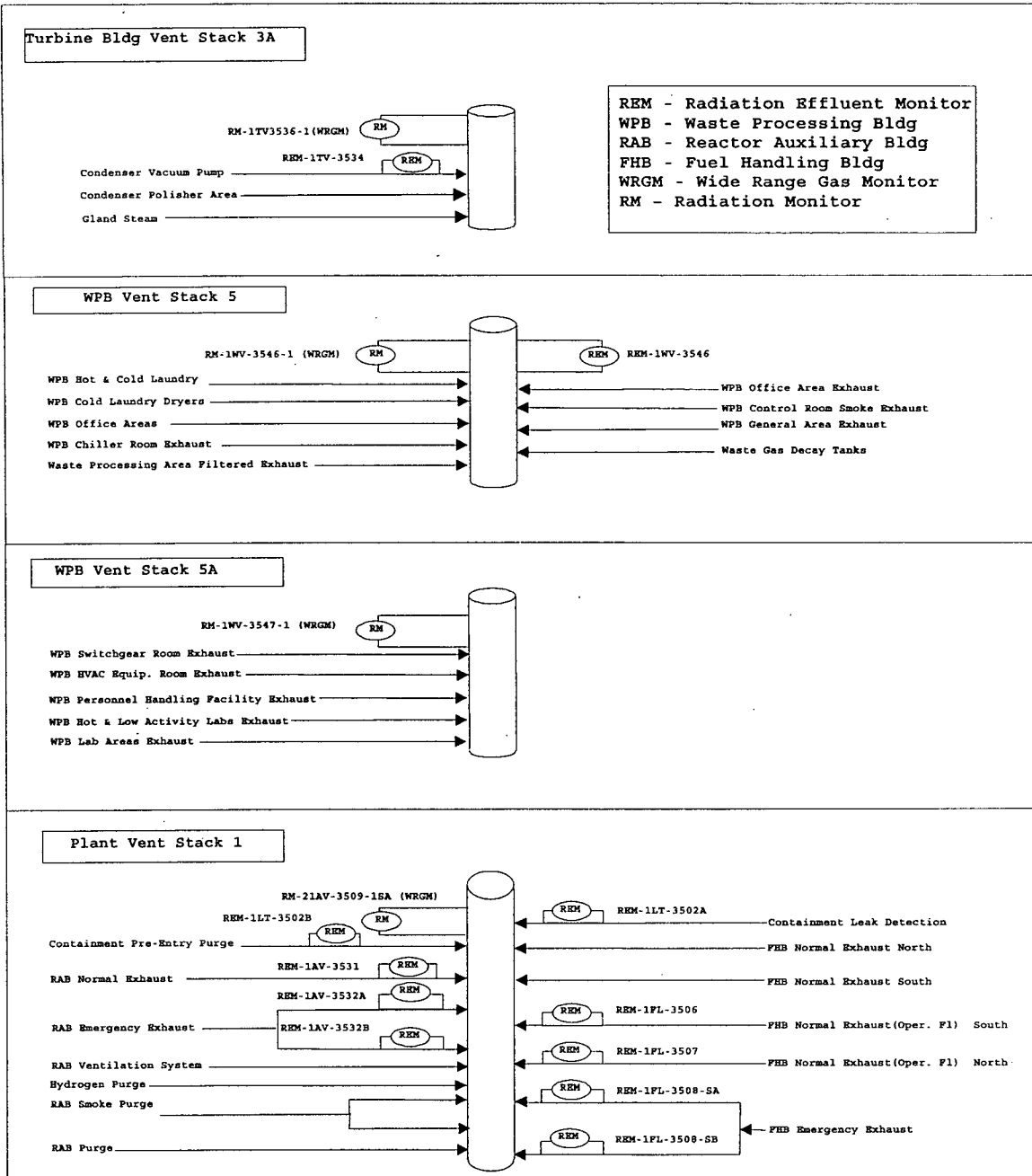


Figure 3.2
Schematic of Airborne Effluent Release Points

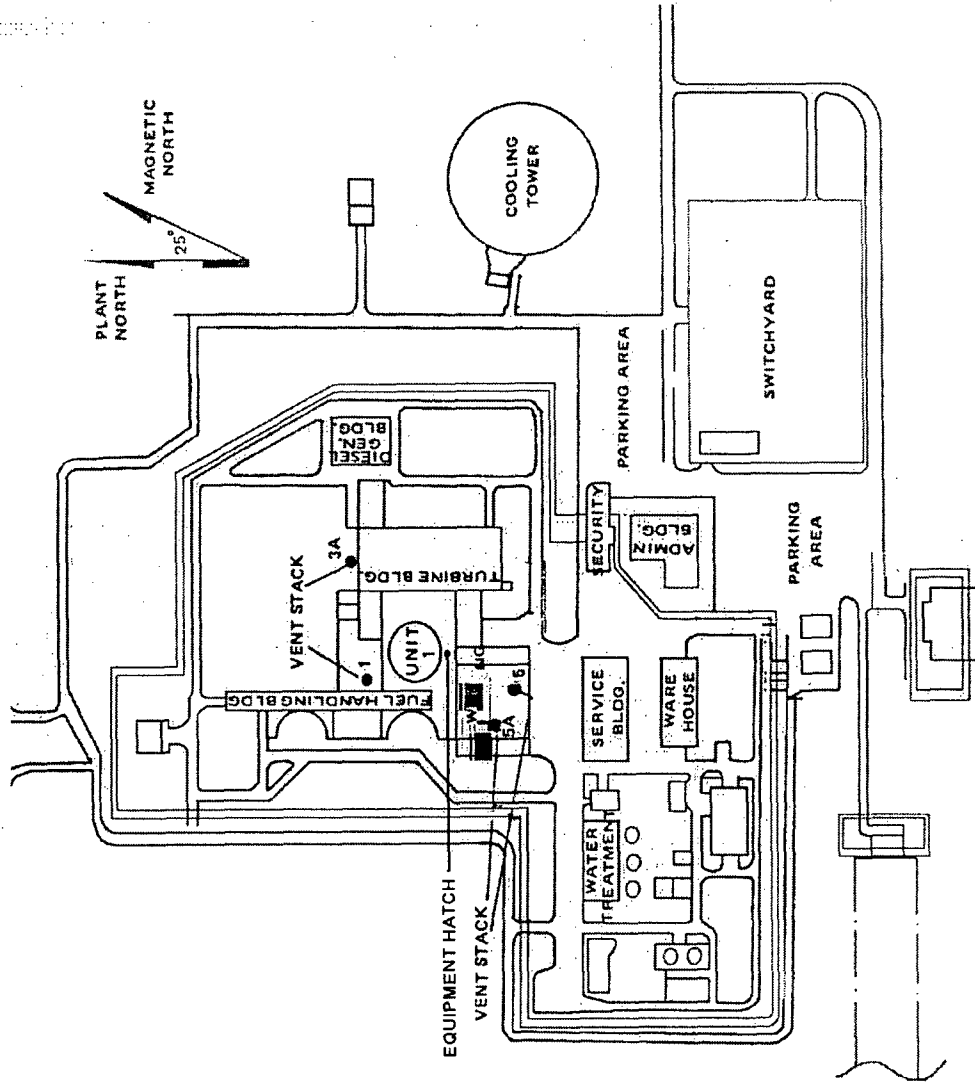
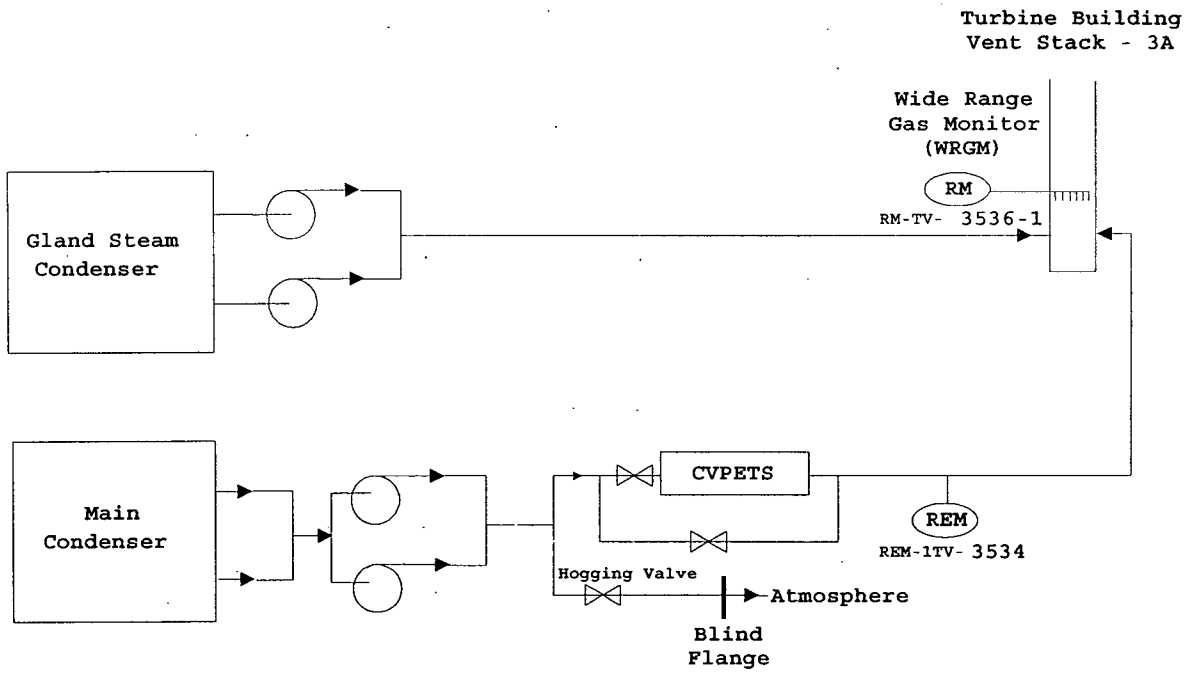


Figure 3.3

SHNPP Condenser Off-Gas System



4.0 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

The purpose of the radiological monitoring program is to measure radioactivity in the environment, to determine whether measured radioactivity is the result of operation of the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant, and to assess the potential dose to the offsite population based on the cumulative measurements of radioactivity of plant origin. The program provides representative measurements of radioactivity in the highest potential exposure pathways and verification of the accuracy of the effluent monitoring program and modeling of environmental exposure pathways (i.e. air, surface water, groundwater.)

Table 4.1 contains the sample point description, sampling and collection frequency, analysis type, and frequency for various exposure pathways in the vicinity of the SHNPP for the radiological monitoring program.

Figure 4.1-1 shows the exclusion boundary surrounding SHNPP. Figures 4.1-2, 4.1-3, 4.1-4, and 4.1-5 show the locations of the various sampling points and TLD locations. Figure 4.1-6 provides a legend for Figures 4.1-2 through 4.1-5.

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Airborne Particulates and Radioiodine
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Continuous operating sampler with sample collection as required by dust loading but at least once per 7 days.
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Weekly Gross Beta ² Weekly I-131 (charcoal canisters) Quarterly Gamma Isotopic ^{4,5} (Composited by location)
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
1	0.1 mi. S on SR 1134 from SR 1011 intersection. N sector, 2.6 mi. from site.	
2	1.4 mi. S on SR 1134 from SR 1011 intersection. NNE sector, 1.4 mi. from site.	
4	0.7 mi. N on SR 1127 from intersection with US 1. NNE sector, 3.1 mi. from site.	
5	Pittsboro (Control Station) ³ WNW sector from site, > 12 mi. from site	
26	Harris Lake Spillway S sector, 4.7 mi. from site	
47	1.3 mi. N on SR 1912 from intersection of NC 42 SSW sector, 3.4 miles from site	
63	SHNPP site. SW sector, 0.6 mi. from site.	
90	SHNPP site. SSW sector, 0.5 mi. from site.	
91	HE&EC, Sewage Treatment Facility ENE Sector, 1.6 mi. from site.	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Direct Radiation (TLD)
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Continuous measurement with an integrated readout at least once per quarter.
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Quarterly Gamma Dose
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
1	0.1 mi. S on SR 1134 from SR 1011 intersection. N sector, 2.6 mi. from site.	
2	1.4 mi. S on SR 1134 from SR 1011 intersection. NNE sector, 1.4 mi. from site.	
3	HE&EC ENE sector, 1.9 mi. from site.	
4	0.7 mi. N on SR 1127 from intersection with US 1 NNE sector, 3.1 mi. from site.	
5	Pittsboro (Control Station) ³ WNW sector from site, > 12 mi. from site	
6	Intersection of SR 1134 & SR 1135. ENE sector, 0.8 mi. from site.	
7	Extension of SR 1134. E sector 0.7 mi. from site.	
8	Dead end of road. Extension of SR 1134. ESE sector, 0.6 mi. from site.	
9	1 mi. S on SR 1130 from intersection of SR 1127, 1115, and 1130. SE sector, 2.2 mi. from site.	
10	SR 1130 S of intersection of SR 1127, 1115, and 1130. SSE sector, 2.2 mi. from site.	
11	SHNPP site. S sector, 0.6 mi. from site	
12	SHNPP site. SSW sector, 0.9 mi. from site.	
13	SHNPP site. WSW sector 0.7 mi. from site.	
14	SHNPP site. Access road to aux. reservoir. W sector, 1.5 mi. from site.	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Direct Radiation (TLD)
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Continuous measurement with an integrated readout at least once per quarter.
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Quarterly Gamma Dose
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
15	SR 1911. W sector, 2.0 mi. from site.	
19	0.6 mi. E on SR 1142 from intersection of SR 1141. NNE sector 5.0 mi. from site.	
20	US 1 at intersection SR 1149. NE sector 4.5 mi. from site.	
21	1.2 mi. W on SR 1152 from intersection SR 1153. ENE sector, 4.8 mi. from site.	
22	Formerly Ragan's Dairy on SR 1115. E sector, 4.3 mi. from site.	
23	Intersection of SR 1127 and SR 1116. ESE sector, 4.8 mi. from site.	
24	Sweet Springs Church on SR 1116. SE sector 4.0 mi. from site.	
25	0.2 mi. W on SR 1402 from intersection of SR 1400 SSE sector, 4.7 mi. from site	
26	Harris Lake Spillway S sector, 4.7 mi. from site	
27	NC 42 @ Buckhorn United Methodist Church SSW sector, 4.8 mi. from site.	
28	0.6 mi. on SR 1924 from intersection of SR 1916. SW sector, 4.8 mi. from site.	
29	Parking lot of Arclin, Inc. on SR 1916. WSW sector, 5.7 mi. from site.	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Direct Radiation (TLD)
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Continuous measurement with an integrated readout at least once per quarter.
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Quarterly Gamma Dose
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
30	Exit intersection of SR 1972 and US 1. W sector, 5.6 mi. from site.	
31	At intersection of SR 1908, 1909, 1910. WNW sector, 4.7 mi. from site.	
32	SR 1008. NNW sector 6.4 mi. from site.	
33	SR 1142. 1.7 mi. from intersection of SR 1141. NNW sector, 4.5 mi. from site.	
34	Apex (Population Center). NE sector, 8.7 mi. from site.	
35	Holly Springs (Population Center). E sector, 6.9 mi. from site.	
36	SR 1393 at intersection of SR 1421. E sector, 10.9 mi. from site.	
37	US 401 at old CP&L office, Fuquay-Varina (Pop. Center). ESE sector, 9.2 mi. from site.	
48	SR 1142. 1.5 mi. from intersection of SR 1141. N sector, 4.5 mi. from site.	
49	SR 1127. 0.3 mi. S from intersection with US 1. NE sector, 2.5 mi. from site.	
50	SR 1127 W from intersection SR 1115 and 1130. ESE sector, 2.6 mi. from site.	
53	SR 1972 N from intersection of SR 1910 and SR 1972. NW sector, 5.8 mi. from site.	
56	SR 1912 at intersection of SR 1912 and SR 1924. WSW sector, 3.0 mi. from site.	
63	SHNPP Site. SW sector, 0.6 mi. from site.	
67	HE&EC, Sewage Treatment Facility ENE Sector, 1.2 mi. from site.	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Direct Radiation (TLD)
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Continuous measurement with an integrated readout at least once per quarter.
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Quarterly Gamma Dose
93	SR 1911. WNW sector, 2.2 mi. from site.	
94	Old US HWY 1 NW sector, 2.0 mi. from site	
95	Bonsal Rd NNW sector, 2.0 mi. from site	

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Waterborne, Surface Water
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Composite sample ⁵ collected over a monthly period.
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Monthly Gross Beta ⁴ and Quarterly Gamma Isotopic
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
26	Harris Lake Spillway S sector, 4.7 mi. from site	
38	Cape Fear Steam Electric Plant Intake Structure (Control Station) ³ WSW sector, 6.2 miles from site	
40	NE Harnett Metro Water Treatment Plant Intake Building Duncan Street, Lillington, N.C. SSE sector, ~17 mi. from site.	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Waterborne, Groundwater
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Grab sample collected quarterly
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Each Sample Gamma Isotopic ⁴ and Tritium
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
57	SHNPP Site (LP-13) N. side of Aux Res Intake canal SSW sector, 0.4 mi. from site.	
59	SHNPP Site (W-13) N. side of Old Construction Road. NNE sector, 0.5 mi. from site	
60	SHNPP Site (W-9A) W. bank of Harris Lake SE of Cooling Tower. ESE sector, 0.5 mi. from site	
68	SHNPP Site (LP-6) N. of old Steam Generator Storage Building W sector, 0.2 mi. from site	
69	SHNPP Site (LP-7) S. side of Warehouse 9. NNE sector, 0.2 mi. from site	
70	SHNPP Site (LP-9) N. side of Plant Entrance Road. E sector, 0.4 mi. from site	
71	SHNPP Site (LP-16) S. of Switch Yard. SE sector, 0.3 mi. from site	
72	SHNPP Site (MWA-12) N. of Cooling Tower Makeup Water Intake Structures. SE sector, 0.2 mi. from site	
73	SHNPP Site N. of Emergency Service Water Screening Structure. S sector, 0.2 mi. from site	
74	SHNPP Site N. of helicopter landing pad. SSE sector, 0.2 mi. from site	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Waterborne, Groundwater
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Grab sample collected quarterly
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Each Sample Gamma Isotopic ⁴ and Tritium
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
75	SHNPP Site W. of Security Building Entrance ESE sector, 0.1 mi. from site	
76	SHNPP Site Inside Owner Controlled Area between Waste Processing Building and Service Building S sector, 0.1 mi. from site	
77	SHNPP Site (BD-MW1) Along the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line S sector, 0.4 mi. from site	
78	SHNPP Site (BD-MW2) Along the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line S sector, 0.5 mi. from site	
79	SHNPP Site (BD-MW3) Along the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line S sector, 0.5 mi. from site	
80	SHNPP Site (BD-MW5) Along the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line S sector, 0.6 mi. from site	
81	SHNPP Site (BD-MW7) Along the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line S sector, 0.6 mi. from site	
82	SHNPP Site (BD-MW8) Along the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line S sector, 0.6 mi. from site	
83	SHNPP Site (BD-MW16) Along the Cooling Tower Blowdown Line SSW sector, 1.6 mi. from site	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Waterborne, Drinking Water
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Composite sample ⁵ collected over a two-week period if I-131 analysis is performed; monthly composite otherwise.
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		I-131 on each composite when the dose ⁶ calculated for the consumption of the water is greater than 1 mrem per yr. Monthly Gross Beta Monthly Gamma Isotopic ⁴ Quarterly Tritium
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
38	Cape Fear Steam Electric Plant Intake Structure (Control Station) ³ WSW sector, 6.2 miles from site	
40	NE Harnett Metro Water Treatment Plant Intake Building Duncan Street, Lillington, N.C. SSE sector, -17 mi. from site.	
51	SHNPP Water Treatment Building On Site	

NOTE: H-3 analysis is normally performed monthly.

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Waterborne, Sediment from Shoreline
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Shoreline Sediment sample collected semiannually.
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Each Sample Gamma Isotopic ⁴
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
26	Harris Lake Spillway S sector, 4.6 mi. from site	
41	Shoreline of Mixing Zone of Cooling Tower Blowdown Line S sector, 3.8 miles from site.	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Waterborne, Bottom Sediment
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Bottom Sediment sample collected semiannually.
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Each Sample Gamma Isotopic ^d
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
52	Harris Lake in the vicinity of the mixing zone of the cooling tower S sector, 3.8 miles from site.	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Ingestion - Milk ⁸
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Grab samples semi-monthly when animals are on pasture; monthly at other times. ⁹
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Each Sample I-131 Each Sample Gamma Isotopic ⁴
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
5	Manco's Dairy, Pittsboro (Control Station) ³ WNW sector from site, > 12 mi. from site	
96	Humbug Farm on SR 1127 ESE sector, 4.6 mi. from site	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Ingestion - Fish
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		One sample of each of the following semiannually: 1. Catfish (bottom feeders) 2. Sunfish & Largemouth Bass (free swimmers)
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Each sample - Gamma Isotopic ⁴ on edible portion for each
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
44	Site varies within the Harris Lake.	
45	Site varies above Buckhorn Dam on Cape Fear River (Control Station) ³	

TABLE 4.1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Aquatic Vegetation
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Annually
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Each sample - Gamma Isotopic ⁴
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
26	Harris Lake Spillway S sector, 4.7 mi. from site	
41	Shoreline of Mixing Zone of Cooling Tower Blowdown Line S sector, 3.8 miles from site.	
61	Harris Lake East of New Hill- Holleman Rd (Control Location) E sector, 2.5 mi. from site	

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample:		Broadleaf Vegetation ⁸
Sampling and Collection Frequency:		Monthly, during growing season ¹⁵
Analysis Frequency and Required Analysis:		Each sample - Gamma Isotopic ⁴
Sample Point ID No.	Sample Point, Description ¹ , Distance, and Direction	
5	Pittsboro (Control Station) ³ NNW sector, > 12 mi. from site	
12	SHNPP Site SSW sector, 0.9 mi. from site	
63	SHNPP Site SW sector, 0.6 mi from site	

NOTES TO TABLE 4.1

SHNPP Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program

1. Sample locations are shown on Figures 4.1-2, 4.1-3, 4.1-4, and 4.1-5. Figure 4.1-6 provides a legend for Figures 4.1-2 through 4.1-5.
2. Particulate samples will be analyzed for gross beta radioactivity 24 hours or more following filter change to allow for radon and thorium daughter decay. If gross beta activity is greater than ten times the yearly mean of the control sample station activity, a gamma isotopic analysis will be performed on the individual samples.
3. Control sample stations (or background stations) are located in areas that are unaffected by plant operations. All other sample stations that have the potential to be affected by radioactive emissions from plant operations are considered indicator stations.
4. Gamma isotopic analysis means the identification and quantification of gamma-emitting radionuclides that may be attributable to effluents from plant operations.
5. Composite samples will be collected with equipment which is capable of collecting an aliquot at time intervals which are very short (e.g., every 2 hours) relative to the compositing period (e.g., monthly).
6. The dose will be calculated for the maximum organ and age group, using the methodology contained in ODCM Equation 2.2-1.
7. Based on historical meteorology (1976-1987), food product Locations 54 and 55 were added in the summer of 1988 as the off-site locations with the highest predicted D/Q values. Food product locations 43 and 46 were deleted after the 1988 growing season.
8. If milk animals are not present or unavailable for sampling at indicator locations per page 4-11, sampling of Broadleaf Vegetation per page 4-14 can be substituted.
9. When no milk animals are available at indicator locations, milk sampling of the control location can be reduced to once per month to maintain historical data.
10. Sample Locations 5, 54, 55, 62, 64 were deleted from food crop sampling in Revision 18 as crops are not irrigated with water in which plant wastes have been discharged or crops are no longer being grown at a location. Sample Location 58 was deleted from groundwater monitoring in Revision 18 since being shown to have direct communication with lake/surface water.
11. Sample Locations 68 through 72 were added to the groundwater monitoring in Revision 19 based on evaluation of data from bedrock wells. Location 57 was removed in Revision 19 based on the same evaluation of groundwater data.
12. Sample Location 39 deleted the groundwater monitoring in Revision 20 based on evaluation of data from bedrock wells.
13. Sample Locations 65 & 66 deleted Broad Leaf vegetation samples and added Broad Leaf vegetation to Sample Locations 12 and 63 in Revision 20 based on new meteorology data.
14. In Revision 21, Sample Locations 57, 73 through 76 were added to the groundwater monitoring in Revision 21 in order to provide a more complete picture of the site's hydrology.
15. Broadleaf vegetation refers to deciduous plants, shrubs and trees that have wide, flat leaves. Typically leaves are only present during the growing season May through October.

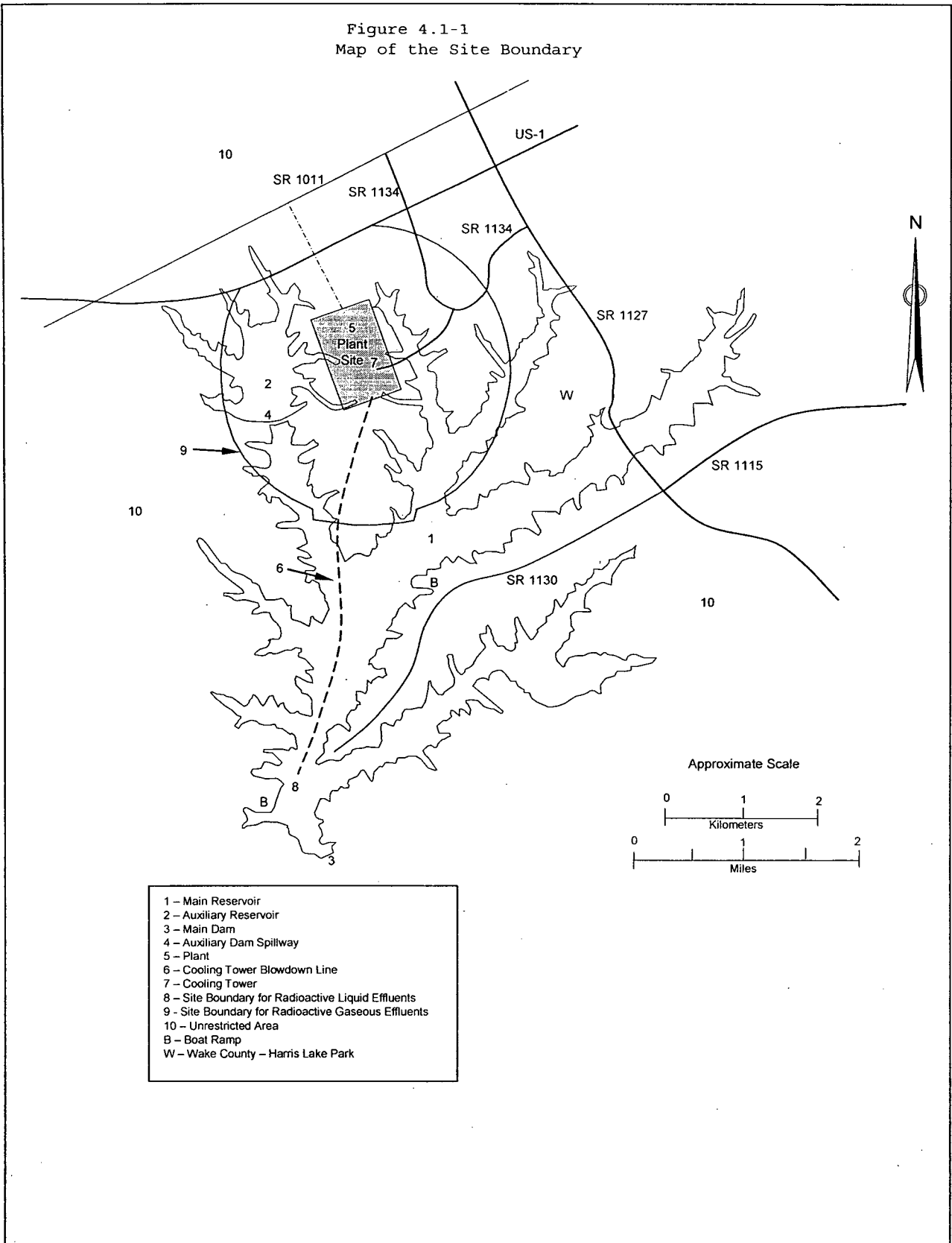


Figure 4.1-2

Environmental Radiological Sampling Points

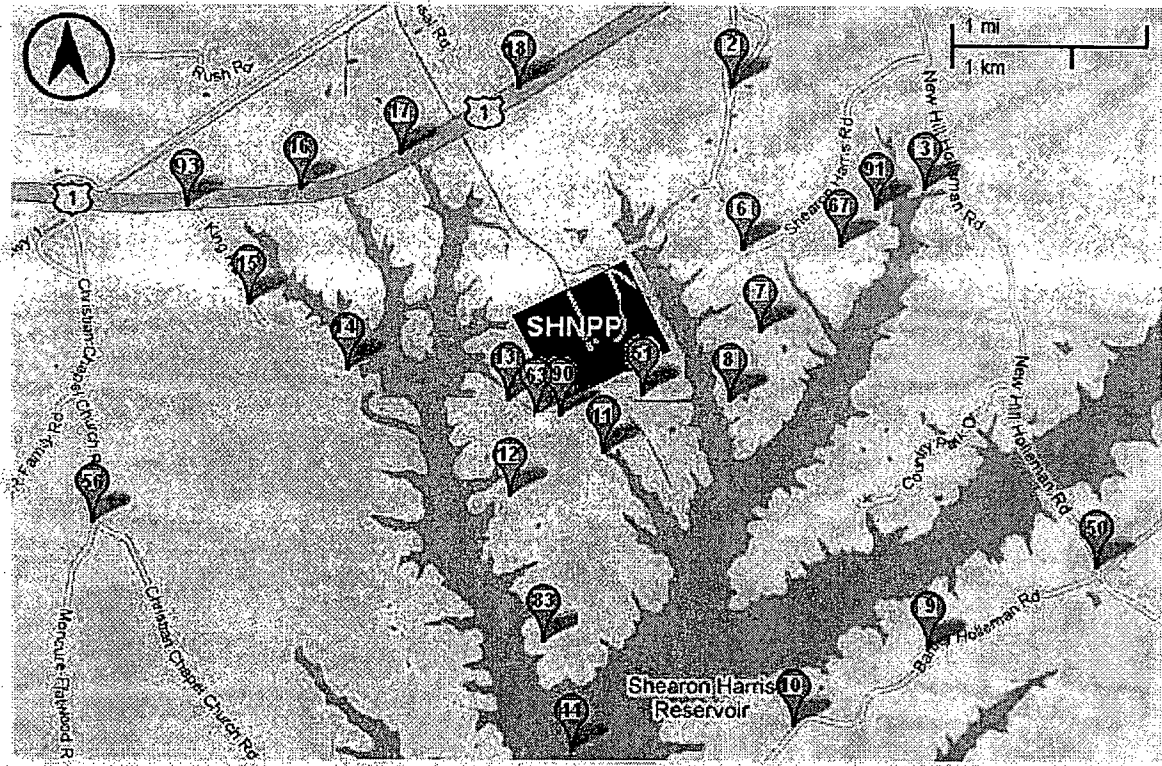


Figure 4.1-3
Environmental Radiological Sampling Points

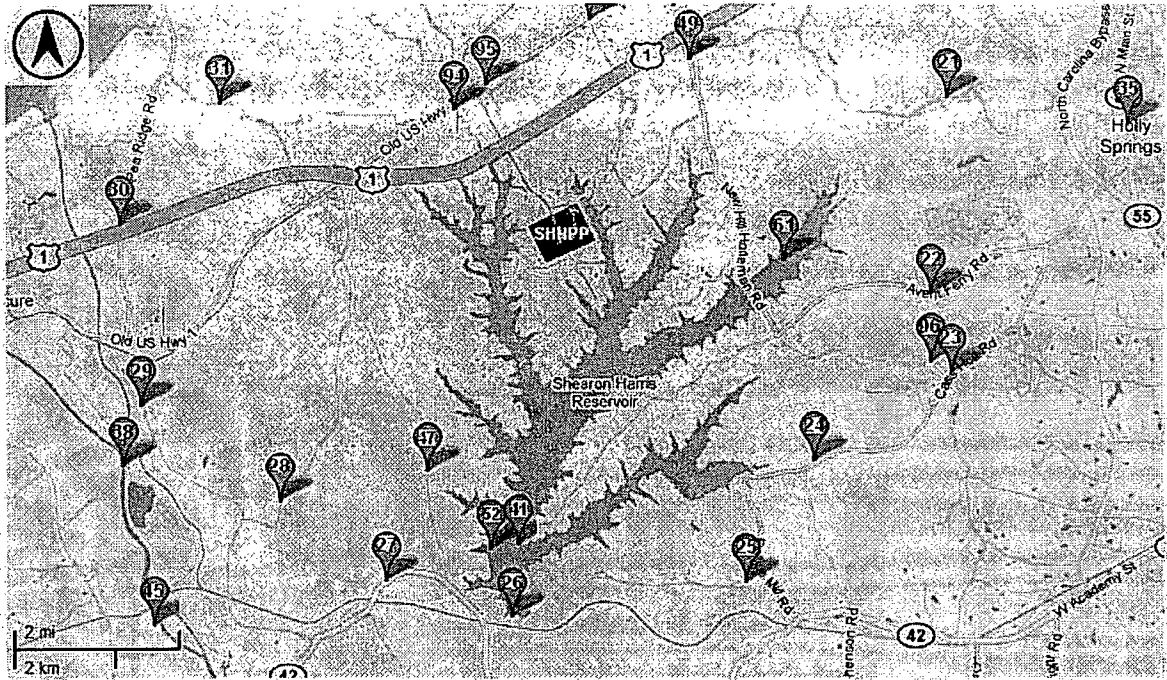


Figure 4.1-4
Environmental Radiological Sampling Points

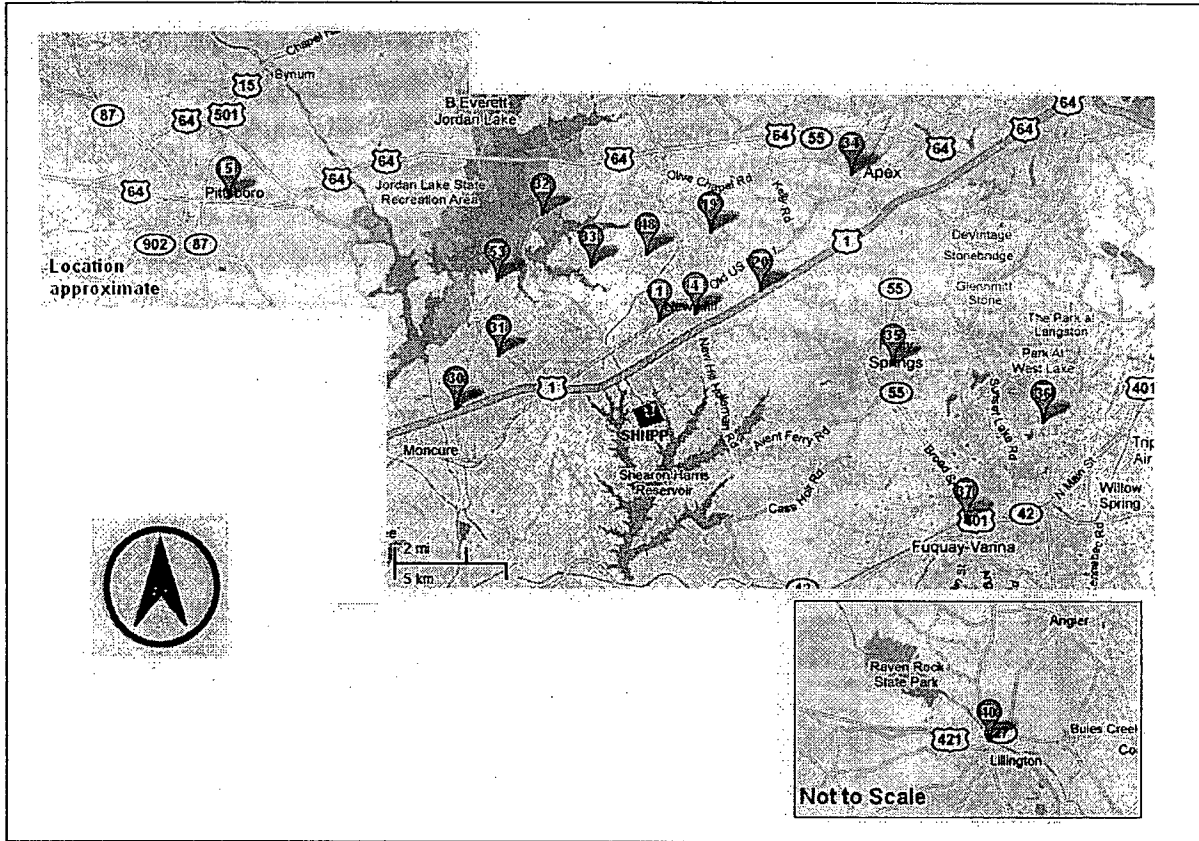


Figure 4.1-5
Environmental Radiological Sampling Points



Figure 4.1-6
 Environmental Radiological Sampling Points
 Legend

STATION NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	REFER TO FIGURE	STATION NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE	REFER TO FIGURE
1	AP, AC, TL	4.1-4	34	TL	4.1-4
2	AP, AC, TL	4.1-2	35	TL	4.1-3, 4.1-4
3	TL	4.1-2	36	TL	4.1-4
4	AP, AC, TL	4.1-4	37	TL	4.1-4
5	AP, AC, MK, TL, BL	4.1-4 *	38	SW, DW	4.1-3
6	TL	4.1-2	39	DELETED	Notes
7	TL	4.1-2	40	SW, DW	4.1-4 *
8	TL	4.1-2	41	SS, AV	4.1-3 *
9	TL	4.1-2	42	DELETED	Notes
10	TL	4.1-2	43	DELETED	Notes
11	TL	4.1-2	44	FH	4.1-2 *
12	TL, BL	4.1-2	45	FH	4.1-3
13	TL	4.1-2	46	DELETED	Notes
14	TL	4.1-2	47	AP, AC	4.1-3
15	TL	4.1-2	48	TL	4.1-4
16	DELETED	4.1-2	49	TL	4.1-3
17	DELETED	4.1-2	50	TL	4.1-2
18	DELETED	4.1-2	51	DW	4.1-2
19	TL	4.1-4	52	SD	4.1-3 *
20	TL	4.1-4	53	TL	4.1-4
21	TL	4.1-3	54	DELETED	Notes
22	TL	4.1-3	55	DELETED	Notes
23	TL	4.1-3	56	TL	4.1-2
24	TL	4.1-3	57	GW	4.1-5
25	TL	4.1-3	58	DELETED	Notes
26	AP, AC, AV, SS, SW, TL	4.1-3	59	GW	4.1-5
27	TL	4.1-3	60	GW	4.1-5
28	TL	4.1-3	61	AV	4.1-3 *
29	TL	4.1-3	62	DELETED	Notes
30	TL	4.1-3, 4.1-4	63	AP, AC, TL, BL	4.1-2
31	TL	4.1-3, 4.1-4	64	DELETED	Notes
32	TL	4.1-4	65	DELETED	Notes
33	TL	4.1-4	66	DELETED	Notes

AC	Air Cartridge	DW	Drinking Water	SD	Bottom Sediment
AP	Air Particulate	FH	Fish	SS	Shoreline Sediment
AV	Aquatic Vegetation	GW	Groundwater	SW	Surface Water
BL	Broad Leaf Veg.	MK	Milk	TL	TLD

* Approximate location

5.0 INTERLABORATORY COMPARISON STUDIES

The objective of this program is to evaluate the total laboratory analysis process by comparing results for an equivalent sample with those obtained by an independent laboratory or laboratories.

Environmental samples from the SHNPP environs are to be analyzed by the Harris Energy & Environmental Center (HE&EC) or by a qualified contracting laboratory. These laboratories will participate at least annually in a nationally recognized interlaboratory comparison study. The results of the laboratories' performances in the study will be included in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report (see SHNPP ODCM Operational Requirement 4.12.3).

SHNPP E&RC will perform sample analyses for gamma-emitting radionuclides, tritium, and gross alpha in effluent releases. The E&RC radiochemistry laboratory will participate annually in a corporate interlaboratory comparison study or an equivalent study. Radiochemical analyses of composite samples required by ODCM Operational Requirements Tables 4.11-1 and 4.11-2 will be performed by the HE&EC.

The Progress Energy laboratory or vendor laboratory results shall be compared to the criteria established in the NRC Inspection Manual (Procedure 84750) for Radioactive Waste Treatment, Effluent, and Environmental Monitoring. The referenced criteria is as follows:

- a) Divide each standard result by its associated uncertainty to obtain resolution (the uncertainty is defined as the relative standard deviation, one sigma, of the standard result as calculated from counting statistics).
- b) Divide each laboratory result by the corresponding standard result to obtain the ratio (laboratory result/standard).
- c) The laboratory measurement is in agreement if the value of the ratio falls within the limits shown below for the corresponding resolution:

<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
<4	0.4 - 2.5
4 - 7	0.5 - 2.0
8 - 15	0.6 - 1.66
16 - 50	0.75 - 1.33
51 -200	0.80 - 1.25
>200	0.85 - 1.28

If the Progress Energy laboratory or vendor laboratory results lay outside the ratio criteria, an evaluation will be performed to identify any recommended remedial actions to reduce anomalous errors. Complete documentation of the evaluation will be available to HNP and will be provided to the NRC upon request.

6.0 TOTAL DOSE (COMPLIANCE WITH 40 CFR 190) for ODCM OR 3.11.4

Compliance with 40 CFR 190 as prescribed in ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.4 must be demonstrated only when one or more of ODCM Operational Requirements 3.11.1.2a, 3.11.1.2b, 3.11.2.2a, 3.11.2.2b, 3.11.2.3a, or 3.11.2.3b is exceeded by a factor of two. Once this occurs, the company has 30 days to submit this report in accordance with Technical Specification 6.9.2.

ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.4 requires that the annual dose or dose commitment to a member of the public from uranium fuel cycle sources be limited to 25 mrem for the whole body and any organ except the thyroid which is limited to 75 mrem. In addition, assessment of radiation doses to the likely most exposed member of the public from primary effluent pathways, direct radiation, and any other nearby uranium fuel cycle sources are to be included.

The dose estimates from the gas and liquid effluent pathways to the likely most exposed member of the public can be obtained by using the Regulatory Guide 1.109 and WASH 1258-based NRC codes LADTAP II and GASPAR. This will allow the use of current annual average meteorology X/Q and D/Q values derived from the NRC XOQDOQ (NUREG/CR-2919) Code that is appropriate for the specific location of the receptor and the applicable exposure pathways.

Radiation exposures of members of the public from direct radiation sources (the reactor unit and other primary system components, radwaste, radioactivity in auxiliary systems such as storage tanks, transportation of radioactive material, etc.) will be determined from TLD measurements. Quarterly TLD measurements at locations within three miles of the plant center (inner ring) will be compared with the four-year, pre-operational TLD measurements using methods contained in NBS Handbook 91, "Experimental Statistics," to determine any significant contribution from direct radiation associated with plant operation.

If there is a significant direct radiation component at the TLD location in the sector containing the likely most exposed member of the public then this dose will be added to the doses from effluent pathways derived from LADTAP II and GASPAR.

6.1 Total Dose (COMPLIANCE WITH 40 CFR 190) for ODCM OR F.2

To demonstrate compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement F.2, the ODCM dose equations for noble gases, iodines, particulates, and tritium are used. They provide conservative dose estimates. The X/Q and D/Q values are based on historical data for the exclusion boundary distances. The liquid dose estimates also use the ODCM equations for dose determination which are added together for demonstration of compliance with 40 CFR 190.

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7.0 LICENSEE-INITIATED CHANGES TO THE ODCM

Changes to the ODCM:

- a. Shall be documented and records of reviews performed shall be retained as required by Technical Specification 6.14. This documentation shall contain:
 - 1) Sufficient information to support the change together with the appropriate analyses or evaluations justifying the change(s) and
 - 2) A determination that the change will maintain the level of radioactive effluent control required by 10 CFR 20.1302, 40 CFR 190, 10 CFR 50.36a, and Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50 and not adversely impact the accuracy or reliability of effluent, dose, or setpoint calculations.
- b. Shall become effective after review and acceptance by the PNSC and the approval of the Plant General Manager.
- c. Shall be submitted to the Commission in the form of a complete, legible copy of the entire ODCM as a part of or concurrent with the Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report for the period of the report in which any change to the ODCM was made. Each change shall be identified by markings in the margin of the affected pages, clearly indicating the areas of the page that was changed, and shall indicate the date (e.g., month/year) the change was implemented.

March 2009
Rev. 20

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX A

METEROLOGICAL DISPERSION FACTOR COMPUTATIONS

Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L) now conducting business as Progress Energy Carolinas has performed the assessment of the transport and dispersion of the effluent in the atmosphere as outlined, in Preparation of Radiological Effluent Technical Specifications for Nuclear Power Plants, NUREG 0133 (USNRC, 1978). The methodology for this assessment was based on guidelines presented in Regulatory Guide 1.111, Revision 1 (USNRC, 1977). The results of the assessment were to provide the relative depositions flux and relative concentrations (undepleted and depleted) based on numerical models acceptable for use in Appendix I evaluations.

Regulatory Guide 1.111 presented three acceptable diffusion models for use in estimating deposition flux and concentrations. These are:

1. Particle-in-cell model (a variable trajectory model based on the gradient-transport theory),
2. Puff-advection model (a variable trajectory model based on the statistical approach to diffusion), and
3. The constant mean wind direction model referred to here as the straight-line trajectory Gaussian diffusion model (the most widely used model based on a statistical approach). It was resolved that for operational efficiency, the straight-line method described in XOQDOQ Computer Program for the Meteorological Evaluation of Routine Effluent Releases at Nuclear Power Stations, NUREG/CRG-2919 (USNRC, September 1982) would be used for generating the required analyses of Appendix I. To provide a more realistic accounting of the variability of wind around the plant site, standard terrain / recirculation correction factors (TCF) were used.

APPENDIX A

METEROLOGICAL DISPERSION FACTOR COMPUTATIONS

A five-year record of meteorological data was used from the on-site meteorological program at the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant. These data consisted of all collected parameters from the normal 10.0 meter level for all years 2003-2007. The description of the model used and computations are presented in NUREG/CRC-2919. The following tables provide the meteorological dilution factors (i.e., the X/Q and D/Q values) utilized to show compliance with ODCM Operational Requirements 3/4.11.2 for noble gases and radioiodines and particulates.

Tables A-1 through A-4

Relative undepleted concentration, relative depleted concentration, and relative deposition flux estimates for the ground level releases for special locations for long-term releases.

Tables A-5 through A-12

Relative undepleted concentration, relative depleted concentration, and relative deposition flux estimates for the ground level releases for standard and segmented distance locations for long-term releases.

Table A-13

SHNPP on-site Joint Wind Frequency Distributions for years 2003-2007.

APPENDIX A

METEROLOGICAL DISPERSION FACTOR COMPUTATIONS

The NRC XOQXOD Program was obtained and installed on Murray and Trettle, Inc.'s (M/T) computer system. The Program was run with appropriate physical plant data, appropriate meteorological information of the standard distances, and special locations of interest with terrain / recirculation factor. The input to XOQDOQ for the ground level releases are presented in Table A-14. The resulting computations have the TCFs applied to produce a final atmospheric diffusion estimate for the site.

Table A-1 through A-4

X/Q and D/Q Values for Long Term Ground Level Releases at Specific Locations

XOQDOQ -- SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007

EXIT ONE -- GROUND LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA, 2003-2007

CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS

SPECIFIC POINTS OF INTEREST

RELEASE ID	TYPE OF LOCATION	DIRECTION FROM SITE	DISTANCE		TABLE A-1	TABLE A-2	TABLE A-3	TABLE A-4
			MILES	METERS	X/Q SEC/M ³ NO DECAY	X/Q SEC/M ³ 2.3 D DECAY DEPLETED	X/Q SEC/M ³ 8.0 D DECAY DEPLETED	D/Q PER M ²
A	Site Boundary	S	1.36	2189	1.10E-05	1.10E-05	9.30E-06	7.20E-09
A	Site Boundary	SSW	1.33	2140	1.60E-05	1.60E-05	1.40E-05	1.00E-08
A	Site Boundary	SW	1.33	2140	2.30E-05	2.30E-05	2.00E-05	9.80E-09
A	Site Boundary	WSW	1.33	2140	1.10E-05	1.10E-05	9.70E-06	5.50E-09
A	Site Boundary	W	1.33	2140	4.80E-06	4.60E-06	4.10E-06	3.00E-09
A	Site Boundary	WNW	1.33	2140	3.20E-06	3.00E-06	2.70E-06	2.30E-09
A	Site Boundary	NW	1.26	2028	4.00E-06	3.90E-06	3.40E-06	3.10E-09
A	Site Boundary	NNW	1.26	2028	4.60E-06	4.50E-06	4.00E-06	4.20E-09
A	Site Boundary	N	1.32	2124	6.10E-06	5.90E-06	5.20E-06	6.10E-09
A	Site Boundary	NNE	1.33	2140	7.70E-06	7.50E-06	6.60E-06	6.80E-09
A	Site Boundary	NE	1.33	2140	8.00E-06	7.70E-06	6.80E-06	7.70E-09
A	Site Boundary	ENE	1.33	2140	8.70E-06	8.40E-06	7.40E-06	8.60E-09
A	Site Boundary	E	1.33	2140	6.20E-06	6.00E-06	5.20E-06	4.70E-09
A	Site Boundary	ESE	1.33	2140	4.50E-06	4.30E-06	3.80E-06	4.00E-09
A	Site Boundary	SE	1.33	2140	5.20E-06	5.00E-06	4.40E-06	4.80E-09
A	Site Boundary	SSE	1.33	2140	7.80E-06	7.50E-06	6.60E-06	5.30E-09
A	Garden	S	5.3	8530	9.10E-07	7.80E-07	6.40E-07	3.10E-10
A	Garden	SSW	3.8	6116	2.30E-06	2.00E-06	1.70E-06	8.40E-10
A	Garden	SW	2.9	4667	5.30E-06	4.90E-06	4.20E-06	1.50E-09
A	Garden	WSW	4.5	7242	1.20E-06	1.10E-06	8.80E-07	3.10E-10
A	Garden	W	3.1	4989	9.20E-07	8.40E-07	7.10E-07	3.90E-10
A	Garden	WNW	5	8046	2.60E-07	2.30E-07	1.90E-07	1.00E-10
A	Garden	NW	2.4	3862	1.10E-06	1.00E-06	8.60E-07	6.40E-10
A	Garden	NNW	2	3219	1.80E-06	1.70E-06	1.40E-06	1.40E-09
A	Garden	N	2.2	3541	2.10E-06	2.00E-06	1.70E-06	1.70E-09
A	Garden	NNE	1.9	3058	3.70E-06	3.50E-06	3.00E-06	2.80E-09
A	Garden	NE	5	8046	6.30E-07	5.60E-07	4.60E-07	3.50E-10
A	Garden	ENE	1.8	2897	4.60E-06	4.40E-06	3.80E-06	4.10E-09
A	Garden	E	1.7	2735	3.70E-06	3.50E-06	3.10E-06	2.50E-09
A	Garden	ESE	4.6	7402	4.30E-07	3.80E-07	3.10E-07	2.20E-10
A	Garden	SE	2.6	4184	1.40E-06	1.30E-06	1.10E-06	9.60E-10
A	Garden	SSE	4.2	6759	9.00E-07	7.90E-07	6.60E-07	3.50E-10

Table A-1 through A-4
X/Q and D/Q Values for Long Term Ground Level Releases at Specific Locations
 XOQDOQ -- SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007
 EXIT ONE -- GROUND LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA, 2003-2007
 CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS
 SPECIFIC POINTS OF INTEREST

RELEASE ID	TYPE OF LOCATION	DIRECTION FROM SITE	DISTANCE		TABLE A-1	TABLE A-2	TABLE A-3	TABLE A-4
			MILES	METERS	X/Q SEC/M ³ NO DECAY	X/Q SEC/M ³ 2.3 D DECAY DEPLETED	X/Q SEC/M ³ 8.0 D DECAY DEPLETED	D/Q PER M ²
A	Meat & Poultry	S	5	8047	1.00E-06	8.60E-07	7.10E-07	3.50E-10
A	Meat & Poultry	SSW	5	8047	1.40E-06	1.20E-06	1.00E-06	4.60E-10
A	Meat & Poultry	SW	2.9	4667	5.30E-06	4.90E-06	4.20E-06	1.50E-09
A	Meat & Poultry	WSW	4.5	7242	1.20E-06	1.10E-06	8.80E-07	3.10E-10
A	Meat & Poultry	W	3.1	4989	9.20E-07	8.40E-07	7.10E-07	3.90E-10
A	Meat & Poultry	WNW	5	8047	2.60E-07	2.30E-07	1.90E-07	1.00E-10
A	Meat & Poultry	NW	5	8047	2.90E-07	2.50E-07	2.10E-07	1.20E-10
A	Meat & Poultry	NNW	2	3219	1.80E-06	1.70E-06	1.40E-06	1.40E-09
A	Meat & Poultry	N	2.2	3541	2.10E-06	2.00E-06	1.70E-06	1.70E-09
A	Meat & Poultry	NNE	1.9	3058	3.70E-06	3.50E-06	3.00E-06	2.80E-09
A	Meat & Poultry	NE	5	8047	6.30E-07	5.60E-07	4.60E-07	3.50E-10
A	Meat & Poultry	ENE	1.8	2897	4.60E-06	4.40E-06	3.80E-06	4.10E-09
A	Meat & Poultry	E	1.7	2735	3.70E-06	3.50E-06	3.10E-06	2.50E-09
A	Meat & Poultry	ESE	4.6	7402	4.30E-07	3.80E-07	3.10E-07	2.20E-10
A	Meat & Poultry	SE	2.6	4184	1.40E-06	1.30E-06	1.10E-06	9.60E-10
A	Meat & Poultry	SSE	4.2	6759	9.00E-07	7.90E-07	6.60E-07	3.50E-10
A	Resident	S	5.3	8530	9.10E-07	7.80E-07	6.40E-07	3.10E-10
A	Resident	SSW	3.8	6116	2.30E-06	2.00E-06	1.70E-06	8.40E-10
A	Resident	SW	2.9	4667	5.30E-06	4.90E-06	4.20E-06	1.50E-09
A	Resident	WSW	4.5	7242	1.20E-06	1.10E-06	8.80E-07	3.10E-10
A	Resident	W	3	4828	9.80E-07	9.00E-07	7.60E-07	4.20E-10
A	Resident	WNW	2.5	4023	8.90E-07	8.30E-07	7.10E-07	5.00E-10
A	Resident	NW	2.4	3862	1.10E-06	1.00E-06	8.60E-07	6.40E-10
A	Resident	NNW	1.6	2575	2.80E-06	2.70E-06	2.30E-06	2.30E-09
A	Resident	N	2.2	3541	2.10E-06	2.00E-06	1.70E-06	1.70E-09
A	Resident	NNE	1.9	3058	3.70E-06	3.50E-06	3.00E-06	2.80E-09
A	Resident	NE	2.3	3701	2.60E-06	2.40E-06	2.10E-06	2.00E-09
A	Resident	ENE	1.6	2574	5.90E-06	5.70E-06	4.90E-06	5.40E-09
A	Resident	E	1.7	2735	3.70E-06	3.50E-06	3.10E-06	2.50E-09
A	Resident	ESE	2.6	4184	1.20E-06	1.10E-06	9.30E-07	7.80E-10
A	Resident	SE	2.6	4184	1.40E-06	1.30E-06	1.10E-06	9.60E-10
A	Resident	SSE	4.2	6759	9.00E-07	7.90E-07	6.60E-07	3.50E-10
A	Cow Milk	N	2.2	3540	2.10E-06	2.00E-06	1.70E-06	1.70E-09
A	Goat Milk	ESE	4.6	7402	4.30E-07	3.80E-07	3.10E-07	2.20E-10

TABLE A-5
 UNDEPLETED, NO DECAY, X/Q Values for Long Term Ground Level Release at Standard Distances in sec/m³

XOQDOQ -- SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA 2003-2007
 EXIT ONE -- GROUND-LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA 2003-2007
 CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS

sector	Annual Average Chi/Q sec/meter cubed										
	0.250	0.500	0.750	1.000	1.500	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000	4.500
S	3.010E-04	9.024E-05	4.499E-05	2.236E-05	8.939E-06	5.072E-06	3.328E-06	2.388E-06	1.817E-06	1.444E-06	1.185E-06
SSW	4.444E-04	1.317E-04	6.467E-05	3.172E-05	1.257E-05	7.194E-06	4.749E-06	3.423E-06	2.617E-06	2.087E-06	1.717E-06
SW	6.665E-04	1.949E-04	9.454E-05	4.601E-05	1.817E-05	1.048E-05	6.959E-06	5.037E-06	3.865E-06	3.091E-06	2.550E-06
WSW	3.145E-04	9.282E-05	4.551E-05	2.235E-05	8.879E-06	5.087E-06	3.361E-06	2.424E-06	1.854E-06	1.479E-06	1.218E-06
W	1.239E-04	3.737E-05	1.870E-05	9.264E-06	3.687E-06	2.088E-06	1.368E-06	9.805E-07	7.460E-07	5.925E-07	4.859E-07
WNW	7.825E-05	2.396E-05	1.217E-05	6.088E-06	2.435E-06	1.368E-06	8.909E-07	6.352E-07	4.813E-07	3.809E-07	3.115E-07
NW	8.594E-05	2.653E-05	1.358E-05	6.828E-06	2.737E-06	1.531E-06	9.940E-07	7.068E-07	5.344E-07	4.222E-07	3.447E-07
NNW	9.643E-05	3.012E-05	1.663E-05	7.885E-06	3.165E-06	1.761E-06	1.138E-06	8.065E-07	6.081E-07	4.793E-07	3.904E-07
N	1.406E-04	4.387E-05	2.277E-05	1.154E-05	4.646E-06	2.582E-06	1.687E-06	1.181E-06	8.897E-07	7.008E-07	5.707E-07
NNE	1.802E-04	5.618E-05	2.919E-05	1.479E-05	5.958E-06	3.313E-06	2.141E-06	1.517E-06	1.144E-06	9.013E-07	7.341E-07
NE	1.885E-04	5.798E-05	3.004E-05	1.522E-05	6.134E-06	3.415E-06	2.209E-06	1.566E-06	1.181E-06	9.309E-07	7.585E-07
ENE	2.120E-04	6.487E-05	3.307E-05	1.671E-05	6.736E-06	3.772E-06	2.449E-06	1.742E-06	1.318E-06	1.041E-06	8.502E-07
E	1.575E-04	4.754E-05	2.366E-05	1.192E-05	4.780E-06	2.701E-06	1.766E-06	1.263E-06	9.594E-07	7.610E-07	6.234E-07
ESE	1.116E-04	3.399E-05	1.721E-05	8.626E-06	3.459E-06	1.945E-06	1.267E-06	9.039E-07	6.851E-07	5.424E-07	4.436E-07
SE	1.327E-04	4.029E-05	2.018E-05	1.000E-05	3.981E-06	2.248E-06	1.470E-06	1.051E-06	7.987E-07	6.338E-07	5.191E-07
SSE	2.048E-04	6.142E-05	3.055E-05	1.515E-05	6.043E-06	3.429E-06	2.250E-06	1.614E-06	1.229E-06	9.763E-07	8.012E-07

sector	Annual Average Chi/Q sec/meter cubed										
	5.000	7.500	10.000	15.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	35.000	40.000	45.000	50.000
S	9.963E-07	5.434E-07	3.866E-07	2.221E-07	1.580E-07	1.188E-07	9.520E-08	7.898E-08	6.721E-08	5.832E-08	5.138E-08
SSW	1.448E-06	7.976E-07	5.417E-07	3.311E-07	2.340E-07	1.790E-07	1.439E-07	1.197E-07	1.021E-07	8.882E-08	7.840E-08
SW	2.155E-06	1.196E-06	8.188E-07	5.025E-07	3.567E-07	2.737E-07	2.206E-07	1.840E-07	1.572E-07	1.369E-07	1.210E-07
WSW	1.027E-06	5.681E-07	3.847E-07	2.353E-07	1.683E-07	1.273E-07	1.023E-07	8.516E-08	7.266E-08	6.319E-08	5.578E-08
W	4.086E-07	2.226E-07	1.501E-07	9.085E-08	6.380E-08	4.858E-08	3.891E-08	3.228E-08	2.747E-08	2.383E-08	2.099E-08
WNW	2.612E-07	1.409E-07	9.437E-08	5.661E-08	3.951E-08	2.995E-08	2.390E-08	1.977E-08	1.678E-08	1.452E-08	1.277E-08
NW	2.886E-07	1.548E-07	1.033E-07	6.167E-08	4.290E-08	3.243E-08	2.583E-08	2.132E-08	1.807E-08	1.562E-08	1.372E-08
NNW	3.264E-07	1.739E-07	1.155E-07	6.851E-08	4.745E-08	3.575E-08	2.840E-08	2.339E-08	1.978E-08	1.708E-08	1.497E-08
N	4.768E-07	2.536E-07	1.683E-07	9.985E-08	6.894E-08	5.190E-08	4.119E-08	3.391E-08	2.867E-08	2.473E-08	2.168E-08
NNE	6.135E-07	3.267E-07	2.189E-07	1.285E-07	8.897E-08	6.699E-08	5.319E-08	4.379E-08	3.703E-08	3.195E-08	2.800E-08
NE	6.341E-07	3.380E-07	2.246E-07	1.332E-07	9.228E-08	6.950E-08	5.520E-08	4.547E-08	3.846E-08	3.319E-08	2.910E-08
ENE	7.121E-07	3.822E-07	2.552E-07	1.524E-07	1.061E-07	8.019E-08	6.388E-08	5.274E-08	4.470E-08	3.865E-08	3.394E-08
E	5.236E-07	2.841E-07	1.911E-07	1.152E-07	8.071E-08	6.133E-08	4.905E-08	4.063E-08	3.453E-08	2.993E-08	2.634E-08
ESE	3.721E-07	2.008E-07	1.346E-07	8.077E-08	5.641E-08	4.276E-08	3.413E-08	2.823E-08	2.397E-08	2.075E-08	1.824E-08
SE	4.361E-07	2.368E-07	1.593E-07	9.618E-08	6.744E-08	5.129E-08	4.105E-08	3.402E-08	2.893E-08	2.509E-08	2.209E-08
SSE	6.739E-07	3.877E-07	2.482E-07	1.504E-07	1.057E-07	8.055E-08	6.455E-08	5.357E-08	4.560E-08	3.957E-08	3.487E-08

TABLE A - 6

UNDEPLETED, NO DECAY, X/Q Values for Long Term Ground Level Release at Standard Distances in sec/m³

XOQDOQ -- SHNPP GROUND-LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007

EXIT ONE -- GROUND-LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA 2003-2007

CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS

sector	NO DECAY, UNDEPLETED									
	Annual Average Chl/Q sec/meter cubed		Distance in miles from site							
	0.5-1.0	1.0-2.0	SEGMENT BOUNDARIES IN MILES FROM THE SITE							
			2.0-3.0	3.0-4.0	4.0-5.0	5.0-10.0	10.0-20.0	20.0-30.0	30.0-40.0	40.0-50.0
S	4.499E-05	1.020E-05	3.416E-06	1.837E-06	1.192E-06	5.655E-07	2.249E-07	1.193E-07	7.913E-08	5.838E-08
SSW	6.492E-05	1.444E-05	4.871E-06	2.645E-06	1.727E-06	8.285E-07	3.347E-07	1.796E-07	1.199E-07	8.891E-08
SW	9.528E-05	2.094E-05	7.130E-06	3.905E-06	2.564E-06	1.241E-06	5.076E-07	2.746E-07	1.843E-07	1.370E-07
WSW	4.573E-05	1.019E-05	3.447E-06	1.874E-06	1.224E-06	5.879E-07	2.378E-07	1.277E-07	8.531E-08	6.325E-08
W	1.866E-05	4.216E-06	1.405E-06	7.545E-07	4.888E-07	2.317E-07	9.199E-08	4.877E-08	3.234E-08	2.386E-08
WNW	1.209E-05	2.773E-06	9.158E-07	4.870E-07	3.134E-07	1.469E-07	5.740E-08	3.008E-08	1.981E-08	1.454E-08
NW	1.346E-05	3.110E-06	1.022E-06	5.409E-07	3.469E-07	1.617E-07	6.268E-08	3.258E-08	2.137E-08	1.564E-08
NNW	1.541E-05	3.590E-06	1.171E-06	6.157E-07	3.930E-07	1.818E-07	6.959E-08	3.593E-08	2.345E-08	1.710E-08
N	2.246E-05	5.260E-06	1.717E-06	9.009E-07	5.745E-07	2.653E-07	1.013E-07	5.216E-08	3.399E-08	2.477E-08
NNE	2.878E-05	6.744E-06	2.204E-06	1.158E-06	7.390E-07	3.417E-07	1.306E-07	6.733E-08	4.390E-08	3.199E-08
NE	2.966E-05	6.945E-06	2.273E-06	1.196E-06	7.635E-07	3.534E-07	1.353E-07	6.985E-08	4.558E-08	3.323E-08
ENE	3.288E-05	7.635E-06	2.519E-06	1.334E-06	8.556E-07	3.991E-07	1.546E-07	8.056E-08	5.286E-08	3.870E-08
E	2.382E-05	5.443E-06	1.814E-06	9.705E-07	6.272E-07	2.960E-07	1.167E-07	6.158E-08	4.071E-08	2.997E-08
ESE	1.713E-05	3.934E-06	1.303E-06	6.933E-07	4.464E-07	2.094E-07	8.190E-08	4.295E-08	2.829E-08	2.077E-08
SE	2.012E-05	4.549E-06	1.510E-06	8.080E-07	5.223E-07	2.466E-07	9.744E-08	5.150E-08	3.409E-08	2.512E-08
SSE	3.056E-05	6.905E-06	2.310E-06	1.242E-06	8.059E-07	3.826E-07	1.523E-07	8.086E-08	5.367E-08	3.962E-08

TABLE A-7
 UNDEPLETED, 2.26 Day Decay, X/Q Values for Long Term Ground Level Release at Standard Distances in sec/m³

XOQDQ - - SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007
 EXIT ONE - - GROUND-LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA 2003-2007
 CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS

sector:	Annual Average Ch/Q sec/meter cubed						Distance in miles from site:					
	0.250	0.500	0.750	1.000	1.500	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000	4.500	
S	2.99E-04	8.89E-05	4.40E-05	2.17E-05	8.56E-06	4.79E-06	3.10E-06	2.19E-06	1.64E-06	1.28E-06	1.04E-06	
SSW	4.41E-04	1.30E-04	6.32E-05	3.08E-05	1.20E-05	6.78E-06	4.40E-06	3.13E-06	2.35E-06	1.85E-06	1.50E-06	
SW	6.61E-04	1.92E-04	9.23E-05	4.46E-05	1.73E-05	9.84E-06	6.43E-06	4.58E-06	3.46E-06	2.72E-06	2.21E-06	
WSW	3.12E-04	9.14E-05	4.45E-05	2.17E-05	8.48E-06	4.79E-06	3.11E-06	2.21E-06	1.66E-06	1.31E-06	1.06E-06	
W	1.23E-04	3.68E-05	1.83E-05	9.00E-06	3.53E-06	1.97E-06	1.27E-06	8.99E-07	6.74E-07	5.27E-07	4.26E-07	
WNW	7.77E-05	2.36E-05	1.19E-05	5.93E-06	2.34E-06	1.30E-06	8.32E-07	5.85E-07	4.37E-07	3.41E-07	2.75E-07	
NW	8.54E-05	2.62E-05	1.33E-05	6.65E-06	2.63E-06	1.45E-06	9.30E-07	6.52E-07	4.86E-07	3.79E-07	3.05E-07	
NNW	9.58E-05	2.97E-05	1.53E-05	7.69E-06	3.05E-06	1.67E-06	1.07E-06	7.47E-07	5.56E-07	4.32E-07	3.47E-07	
N	1.40E-04	4.33E-05	2.24E-05	1.13E-05	4.48E-06	2.46E-06	1.57E-06	1.09E-06	8.14E-07	6.33E-07	5.09E-07	
NNE	1.79E-04	5.54E-05	2.87E-05	1.44E-05	5.74E-06	3.15E-06	2.01E-06	1.41E-06	1.05E-06	8.13E-07	6.53E-07	
NE	1.85E-04	5.73E-05	2.95E-05	1.48E-05	5.91E-06	3.25E-06	2.07E-06	1.45E-06	1.08E-06	8.40E-07	6.75E-07	
ENE	2.11E-04	6.40E-05	3.24E-05	1.63E-05	6.48E-06	3.58E-06	2.29E-06	1.61E-06	1.20E-06	9.35E-07	7.53E-07	
E	1.56E-04	4.69E-05	2.34E-05	1.16E-05	4.59E-06	2.55E-06	1.65E-06	1.16E-06	8.68E-07	6.79E-07	5.48E-07	
ESE	1.11E-04	3.35E-05	1.69E-05	8.40E-06	3.32E-06	1.84E-06	1.18E-06	8.32E-07	6.22E-07	4.86E-07	3.92E-07	
SE	1.32E-04	3.97E-05	1.98E-05	9.74E-06	3.82E-06	2.13E-06	1.37E-06	9.87E-07	7.24E-07	5.66E-07	4.57E-07	
SSE	2.03E-04	6.05E-05	2.99E-05	1.47E-05	5.79E-06	3.24E-06	2.09E-06	1.48E-06	1.11E-06	8.68E-07	7.02E-07	

sector	Annual Average Ch/Q sec/meter cubed						Distance in miles from site:					
	5.000	7.500	10.000	15.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	35.000	40.000	45.000	50.000	
S	8.60E-07	4.36E-07	2.73E-07	1.43E-07	8.68E-08	5.74E-08	4.01E-08	2.91E-08	2.17E-08	1.66E-08	1.29E-08	
SSW	1.24E-06	6.34E-07	3.99E-07	2.09E-07	1.27E-07	8.38E-08	5.83E-08	4.20E-08	3.12E-08	2.37E-08	1.84E-08	
SW	1.84E-06	9.41E-07	5.93E-07	3.11E-07	1.89E-07	1.24E-07	8.59E-08	6.16E-08	4.55E-08	3.43E-08	2.63E-08	
WSW	8.79E-07	4.48E-07	2.82E-07	1.48E-07	8.96E-08	5.90E-08	4.09E-08	2.95E-08	2.18E-08	1.65E-08	1.28E-08	
W	3.53E-07	1.79E-07	1.12E-07	5.84E-08	3.55E-08	2.35E-08	1.64E-08	1.19E-08	8.85E-09	6.76E-09	5.27E-09	
WNW	2.27E-07	1.14E-07	7.12E-08	3.71E-08	2.26E-08	1.50E-08	1.05E-08	7.64E-09	5.74E-09	4.41E-09	3.46E-09	
NW	2.52E-07	1.26E-07	7.85E-08	4.08E-08	2.48E-08	1.65E-08	1.16E-08	8.44E-09	6.35E-09	4.90E-09	3.86E-09	
NNW	2.87E-07	1.43E-07	8.88E-08	4.62E-08	2.82E-08	1.88E-08	1.32E-08	9.71E-09	7.35E-09	5.71E-09	4.52E-09	
N	4.19E-07	2.09E-07	1.30E-07	6.77E-08	4.13E-08	2.76E-08	1.95E-08	1.43E-08	1.09E-08	8.48E-09	6.74E-09	
NNE	5.39E-07	2.69E-07	1.67E-07	8.69E-08	5.30E-08	3.53E-08	2.49E-08	1.83E-08	1.39E-08	1.08E-08	8.57E-09	
NE	5.57E-07	2.78E-07	1.73E-07	9.01E-08	5.50E-08	3.67E-08	2.59E-08	1.90E-08	1.45E-08	1.12E-08	8.92E-09	
ENE	6.22E-07	3.12E-07	1.95E-07	1.02E-07	6.20E-08	4.13E-08	2.91E-08	2.13E-08	1.61E-08	1.25E-08	9.88E-09	
E	4.54E-07	2.29E-07	1.43E-07	7.47E-08	4.55E-08	3.01E-08	2.11E-08	1.53E-08	1.15E-08	8.80E-09	6.89E-09	
ESE	3.24E-07	1.63E-07	1.02E-07	5.31E-08	3.23E-08	2.15E-08	1.51E-08	1.10E-08	8.26E-09	6.36E-09	5.00E-09	
SE	3.78E-07	1.91E-07	1.20E-07	6.25E-08	3.81E-08	2.53E-08	1.77E-08	1.29E-08	9.63E-09	7.40E-09	5.79E-09	
SSE	5.82E-07	2.94E-07	1.84E-07	9.64E-08	5.86E-08	3.87E-08	2.70E-08	1.96E-08	1.46E-08	1.11E-08	8.67E-09	

TABLE A-8

UNDEPLETED, 2.26 DAY DECAY, X/Q Values for Long Term Ground Level Release at Standard Distances in sec/m³

XOQDOQ -- SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007

EXIT ONE -- GROUND-LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA 2003-2007

CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS

sector	Annual Average Chl/Q, sec/meter cubed		2.26 DAY DECAY, UNDEPLETED							
	Annual Average Chl/Q, sec/meter cubed		Distance in miles from site							
	SEGMENT BOUNDARIES IN MILES FROM THE SITE									
	0.5-1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-3.0	3.0-4.0	4.0-5.0	5.0-10.0	10.0-20.0	20.0-30.0	30.0-40.0	40.0-50.0
S	4.410E-05	9.813E-06	3.184E-06	1.661E-06	1.045E-06	4.577E-07	1.468E-07	5.831E-08	2.940E-08	1.676E-08
SSW	6.358E-05	1.386E-05	4.525E-06	2.381E-06	1.507E-06	6.648E-07	2.147E-07	8.510E-08	4.255E-08	2.396E-08
SW	9.322E-05	2.006E-05	6.598E-06	3.497E-06	2.223E-06	9.856E-07	3.195E-07	1.261E-07	6.238E-08	3.464E-08
WSW	4.477E-05	9.773E-06	3.197E-06	1.684E-06	1.066E-06	4.701E-07	1.516E-07	5.991E-08	2.983E-08	1.671E-08
W	1.829E-05	4.055E-06	1.310E-06	6.823E-07	4.289E-07	1.676E-07	6.007E-08	2.383E-08	1.200E-08	6.827E-09
WNW	1.186E-05	2.672E-06	8.567E-07	4.425E-07	2.767E-07	1.202E-07	3.824E-08	1.521E-08	7.727E-09	4.452E-09
NW	1.321E-05	3.000E-06	9.579E-07	4.926E-07	3.071E-07	1.328E-07	4.209E-08	1.674E-08	8.538E-09	4.945E-09
NNW	1.514E-05	3.469E-06	1.101E-06	5.631E-07	3.499E-07	1.507E-07	4.767E-08	1.907E-08	9.818E-09	5.755E-09
N	2.208E-05	5.085E-06	1.614E-06	8.250E-07	5.123E-07	2.206E-07	6.979E-08	2.801E-08	1.450E-08	8.549E-09
NNE	2.828E-05	6.516E-06	2.071E-06	1.059E-06	6.580E-07	2.834E-07	8.965E-08	3.590E-08	1.853E-08	1.089E-08
NE	2.915E-05	6.711E-06	2.137E-06	1.094E-06	6.800E-07	2.932E-07	9.291E-08	3.726E-08	1.925E-08	1.133E-08
ENE	3.227E-05	7.368E-06	2.362E-06	1.216E-06	7.587E-07	3.287E-07	1.046E-07	4.190E-08	2.154E-08	1.259E-08
E	2.336E-05	5.240E-06	1.693E-06	8.793E-07	5.517E-07	2.407E-07	7.692E-08	3.058E-08	1.549E-08	8.863E-09
ESE	1.681E-05	3.793E-06	1.219E-06	6.302E-07	3.943E-07	1.714E-07	5.466E-08	2.179E-08	1.110E-08	6.420E-09
SE	1.974E-05	4.383E-06	1.411E-06	7.332E-07	4.602E-07	2.009E-07	6.435E-08	2.564E-08	1.300E-08	7.464E-09
SSE	2.996E-05	6.640E-06	2.152E-06	1.123E-06	7.066E-07	3.093E-07	9.916E-08	3.932E-08	1.978E-08	1.124E-08

TABLE A - 9
 DEPLETED, 8.0 Day Decay, X/Q Values for Long Term Ground Level Release at Standard Distances in sec/m³

XOQDOQ - - SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007
 EXIT ONE - - GROUND-LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA 2003-2007
 CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS

sector	Annual Average Ch/Q sec/meter cubed										
	0.250	0.500	0.750	1.000	1.500	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000	4.500
S	2.842E-04	8.207E-05	3.985E-05	1.942E-05	7.500E-06	4.132E-06	2.641E-06	1.849E-06	1.377E-06	1.072E-06	8.627E-07
SSW	4.197E-04	1.197E-04	5.726E-05	2.753E-05	1.054E-05	5.856E-06	3.766E-06	2.650E-06	1.981E-06	1.547E-06	1.249E-06
SW	6.294E-04	1.772E-04	8.368E-05	3.992E-05	1.523E-05	8.525E-06	5.512E-06	3.895E-06	2.922E-06	2.288E-06	1.851E-06
WSW	2.970E-04	8.439E-05	4.029E-05	1.940E-05	7.444E-06	4.140E-06	2.664E-06	1.876E-06	1.403E-06	1.096E-06	8.848E-07
W	1.171E-04	3.399E-05	1.657E-05	8.044E-06	3.093E-06	1.701E-06	1.086E-06	7.598E-07	5.655E-07	4.400E-07	3.539E-07
WNW	7.391E-05	2.179E-05	1.079E-05	5.289E-06	2.044E-06	1.115E-06	7.077E-07	4.928E-07	3.653E-07	2.833E-07	2.272E-07
NW	8.118E-05	2.414E-05	1.203E-05	5.931E-06	2.299E-06	1.249E-06	7.900E-07	5.487E-07	4.059E-07	3.142E-07	2.516E-07
NNW	9.110E-05	2.741E-05	1.385E-05	6.854E-06	2.659E-06	1.437E-06	9.052E-07	6.267E-07	4.624E-07	3.572E-07	2.855E-07
N	1.328E-04	3.992E-05	2.018E-05	1.003E-05	3.904E-06	2.108E-06	1.327E-06	9.178E-07	6.768E-07	5.225E-07	4.175E-07
NNE	1.702E-04	5.110E-05	2.588E-05	1.285E-05	5.004E-06	2.704E-06	1.703E-06	1.179E-06	8.698E-07	6.717E-07	5.368E-07
NE	1.762E-04	5.276E-05	2.663E-05	1.323E-05	5.154E-06	2.788E-06	1.757E-06	1.217E-06	8.981E-07	6.939E-07	5.547E-07
ENE	2.002E-04	5.902E-05	2.931E-05	1.452E-05	5.658E-06	3.077E-06	1.947E-06	1.353E-06	1.001E-06	7.752E-07	6.210E-07
E	1.488E-04	4.324E-05	2.113E-05	1.036E-05	4.012E-06	2.201E-06	1.402E-06	9.791E-07	7.277E-07	5.655E-07	4.543E-07
ESE	1.053E-04	3.092E-05	1.525E-05	7.494E-06	2.904E-06	1.586E-06	1.007E-06	7.013E-07	5.201E-07	4.035E-07	3.237E-07
SE	1.254E-04	3.665E-05	1.786E-05	8.689E-06	3.342E-06	1.833E-06	1.167E-06	8.154E-07	6.061E-07	4.710E-07	3.785E-07
SSE	1.933E-04	5.585E-05	2.706E-05	1.315E-05	5.070E-06	2.793E-06	1.785E-06	1.250E-06	9.311E-07	7.249E-07	5.833E-07

sector	Annual Average Ch/Q sec/meter cubed										
	5.000	7.500	10.000	15.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	35.000	40.000	45.000	50.000
S	7.123E-07	3.596E-07	2.263E-07	1.215E-07	7.681E-08	5.309E-08	3.884E-08	2.955E-08	2.315E-08	1.853E-08	1.510E-08
SSW	1.034E-06	5.266E-07	3.333E-07	1.803E-07	1.145E-07	7.937E-08	5.818E-08	4.434E-08	3.476E-08	2.785E-08	2.270E-08
SW	1.535E-06	7.878E-07	5.010E-07	2.725E-07	1.735E-07	1.205E-07	8.845E-08	6.745E-08	5.290E-08	4.240E-08	3.456E-08
WSW	7.326E-07	3.734E-07	2.365E-07	1.280E-07	8.124E-08	5.631E-08	4.127E-08	3.144E-08	2.465E-08	1.974E-08	1.609E-08
W	2.921E-07	1.473E-07	9.265E-08	4.972E-08	3.141E-08	2.170E-08	1.567E-08	1.208E-08	9.457E-09	7.571E-09	6.169E-09
WNW	1.871E-07	9.350E-08	5.846E-08	3.114E-08	1.959E-08	1.349E-08	9.848E-09	7.482E-09	5.853E-09	4.684E-09	3.815E-09
NW	2.069E-07	1.029E-07	6.412E-08	3.401E-08	2.133E-08	1.467E-08	1.070E-08	8.118E-09	6.347E-09	5.076E-09	4.134E-09
NNW	2.344E-07	1.158E-07	7.192E-08	3.797E-08	2.375E-08	1.630E-08	1.187E-08	9.006E-09	7.040E-09	5.630E-09	4.586E-09
N	3.426E-07	1.691E-07	1.049E-07	5.532E-08	3.459E-08	2.374E-08	1.729E-08	1.311E-08	1.025E-08	8.202E-09	6.682E-09
NNE	4.406E-07	2.177E-07	1.351E-07	7.128E-08	4.457E-08	3.059E-08	2.227E-08	1.689E-08	1.320E-08	1.056E-08	8.603E-09
NE	4.554E-07	2.252E-07	1.399E-07	7.387E-08	4.622E-08	3.174E-08	2.312E-08	1.754E-08	1.371E-08	1.097E-08	8.939E-09
ENE	5.107E-07	2.542E-07	1.585E-07	8.416E-08	5.285E-08	3.638E-08	2.654E-08	2.016E-08	1.578E-08	1.263E-08	1.029E-08
E	3.747E-07	1.883E-07	1.181E-07	6.320E-08	3.986E-08	2.751E-08	2.010E-08	1.529E-08	1.197E-08	9.580E-09	7.805E-09
ESE	2.666E-07	1.333E-07	8.339E-08	4.445E-08	2.797E-08	1.928E-08	1.408E-08	1.070E-08	8.373E-09	6.702E-09	5.460E-09
SE	3.122E-07	1.570E-07	9.858E-08	5.279E-08	3.332E-08	2.301E-08	1.683E-08	1.280E-08	1.003E-08	8.031E-09	6.545E-09
SSE	4.817E-07	2.432E-07	1.531E-07	8.225E-08	5.200E-08	3.594E-08	2.630E-08	2.001E-08	1.567E-08	1.255E-08	1.022E-08

TABLE A - 10

DEPLETED, 8,000 DAY DECAY, X/Q Values for Long Term Ground Level Release at Standard Distances in sec/m³

XOQDOQ -- SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007

EXIT ONE -- GROUND-LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA 2003-2007

CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS

Annual Average ChI/Q sec/meter cubed

8,000 DAY DECAY, DEPLETED

Distance in miles from site

sector	SEGMENT BOUNDARIES IN MILES FROM THE SITE									
	0.5-1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-3.0	3.0-4.0	4.0-5.0	5.0-10.0	10.0-20.0	20.0-30.0	30.0-40.0	40.0-50.0
S	4.015E-05	8.651E-06	2.722E-06	1.396E-06	8.690E-07	3.787E-07	1.249E-07	5.372E-08	2.976E-08	1.863E-08
SSW	5.793E-05	1.223E-05	3.877E-06	2.007E-06	1.258E-06	5.534E-07	1.851E-07	8.026E-08	4.464E-08	2.799E-08
SW	8.501E-05	1.774E-05	5.668E-06	2.959E-06	1.864E-06	8.265E-07	2.793E-07	1.218E-07	6.791E-08	4.261E-08
WSW	4.081E-05	8.633E-06	2.742E-06	1.421E-06	8.910E-07	3.924E-07	1.313E-07	5.694E-08	3.166E-08	1.984E-08
W	1.865E-05	3.575E-06	1.120E-06	5.732E-07	3.565E-07	1.552E-07	5.112E-08	2.196E-08	1.216E-08	7.611E-09
WNW	1.079E-05	2.352E-06	7.305E-07	3.705E-07	2.290E-07	9.673E-08	3.208E-08	1.366E-08	7.538E-09	4.708E-09
NW	1.201E-05	2.639E-06	8.159E-07	4.118E-07	2.536E-07	1.088E-07	3.507E-08	1.486E-08	8.179E-09	5.104E-09
NNW	1.375E-05	3.048E-06	9.356E-07	4.693E-07	2.878E-07	1.227E-07	3.919E-08	1.652E-08	9.076E-09	5.661E-09
N	2.006E-05	4.467E-06	1.371E-06	6.869E-07	4.209E-07	1.791E-07	5.712E-08	2.405E-08	1.322E-08	8.246E-09
NNE	2.569E-05	5.726E-06	1.760E-06	8.827E-07	5.412E-07	2.305E-07	7.359E-08	3.099E-08	1.703E-08	1.062E-08
NE	2.648E-05	5.897E-06	1.816E-06	9.114E-07	5.592E-07	2.384E-07	7.625E-08	3.215E-08	1.768E-08	1.103E-08
ENE	2.934E-05	6.480E-06	2.011E-06	1.016E-06	6.258E-07	2.687E-07	8.677E-08	3.684E-08	2.032E-08	1.270E-08
E	2.126E-05	4.617E-06	1.446E-06	7.377E-07	4.578E-07	1.985E-07	6.503E-08	2.784E-08	1.540E-08	9.630E-09
ESE	1.529E-05	3.338E-06	1.039E-06	5.275E-07	3.262E-07	1.407E-07	4.578E-08	1.952E-08	1.078E-08	6.737E-09
SE	1.796E-05	3.859E-06	1.204E-06	6.144E-07	3.813E-07	1.655E-07	5.431E-08	2.329E-08	1.290E-08	8.072E-09
SSE	2.728E-05	5.855E-06	1.840E-06	9.437E-07	5.876E-07	2.562E-07	8.455E-08	3.637E-08	2.015E-08	1.261E-08

TABLE A - 11

Deposition Values (D/Q) for Long Term Ground Level Release at Standard Distances in 1/m²

XOQDOQ -- SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007.

EXIT ONE -- GROUND-LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA 2003-2007

CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS

***** RELATIVE DEPOSITION PER UNIT AREA (M⁻²) AT FIXED POINTS BY DOWNWIND SECTORS *****

sector	Annual Average D/Q 1 / m ²		Distance in miles from site								
	0.250	0.500	0.750	1.000	1.500	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000	4.500
S	1.915E-07	6.476E-08	3.325E-08	1.581E-08	5.678E-09	2.816E-09	1.658E-09	1.086E-09	7.639E-10	5.661E-10	4.363E-10
SSW	2.548E-07	8.616E-08	4.424E-08	2.103E-08	7.555E-09	3.747E-09	2.206E-09	1.445E-09	1.016E-09	7.533E-10	5.805E-10
SW	2.452E-07	8.292E-08	4.258E-08	2.024E-08	7.271E-09	3.606E-09	2.123E-09	1.390E-09	9.782E-10	7.250E-10	5.587E-10
WSW	1.378E-07	4.660E-08	2.393E-08	1.137E-08	4.086E-09	2.026E-09	1.193E-09	7.812E-10	5.497E-10	4.074E-10	3.139E-10
W	7.488E-08	2.531E-08	1.300E-08	6.179E-09	2.219E-09	1.101E-09	6.481E-10	4.244E-10	2.986E-10	2.213E-10	1.705E-10
WNW	5.750E-08	1.945E-08	9.984E-09	4.747E-09	1.705E-09	8.455E-10	4.979E-10	3.260E-10	2.294E-10	1.700E-10	1.310E-10
NW	6.729E-08	2.275E-08	1.168E-08	5.554E-09	1.995E-09	9.894E-10	5.826E-10	3.815E-10	2.684E-10	1.989E-10	1.533E-10
NNW	9.252E-08	3.129E-08	1.606E-08	7.637E-09	2.743E-09	1.360E-09	8.011E-10	5.245E-10	3.691E-10	2.735E-10	2.108E-10
N	1.487E-07	5.028E-08	2.582E-08	1.227E-08	4.409E-09	2.186E-09	1.287E-09	8.430E-10	5.932E-10	4.396E-10	3.388E-10
NNE	1.702E-07	5.755E-08	2.955E-08	1.405E-08	5.046E-09	2.502E-09	1.473E-09	9.648E-10	6.789E-10	5.031E-10	3.877E-10
NE	1.913E-07	6.468E-08	3.321E-08	1.579E-08	5.672E-09	2.813E-09	1.656E-09	1.084E-09	7.631E-10	5.655E-10	4.358E-10
ENE	2.148E-07	7.265E-08	3.730E-08	1.773E-08	6.370E-09	3.159E-09	1.860E-09	1.218E-09	8.570E-10	6.351E-10	4.894E-10
E	1.185E-07	3.939E-08	2.022E-08	9.615E-09	3.454E-09	1.713E-09	1.009E-09	6.604E-10	4.647E-10	3.444E-10	2.654E-10
ESE	9.932E-08	3.358E-08	1.724E-08	8.198E-09	2.945E-09	1.460E-09	8.599E-10	5.630E-10	3.962E-10	2.936E-10	2.263E-10
SE	1.209E-07	4.089E-08	2.100E-08	9.981E-09	3.585E-09	1.778E-09	1.047E-09	6.855E-10	4.824E-10	3.575E-10	2.755E-10
SSE	1.328E-07	4.491E-08	2.306E-08	1.096E-08	3.938E-09	1.953E-09	1.150E-09	7.530E-10	5.298E-10	3.926E-10	3.028E-10

sector	Annual Average D/Q 1 / m ²		Distance in miles from site								
	5.000	7.500	10.000	15.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	35.000	40.000	45.000	50.000
S	3.466E-10	1.540E-10	9.327E-11	4.714E-11	2.853E-11	1.913E-11	1.371E-11	1.029E-11	8.003E-12	6.393E-12	5.218E-12
SSW	4.612E-10	2.049E-10	1.241E-10	6.273E-11	3.797E-11	2.545E-11	1.824E-11	1.370E-11	1.065E-11	8.506E-12	6.943E-12
SW	4.438E-10	1.972E-10	1.194E-10	6.037E-11	3.654E-11	2.450E-11	1.755E-11	1.318E-11	1.025E-11	8.187E-12	6.682E-12
WSW	2.494E-10	1.108E-10	6.711E-11	3.392E-11	2.053E-11	1.377E-11	9.864E-12	7.407E-12	5.759E-12	4.600E-12	3.755E-12
W	1.355E-10	6.019E-11	3.646E-11	1.843E-11	1.115E-11	7.478E-12	5.358E-12	4.024E-12	3.128E-12	2.499E-12	2.040E-12
WNW	1.041E-10	4.623E-11	2.801E-11	1.416E-11	8.568E-12	5.745E-12	4.116E-12	3.091E-12	2.403E-12	1.920E-12	1.567E-12
NW	1.218E-10	5.410E-11	3.277E-11	1.656E-11	1.003E-11	6.722E-12	4.817E-12	3.617E-12	2.812E-12	2.246E-12	1.833E-12
NNW	1.675E-10	7.439E-11	4.506E-11	2.278E-11	1.379E-11	9.243E-12	6.623E-12	4.973E-12	3.867E-12	3.089E-12	2.521E-12
N	2.691E-10	1.198E-10	7.242E-11	3.661E-11	2.216E-11	1.485E-11	1.064E-11	7.993E-12	6.214E-12	4.964E-12	4.052E-12
NNE	3.080E-10	1.368E-10	8.288E-11	4.189E-11	2.536E-11	1.700E-11	1.218E-11	9.147E-12	7.112E-12	5.681E-12	4.637E-12
NE	3.462E-10	1.538E-10	9.316E-11	4.709E-11	2.850E-11	1.911E-11	1.369E-11	1.028E-11	7.994E-12	6.386E-12	5.212E-12
ENE	3.888E-10	1.727E-10	1.046E-10	5.289E-11	3.201E-11	2.146E-11	1.538E-11	1.155E-11	8.979E-12	7.172E-12	5.854E-12
E	2.108E-10	9.365E-11	5.673E-11	2.868E-11	1.736E-11	1.164E-11	8.338E-12	6.261E-12	4.868E-12	3.889E-12	3.174E-12
ESE	1.797E-10	7.985E-11	4.837E-11	2.445E-11	1.480E-11	9.921E-12	7.109E-12	5.338E-12	4.151E-12	3.316E-12	2.706E-12
SE	2.189E-10	9.722E-11	5.889E-11	2.977E-11	1.802E-11	1.208E-11	8.656E-12	6.500E-12	5.054E-12	4.037E-12	3.295E-12
SSE	2.404E-10	1.068E-10	6.469E-11	3.270E-11	1.979E-11	1.327E-11	9.507E-12	7.139E-12	5.551E-12	4.434E-12	3.619E-12

TABLE A-12

Deposition Values (D/Q) for Long Term Ground Level Release at Standard Distances in 1/m²

XQQDOQ - - SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007

EXIT ONE - - GROUND LEVEL HISTORICAL DATA 2003-2007

CORRECTED USING STANDARD OPEN TERRAIN FACTORS

***** RELATIVE DEPOSITION PER UNIT AREA (M⁻²) AT FIXED POINTS BY DOWNWIND SECTORS *****

sector	SEGMENT BOUNDARIES IN MILES FROM THE SITE										
	0.5-1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-3.0	3.0-4.0	4.0-5.0	5.0-10.0	10.0-20.0	20.0-30.0	30.0-40.0	40.0-50.0	
S	3.250E-08	6.657E-09	1.738E-09	7.805E-10	4.415E-10	1.698E-10	4.912E-11	1	9.470E-12	1.040E-11	6.435E-12
SSW	4.324E-08	8.857E-09	2.312E-09	1.039E-09	5.875E-10	2.259E-10	6.536E-11	2	5.900E-12	1.383E-11	8.562E-12
SW	4.162E-08	8.524E-09	2.225E-09	9.995E-10	5.854E-10	2.174E-10	6.290E-11	2	4.930E-12	1.331E-11	8.240E-12
WSW	2.339E-08	4.790E-09	1.250E-09	5.616E-10	3.177E-10	1.222E-10	3.535E-11	1	4.010E-12	7.481E-12	4.630E-12
W	1.270E-08	2.602E-09	6.793E-10	3.051E-10	1.726E-10	6.637E-11	1.920E-11	7	6.100E-13	4.064E-12	2.515E-12
WNW	9.759E-09	1.999E-09	5.218E-10	2.344E-10	1.326E-10	5.099E-11	1.475E-11	5	8.460E-13	3.122E-12	1.932E-12
NW	1.142E-08	2.339E-09	6.106E-10	2.742E-10	1.551E-10	5.966E-11	1.726E-11	6	8.410E-13	3.653E-12	2.261E-12
NNW	1.570E-08	3.216E-09	8.396E-10	3.771E-10	2.133E-10	8.204E-11	2.373E-11	9	4.060E-13	5.023E-12	3.109E-12
N	2.524E-08	5.169E-09	1.349E-09	6.061E-10	3.429E-10	1.318E-10	3.814E-11	1	5.120E-12	8.073E-12	4.997E-12
NNE	2.888E-08	5.916E-09	1.544E-09	6.936E-10	3.924E-10	1.509E-10	4.365E-11	1	7.300E-12	9.239E-12	5.719E-12
NE	3.246E-08	6.649E-09	1.736E-09	7.796E-10	4.410E-10	1.696E-10	4.907E-11	1	9.450E-12	1.038E-11	6.428E-12
ENE	3.646E-08	7.468E-09	1.950E-09	8.756E-10	4.954E-10	1.905E-10	5.511E-11	2	1.840E-12	1.166E-11	7.219E-12
E	1.977E-08	4.049E-09	1.057E-09	4.748E-10	2.686E-10	1.033E-10	2.988E-11	1	1.840E-12	6.324E-12	3.914E-12
ESE	1.685E-08	3.452E-09	9.013E-10	4.048E-10	2.290E-10	8.806E-11	2.548E-11	1	1.000E-13	5.392E-12	3.337E-12
SE	2.052E-08	4.203E-09	1.097E-09	4.928E-10	2.788E-10	1.072E-10	3.102E-11	1	2.290E-12	6.565E-12	4.063E-12
SSE	2.254E-08	4.617E-09	1.205E-09	5.413E-10	3.062E-10	1.178E-10	3.407E-11	1	3.500E-12	7.211E-12	4.463E-12

TABLE A - 13
 Joint Wind Frequency Distribution by Pasquill Stability Classes at SHNPP

XOQDOQ - - SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007

Joint Wind Frequency Distribution of Wind Speed and Wind Direction. Wind Speeds in meters per Second.

Atmospheric Stability Class A																	
UMAX	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	TOTAL
0.36	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.56	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012
3.35	0.007	0.019	0.063	0.061	0.030	0.016	0.007	0.012	0.035	0.033	0.021	0.047	0.030	0.000	0.009	0.009	0.398
5.59	0.000	0.028	0.051	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.007	0.014	0.023	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.137
8.27	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007
10.95	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.65	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	0.010	0.050	0.110	0.060	0.030	0.020	0.010	0.010	0.040	0.040	0.030	0.070	0.040	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.550
Atmospheric Stability Class B																	
UMAX	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	TOTAL
0.36	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.56	0.014	0.009	0.000	0.005	0.014	0.005	0.002	0.007	0.005	0.016	0.012	0.007	0.002	0.007	0.007	0.005	0.116
3.35	0.049	0.137	0.161	0.102	0.095	0.033	0.021	0.049	0.137	0.098	0.112	0.249	0.082	0.023	0.051	0.044	1.444
5.59	0.009	0.079	0.058	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.014	0.042	0.083	0.054	0.033	0.009	0.005	0.375
8.27	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007
10.95	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.65	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	0.070	0.230	0.220	0.110	0.110	0.040	0.020	0.060	0.150	0.130	0.170	0.320	0.140	0.060	0.070	0.050	1.940
Atmospheric Stability Class C																	
UMAX	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	TOTAL
0.36	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005
1.56	0.065	0.040	0.047	0.040	0.035	0.030	0.049	0.047	0.086	0.061	0.040	0.100	0.033	0.047	0.063	0.065	0.845
3.35	0.196	0.312	0.340	0.233	0.105	0.070	0.086	0.126	0.324	0.235	0.333	0.741	0.265	0.154	0.277	0.298	4.094
5.59	0.044	0.114	0.075	0.012	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.007	0.026	0.049	0.158	0.070	0.072	0.077	0.049	0.759
8.27	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.016
10.95	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.65	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	0.310	0.470	0.460	0.280	0.140	0.100	0.140	0.170	0.420	0.320	0.420	1.000	0.370	0.280	0.420	0.410	5.720
Atmospheric Stability Class D																	
UMAX	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	TOTAL
0.36	0.065	0.062	0.060	0.047	0.042	0.034	0.044	0.049	0.066	0.083	0.077	0.063	0.044	0.036	0.044	0.055	0.873
1.56	1.109	1.057	1.027	0.806	0.710	0.575	0.755	0.836	1.120	1.409	1.313	1.074	0.752	0.619	0.750	0.934	14.847
3.35	1.994	2.972	1.740	0.962	0.440	0.424	0.442	0.762	1.225	1.116	1.581	1.912	0.932	0.769	1.395	1.302	19.966
5.59	0.263	0.708	0.419	0.100	0.007	0.007	0.023	0.116	0.170	0.121	0.305	0.452	0.245	0.522	0.624	0.261	4.343
8.27	0.012	0.072	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.016	0.012	0.007	0.044	0.028	0.000	0.203
10.95	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.65	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	3.440	4.870	3.250	1.920	1.200	1.040	1.260	1.770	2.580	2.730	3.290	3.510	1.980	1.990	2.840	2.550	40.230

TABLE A - 13
 Joint Wind Frequency Distribution by Pasquill Stability Classes at SHNPP

KOQDOQ - SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007

Joint Wind Frequency Distribution of Wind Speed and Wind Direction: Wind Speeds in meters per Second:

Atmospheric Stability Class E																	
UMAX	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	TOTAL
0.36	0.239	0.212	0.196	0.157	0.123	0.104	0.128	0.166	0.256	0.361	0.331	0.257	0.141	0.124	0.093	0.143	3.051
1.56	1.109	0.983	0.913	0.731	0.571	0.484	0.594	0.866	1.188	1.679	1.539	1.195	0.654	0.575	0.431	0.664	14.176
3.35	0.610	0.769	0.373	0.233	0.165	0.126	0.109	0.265	0.694	0.727	0.973	0.866	0.384	0.331	0.331	0.282	7.338
5.59	0.026	0.061	0.061	0.009	0.000	0.002	0.007	0.005	0.047	0.058	0.102	0.095	0.033	0.047	0.028	0.005	0.585
8.27	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.005	0.002	0.009	0.005	0.037
10.95	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.65	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	1.980	2.020	1.550	1.130	0.880	0.720	0.840	1.320	2.180	2.830	2.950	2.520	1.220	1.080	0.890	1.100	25.190

Atmospheric Stability Class F																	
UMAX	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	TOTAL
0.36	0.422	0.330	0.313	0.283	0.127	0.112	0.146	0.161	0.285	0.345	0.382	0.476	0.270	0.191	0.165	0.270	4.278
1.56	0.524	0.410	0.389	0.352	0.158	0.140	0.182	0.200	0.354	0.429	0.475	0.592	0.335	0.238	0.205	0.335	5.317
3.35	0.077	0.040	0.007	0.012	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.030	0.026	0.012	0.100	0.012	0.009	0.007	0.009	0.356
5.59	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.27	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.95	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.65	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	1.020	0.780	0.710	0.650	0.290	0.260	0.330	0.370	0.670	0.800	0.870	1.170	0.620	0.440	0.360	0.610	9.950

Atmospheric Stability Class G																	
UMAX	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	TOTAL
0.36	1.134	2.028	3.383	1.426	0.478	0.248	0.239	0.230	0.301	0.399	0.416	0.540	0.531	0.345	0.487	0.788	12.974
1.56	0.298	0.533	0.890	0.375	0.126	0.065	0.063	0.061	0.079	0.105	0.109	0.142	0.140	0.091	0.128	0.207	3.412
3.35	0.002	0.012	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.028
5.59	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.27	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.95	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.65	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	1.430	2.570	4.280	1.800	0.600	0.310	0.300	0.290	0.380	0.500	0.530	0.680	0.670	0.440	0.620	1.000	16.410

OVERALL WIND DIRECTION FREQUENCY																
N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	TOTAL
8.30	11.00	10.60	5.90	3.20	2.50	2.90	4.00	6.40	7.30	8.30	9.30	5.00	4.30	5.20	5.70	100.00

Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant (SHNPP)
Offsite Dose Calculation manual (ODCM)

TABLE A - 13

Joint Wind Frequency Distribution by Pasquill Stability Classes at SHNPP

XQ000Q -- SHNPP GROUND LEVEL METEOROLOGICAL DATA, 2003-2007

Period of Record: 01/01/2003 to 12/31/2007

Total hours considered are: 42939 hours

Overall Wind Speed Frequency

Max Wind Speed, M/S	0.358	1.565	3.353	5.588	8.270	10.952	15.646
Average Wind Speed, M/S	0.179	0.961	2.459	4.470	6.929	9.611	13.299
Wind Speed Frequency	21.180	38.720	33.620	6.200	0.270	0.000	0.000

Conversion Factor applied to the Wind Speed is: 0.447

Distances and Terrain Heights in Meters as Function of Direction from the Site.

Direction	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE
Distance	2189	2140	2140	2140	2140	2140	2028	2124	2140	2140	2140	2140	2140	2140	2140	2140

Vent and Building Parameters:

Release Height	0.0	Meters
Diameter	0.0	Meters
Exit Velocity	0.0	Meters
Rep. Wind Height	10.0	Meters
Building Height	55.0	Meters
Bldg. Min. Crs. Sec. Area	2141.0	Sq. meters
Heat Emission Rate	0.0	Cal/Sec

All Ground Level Releases

Wind Measured at 12.0 Meters.

TABLE A-14

Shearon Harris Plant Site Input Information for Continuous Ground Level Releases
 Calculations with the NRC XOQDOQ Program

Card Type	Columns	Variable Name	Format	Description	Value used in XOQDOQ
<p>Card Type 1 is an array (KOPT) of options, such that 1 = DO, 0 = BYPASS. These options remain in effect for all release points run. Thus, all release points must have the same assumptions.</p>					
1	1	KOPT(1)	I1	Option to distribute calms as the first wind-speed class (if calms are already distributed by direction in Card Type 6, KOPT(1) = 0, and Card Type 5 is blank). If KOPT(1) = 1, the calm values of Card Type 5 are distributed by direction in the same proportion as the direction frequency of wind-speed class two.	0
1	2	KOPT(2)	I1	Option to input joint frequency distribution data as percent frequency.	0
1	3	KOPT(3)	I1	Option to compute a sector spread for comparison with centerline value in purge calculation (Normally = 1).	1
1	4	KOPT(4)	I1	Option to plot short-term X/Q values versus probability of occurrence (Normally = 0).	0
1	5	KOPT(5)	I1	Option to use cubic spline in lieu of least square function for fitting intermittent release distribution (Normally = 1).	0
1	6	KOPT(6)	I1	Option to punch radial segment X/Q and D/Q values (Normally = 1).	1
1	7	KOPT(7)	I1	Option to punch output of X/Q and D/Q values of the points of interest (Normally = 1).	1
1	8	KOPT(8)	I1	Option to correct X/Q and D/Q values for open terrain recirculation.	1
1	9	KOPT(9)	I1	Option to correct X/Q and D/Q values using site specific terrain recirculation data.	0

TABLE A-14

Shearon Harris Plant Site Input Information for Continuous Ground Level Releases
 Calculations with the NRC XOQDOQ Program

Card Type	Columns	Variable Name	Format	Description	Value used in XOQDOQ
1	10	KOPT(10)	I1	Option to use desert sigma curves (Normally = 0)	0
1	11	KOPT(11)	I1	Option to calculate annual X/Q with 30 degree sectors for North, East, South and West and 20 degree sectors for all others. (Normally = 0, and the code will use 22-1/2 degree sectors)	0
2	1 - 80	TITLM	20A4	The main title printed at the beginning of the output.	N/A
3	1 - 5	NVEL	I5	The number of velocity categories (maximum of 14).	7
3	6 - 10	NSTA	I5	The number of stability categories (maximum of 7) (1 always equals Pasquill stability class A, 2 = B, ..., 7 = G).	7
3	11 - 15	NDIS	I5	The number of distances with terrain data for each sector. The number of distances must be the same for each sector (Card Type 10) (maximum of 10).	1
3	16 - 20	INC	I5	The increment in percent for which plotted results are printed out (Normally = 15).	15
3	21 - 25	NPTYPE	I5	The number of titles of receptor types (cow, garden, etc.) (Card Type 13) (maximum of eight)	5
3	26 - 30	NEXIT	I5	The number of release exit points (maximum of five).	1
3	31 - 35	NCOR	I5	The number of distances of site specific correction factors for recirculation (maximum of 10).	1
4	1 - 5	PLEV	F5.0	The height (in meters, above ground level) of the measured wind presented in the joint frequency data (Card Type 7). (For elevated/ground-level mixed release, use the 10-meter level winds).	12.0

TABLE A-14

Shearon Harris Plant Site Input Information for Continuous Ground Level Releases
 Calculations with the NRC XOQDOQ Program

Card Type	Columns	Variable Name	Format	Description	Value used in XOQDOQ
4	6 - 20	DECAYS(I) I = 1,3	3F5.0	For each I: The half-life (days) used in the X/Q calculations: if DECAYS > 100, no decay will occur; if DECAYS < 0, depletion factor will be used in the X/Q calculations; if DECAYS = 0, X/Q will not be calculated. (Normally, DECAYS(1) = 101, (2) = 2.26, (3) = -8.00.)	101.00 2.30 -8.00
4	21 - 25	PLGRAD	F5.0	Plant grade elevation (feet above sea level). If PLGRAD = 0.0, DIST and HT data Card Type 10 and 11 must be in meters. If PLGRAD < 0.0, DIST in miles and HT data in feet above plant grade. If PLGRAD > 0.0 above DIST in miles and HT data in feet above sea level.	0.00
5	1 - 35	CALM(I) I = 1,NSTA	7F5.0	The number of hours, or percent, of calm for each stability category; if KOPT(1) = 0, insert blank card. (Note: I = 1 is stability class A, 2 = B, ..., 7 = G).	BLANK
6	1 - 80	FREQ(K,I,J) K = 1,16 I = 1,NVEL (if KOPT(1)=0) I = 2,NVEL (if KOPT(1)=1) J = 1,NSTA		The joint frequency distribution in hours (or percent). The values for 16 (K) sectors are read on each card for each combination of wind-speed class (I) and stability class (J). The loop to read these value cycles first on direction continuing in a clockwise fashion, then on wind class and finally on stability class.	(1)
7	1 - 5	UCOR	F5.0	A correction factor applied to wind-speed classes. If UCOR < 0: no corrections will be made. If UCOR > 100: the wind-speed classes will be converted from miles/hour to meters/second.	200.

TABLE A-14

Shearon Harris Plant Site Input Information for Continuous Ground Level Releases
 Calculations with the NRC XOQDOQ Program

Card Type	Columns	Variable Name	Format	Description	Value used in XOQDOQ
7	6 - 75	UMAX(I)	14F5.0	The maximum wind speed in each wind-speed class, in either miles/hour or meters/second. (If given in miles/hour, set UCOR > 100.)	0.75, 3.50, 7.50, 12.50, 18.50, 25.00, 26.00
Card Types 8 and 9 are read in for each correction factor and distance given, I = 1,NCOR					
8	1 - 80	VRDIST(K,I) K = 1,16	16F5.0	The distance in meters at which correction factors are given. These values are read in beginning with south and proceeding in a clockwise direction (maximum of 10).	All Distances = 1.0
9	1 - 80	VRCD(K,I) K = 1,16	16F5.0	Correction factor to be applied to X/Q and D/Q values corresponds to distances specified in VRDIST.	All Factors = 1.000
Card Types 8 and 9 are repeated for the remaining distances and correction factors.					
Card Types 10 and 11 are read in for each terrain distance and height given, I = 1,NDIS					
10	1 - 80	DIST(K,I) K = 1,16	16F5.0	The distance in meters at which terrain heights are given. These values are read in beginning with south and proceeding in a clockwise direction (maximum of ten distances).	Distance = Site Boundary Distance
11	1 - 80	HT(K,I) K = 1,16	16F5.0	The terrain heights (in meters, above plant grade level) corresponding to the distances specified in the DIST array (Card Type 10). These values are read in the same order as the DIST array. For a given direction and distance, the terrain height should be the highest elevation between the source and that distance anywhere within the direction sector.	All Heights = 0.0
Card Types 10 and 11 are repeated for the remaining distances and heights.					

TABLE A-14

Shearon Harris Plant Site Input Information for Continuous Ground Level Releases
 Calculations with the NRC XOQDOQ Program

Card Type	Columns	Variable Name	Format	Description	Value used in XOQDOQ
12	1 - 25	NPOINT(I) I = 1,NPTYPE	5I5	The number (maximum of 30) of receptor locations for a particular receptor type (such as the number of cows, gardens, or site boundaries).	16,15,13,2,0,11
Card Types 13 and 14 are read in for each receptor type, thus I = 1,NPTYPE					
13	1 - 16	TITLPT(I,J)	4A4	The title (cows, gardens, etc.) of the receptor type for the receptor locations (Card Type 14) (a maximum of 16 spaces).	Site Boundary = 16 Nearest Resident = 15 Garden = 13 Cow Milk = 2 Goat Milk = 0 Meat & Poultry = 11
14	1 - 80	KDIR(I,N) PTDIST(I,N) N = 1,NPOINT(I)	8(I5,F5.0)	The receptor direction and distance. KDIR is the direction of interest, such that 1 = South, 2 = SSW....., 16 = SSE, PTDIST is the distance, in meters, to the receptor location.	See Table A-1
Card Types 13 and 14 are repeated for the remaining receptor types.					
Card Types 15, 16 and 17 are read in for each plant release point, thus I = 1,NEXIT.					
15	1 - 80	TITLE(I,J)	20A4	The title for the release point whose characteristics are described on Card Types 16 and 17.	(1)
16	1 - 5	EXIT(I)	F5.0	The vent average velocity (meters/second). (Note: if a 100% ground-level release is assumed, set EXIT = 0, DIAMTR = 0, and SLEV = 10 meters).	0
16	6 - 10	DIAMTR	F5.0	The vent inside diameter (meters).	0
16	11 - 15	HSTACK(I)	F5.0	The height of the vent release point (meters, plant grade level). If release is 100% elevated, input negative of height.	0.0
16	16 - 20	HBLDG(I)	F5.0	The height of the vent's building (meters, above plant grade level).	55.0

TABLE A-14

Shearon Harris Plant Site Input Information for Continuous Ground Level Releases
 Calculations with the NRC XOQDOQ Program

Card Type	Columns	Variable Name	Format	Description	Value used in XOQDOQ
16	21 - 25	CRSEC(I)	F5.0	The minimum cross-sectional area for the vent's building (square meters).	2161.0
16	26 - 30	SLEV(I)	F5.0	The wind height used for the vent elevated release (meters, above plant grade level).	10.0
16	31 - 35	HEATR(I)	F5.0	The vent heat emission rate (cal/sec) (Normally = 0).	0.0
17	1	RLSID(I)	A1	A one letter identification for the release point.	A
17	2 - 5	IPURGE(I)	I4	IPURGE = 1, 2 or 3 if the vent has intermittent releases. The 1, 2, or 3 corresponds to DECAYS(1), DECAYS(2), or DECAYS(3) (Card Type 4), respectively, whichever is used as the base for intermittent release calculations (normally no decay/no deplete X/Q, such that IPURGE(I) = 1; if a vent has no intermittent releases, IPURGE = 0.	0
17	6 - 10	NPURGE(I)	I5	The number of intermittent releases per year for this release point.	0
17	11 - 15	NPRGHR(I)	I5	The average number of hours per intermittent release.	0
Card Types 15, 16, and 17 are repeated for the remaining release points.					
Card Types 1 - 17 may be repeated for the next case.					

APPENDIX B

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

This appendix contains the methodology which was used to calculate the dose parameters for radioiodines, particulates, and tritium to show compliance with ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.1.b and Appendix I of 10CFR50 for gaseous effluents. These dose parameters, P_i and R_i , were calculated using the methodology outlined in NUREG 0133 along with Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1. The following sections provide the specific methodology which was utilized in calculating the P_i and R_i values for the various exposure pathways (Tables 3.2-4 and 3.3-1 through 3.3-19, respectively).

B.1 Calculation of P_i

The dose parameter, P_i , contained in the radioiodine and particulates portion of Section 3.2 includes only the inhalation pathway transport parameter of the "i" radionuclide, the receptor's usage of the pathway media, and the dosimetry of the exposure. Inhalation rates and the internal dosimetry are functions of the receptor's age; however, under the exposure conditions for ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.1b, the child is considered to receive the highest dose. The values for P_{i_1} presents the highest dose to any organ including the whole body resulting from inhalation of radionuclide "i" by a child. The following sections provide in detail the methodology which was used in calculating the P_i values for inclusion into this ODCM.

The age group considered is the child because the bases for the ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.1.b is to restrict the dose to the child's thyroid via inhalation to ≤ 1500 mrem/yr. The child's breathing rate is taken as $3700 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$ from Table E-5 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1. The inhalation dose factors for the child, DFA_i , are presented in Table E-9 of Regulatory Guide 1.109 in units of mrem/pCi. The total body is considered as an organ in the selection of DFA_i .

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.1 Calculation of P_{iI} (continued)

The evaluation of this pathway consists of estimating the maximum dose to the most critical organ received by a child through inhalation by:

$$P_{iI} = K' (BR) DFA_i \quad (B.1-1)$$

where:

P_{iI} = Dose parameter for radionuclide "i" for the inhalation pathway, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$;

K' = A constant of unit conversion;
= 10^6 pCi/ μCi ;

BR = The breathing rate of the children's age group, m^3/yr ;

DFA_i = The maximum organ inhalation dose factor for the children's age group for radionuclide "i," mrem/pCi.

The incorporation of breathing rate of a child ($3700 \text{ m}^3/\text{yr}$) and the unit conversion factor results in the following equation:

$$P_{iI} = 3.7 \text{ E}+09 \text{ DFA}_i \quad (B.1-2)$$

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2 Calculation of R_i

The basis for ODCM Operational Requirement 3.11.2.3 states that conformance with the guidance in Appendix I should be shown by calculational procedures based on models and data such that the actual exposure of a member of the public through appropriate pathways is unlikely to be substantially underestimated. Underestimation of the dose can be avoided by assigning a theoretical individual to the exclusion boundary in the sector with the highest X/Q and D/Q values and employing all of the likely exposure pathways, e.g., inhalation, cow milk, meat, vegetation, and ground plane. R_i values have been calculated for the adult, teen, child, and infant age groups for the inhalation, ground plane, cow milk, goat milk, vegetable, and beef ingestion pathways. The methodology which was utilized to calculate these values is presented below.

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.1 Inhalation Pathway

The dose factor from the inhalation pathway is calculated by:

$$R_{iI} = K' (BR)_a (DFA_i)_a \quad (B.2-1)$$

where:

R_{iI} = Dose factor for each identified radionuclide "i" of the organ of interest, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$;

K' = A constant of unit conversion;
= 10^6 pCi/ μCi ;

$(BR)_a$ = Breathing rate of the receptor of age group "a," m^3/yr ;

$(DFA_i)_a$ = Organ inhalation dose factor for radionuclide "i" for the receptor of age group "a," mrem/pCi.

The breathing rates $(BR)_a$ for the various age groups are tabulated below, as given in Table E-5 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1.

<u>Age Group (a)</u>	<u>Breathing Rate (m^3/yr)</u>
Infant	1400
Child	3700
Teen	8000
Adult	8000

Inhalation dose factors $(DFA_i)_a$ for the various age groups are given in Tables E-7 through E-10 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1.

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.2 Ground Plane Pathway

The ground plane pathway dose factor is calculated by:

$$R_{iG} = I_i K' K'' (SF) DFG_i (1 - e^{-\lambda_i t}) / \lambda_i \quad (B.2-2)$$

where:

- R_{iG} = Dose factor for the ground plane pathway for each identified radionuclide "i" for the organ of interest, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} ;
- K' = A constant of unit conversion;
= 10^6 pCi/ μCi ;
- K'' = A constant of unit conversion;
= 8760 hr/year;
- SF = The shielding factor (dimensionless);
(A shielding factor of 0.7 is suggested in Table E-15 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1.)
- DFG_i = The ground plane dose conversion factor for radionuclide "i," mrem/hr per pCi/ m^2 ;
(A tabulation of DFG_i values is presented in Table E-6 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1.)
- λ_i = The radiological decay constant for radionuclide "i," sec^{-1} ;
- t = The exposure time, sec;
= $4.73 \text{ E}+08$ sec (15 years);

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.2 Ground Plane Pathway (continued)

I_i = Factor to account for fractional deposition of radionuclide "i."

For radionuclides other than iodine, the factor I_i is equal to one. For radioiodines, the value of I_i may vary. However, a value of 1.0 was used in calculating the R values in Table 3.3-2. (Reference NUREG 0133)

APPENDIX B

DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.3 Grass Cow or Goat Milk Pathway

The dose factor for the cow milk or goat milk pathway for each radionuclide for each organ is calculated by:

$$R_{iM} = I_i K' Q_F U_{ap} F_m (DFL_{ia}) e^{-\lambda_i t_f} (f f_p s) \left(\frac{r(1 - e^{-\lambda_{E_i} t_e})}{Y_p \lambda_{E_i}} + \frac{B_{iv} (1 - e^{-\lambda_i t_b})}{P \lambda_i} \right) + (1 - f f_p s) \left(\frac{r(1 - e^{-\lambda_{E_i} t_e})}{Y_s \lambda_{E_i}} + \frac{B_{iv} (1 - e^{-\lambda_i t_b})}{P \lambda_i} \right) e^{-\lambda_i t_h}$$

(B.2-3)

where:

- R_{iM} = Dose factor for the cow milk or goat milk pathway, for each identified radionuclide "i" for the organ of interest, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} ;
- K' = A constant of unit conversion;
 = 10^6 pCi/ μCi ;
- Q_F = The cow's or goat's feed consumption rate, kg/day (wet weight);
- U_{ap} = The receptor's milk consumption rate for age group "a," liters/yr;
- Y_p = The agricultural productivity by unit area of pasture feed grass, kg/m^2 ;
- Y_s = The agricultural productivity by unit area of stored feed, kg/m^2 ;

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.3 Grass Cow or Goat Milk Pathway (continued)

- F_m = The stable element transfer coefficients, pCi/liter per pCi/day;
- r = Fraction of deposited activity retained on cow's feed grass;
- $(DFL_i)_a$ = The organ ingestion dose for radionuclide "i" for the receptor in age group "a," mrem/pCi;
- λ_{E_T} = $\lambda_i + \lambda_w$;
- λ_i = The radiological decay constant for radionuclide "i," sec^{-1} ;
- λ_w = The decay constant for removal of activity on leaf and plant surfaces by weathering, sec^{-1} ;
- = $5.73 \text{ E-}07 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ (14 day half-life);
- t_e = Period of pasture grass and crop exposure during the growing season, sec;
- t_f = The transport time from feed, to cow or goat, to milk, to receptor, sec;
- t_h = The transport time from pasture, to cow or goat, to milk to receptor, sec;
- t_b = Period of time that sediment is exposed to gaseous effluents, sec;
- B_{iv} = Concentration factor for uptake of radionuclide "i" from the soil by the edible parts of crops, pCi/Kg (wet weight) per pCi/Kg (dry soil);

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.3 Grass Cow or Goat Milk Pathway (continued)

- P = Effective surface density for soil, Kg (dry soil)/m²;
- f_p = Fraction of the year that the cow or goat is on pasture; (dimensionless).
- f_s = Fraction of the cow feed that is pasture grass while the cow is on pasture; (dimensionless).
- t_e = Period of pasture grass and crop exposure during the growing season, sec;
- I_i = Factor to account for fractional deposition of radionuclide "i."

For radionuclides other than iodine, the factor I_i is equal to one. For radioiodines, the value of I_i may vary. However, a value of 1.0 was used in calculating the R values in Tables 3.3-8 through 3.3-15. (Reference NUREG 0133)

Milk cattle and goats are considered to be fed from two potential sources, pasture grass and stored feeds. Following the development in Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1, the value of f_s was considered unity in lieu of site-specific information. The value of f_p was 0.667 based upon an 8-month grazing period.

Table B-1 contains the appropriate parameter values and their source in Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1.

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.3 Grass Cow or Goat Milk Pathway (continued)

The concentration of tritium in milk is based on the airborne concentration rather than the deposition. Therefore, the R_i is based on X/Q :

$$R_{T_M} = K'K''F_m Q_F U_{ap} (DFL_i)_a 0.75(0.5/H) \quad (B.2-4)$$

where:

R_{T_M} = Dose factor for the cow or goat milk pathway for tritium for the organ of interest, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$;

K'' = A constant of unit conversion;

$$= 10^3 \text{ gm/kg};$$

H = Absolute humidity of the atmosphere, gm/m^3 ; A value of $H = 8 \text{ grams}/\text{meter}^3$, was used in lieu of site-specific information.

0.75 = The fraction of total feed that is water;

0.5 = The ratio of the specific activity of the feed grass water to the atmospheric water.

and other parameters and values as previously defined.

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.4 Grass-Cow-Meat Pathway

The integrated concentration in meat follows in a similar manner to the development for the milk pathway; therefore:

$$R_{iB} = I_i K' Q_F U_{ap} F_f (DFL_{ia}) e^{-\lambda_i t_s} (f f_{ps}) \left(\frac{r(1 - e^{-\lambda_{E_i} t_e})}{Y_p \lambda_{E_i}} \right) + \frac{B_{iv} (1 - e^{-\lambda_i t_b})}{P \lambda_i} +$$

$$(1 - f f_{ps}) \left(\frac{r(1 - e^{-\lambda_{E_i} t_e})}{Y_s \lambda_{E_i}} \right) + \frac{B_{iv} (1 - e^{-\lambda_i t_b})}{P \lambda_i} e^{-\lambda_i t_h}$$

(B.2.5)

where:

- R_{iB} = Dose factor for the meat ingestion pathway for radionuclide "i" for any organ of interest, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} ;
- F_f = The stable element transfer coefficients, pCi/Kg per pCi/day;
- U_{ap} = The receptor's meat consumption rate for age group "a," kg/yr;
- t_s = Transport time from slaughter to consumption, sec;

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.4 Grass-Cow-Meat Pathway (continued)

- t_h = Transport time from harvest to animal consumption, sec;
- t_e = Period of pasture grass and crop exposure during the growing season, sec;
- I_i = Factor to account for fractional deposition of radionuclide "i."

For radionuclides other than iodine, I_i is equal to one. For radioiodines, the value of I_i may vary. However, a value of 1.0 was used in calculating the R values in Tables 3.3-5 through 3.3-7.

All other terms remain the same as defined in Equation B.2-3. Table B-2 contains the values which were used in calculating R_i for the meat pathway.

The concentration of tritium in meat is based on its airborne concentration rather than the deposition. Therefore, the R_i is based on X/Q.

$$R_{T_B} = K' K'' F_i Q_F U_{ap} (DFL_i)_a 0.75 (0.5/H) \quad (B.2-6)$$

where:

- R_{T_B} = Dose factor for the meat ingestion pathway for tritium for any organ of interest, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$.

All other terms are defined in Equations B.2-4 and B.2-5.

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.5 Vegetation Pathway

The integrated concentration in vegetation consumed by man follows the expression developed in the derivation of the milk factor. Man is considered to consume two types of vegetation (fresh and stored) that differ only in the time period between harvest and consumption; therefore:

$$R_{iv} = I_i K' (DFL_{ia}) (U_{aL}^{Lf} e^{-\lambda_{iL} t_L} \left(\frac{r(1 - e^{-\lambda_{E_i} t_e})}{Y_v \lambda_{E_i}} + \frac{B_{iv} (1 - e^{-\lambda_{iL} t_b})}{P \lambda_{iL}} \right) + U_{ag}^{Sfe} e^{-\lambda_{iL} t_h} \left(\frac{r(1 - e^{-\lambda_{E_i} t_e})}{Y_v \lambda_{E_i}} + \frac{B_{iv} (1 - e^{-\lambda_{iL} t_b})}{P \lambda_{iL}} \right))$$

(B.2-7)

where:

- R_{iv} = Dose factor for vegetable pathway for radionuclide "i" for the organ of interest, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}$ per m^{-2} ;
- K' = A constant of unit conversion;
- = $10^6 \text{pCi}/\mu\text{Ci}$;

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.5 Vegetation Pathway (continued)

- U_a^L = The consumption rate of fresh leafy vegetation by the receptor in age group "a," kg/yr;
- U_a^S = The consumption rate of stored vegetation by the receptor in age group "a," kg/yr;
- f_L = The fraction of the annual intake of fresh leafy vegetation grown locally;
= 1.0
- f_g = The fraction of annual intake of stored vegetation grown locally;
= 0.76
- t_L = The average time between harvest of leafy vegetation and its consumption, sec;
- t_h = The average time between harvest of stored vegetation and its consumption, sec;
- Y_v = The vegetation a real density, kg/m²;
- t_e = Period of leafy vegetable exposure during growing season, sec;
- I_i = Factor to account for fractional deposition of radionuclide "i."

All other factors as previously defined.

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DOSE PARAMETERS FOR RADIOIODINES, PARTICULATES, AND TRITIUM

B.2.5 Vegetation Pathway (continued)

For radionuclides other than iodine, the factor I_i is equal to one. For radioiodines, the value of I_i may vary. However, a value of 1.0 was used in Tables 3.3-2 through 3.3-4.

Table B-3 presents the appropriate parameter values and their source in Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1.

In lieu of site-specific data default values for f_L and f_g , 1.0 and 0.76, respectively, were used in the calculations on R_i . These values were obtained from Table E-15 of Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1.

The concentration of tritium in vegetation is based on the airborne concentration rather than the deposition. Therefore, the R_i is based on X/Q :

$$R_{T_V} = K'K'' \left[U_{aL}^L + U_{ag}^S \right] (DFL_i)_a \left[0.75 (0.5 / H) \right] \quad (B.2.8)$$

where:

R_{T_V} = Dose factor for the vegetable pathway for tritium for any organ of interest, mrem/yr per $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^3$.

All other terms remain the same as those in Equations B.2-4 and B.2-7.

TABLE B-1
 Parameters For Cow and Goat Milk Pathways

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Reference</u> <u>(Reg. Guide 1.109, Rev. 1)</u>
Q_F (kg/day)	50 (cow) 6 (goat)	Table E-3 Table E-3
Y_p (kg/M ²)	0.7	Table E-15
t_f (seconds)	1.73 E+05 (2 days)	Table E-15
r	1.0 (radioiodines) 0.2 (particulates)	Table E-15 Table E-15
$(DFL_{i a})$ (mrem/pCi)	Each radionuclide	Table E-11 to E-14
F_m (pCi/liter per pCi/day)	Each stable element	Table E-1 (cow) Table E-2 (goat)
T_b (seconds)	4.75 E+08 (15 yr)	Table E-15
Y_s (kr/m ²)	2.0	Table E-15
t_h (seconds)	7.78 E+06 (90 days)	Table E-15
U_{ap} (liters/yr)	330 infant 330 child 400 teen 310 adult	Table E-5 Table E-5 Table E-5 Table E-5
t_e (seconds)	2.59 E+06 (pasture) 5.18 E+06 (stored feed)	Table E-15
B_{iv} (pCi/kg [wet weight] per pCi/kg [dry soil])	Each stable element	Table E-1
P (kg dry soil/m ²)	240	Table E-15

TABLE B-2

Parameters For The Meat Pathway

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Reference</u> <u>(Reg. Guide 1.109, Rev. 1)</u>
r	1.0 (radioiodines) 0.2 (particulates)	Table E-15 Table E-15
F_f (pCi/ke per (pCi/Day)	Each stable element	Table E-1
U_{ap} (kg/yr)	0 infant 41 child 65 teen 110 adult	Table E-5 Table E-5 Table E-5 Table E-5
(DFL_{ia}) (mrem/pCi)	Each radionuclide	Tables E-11 to E-14
Y_p (kg/m ²)	0.7	Table E-15
Y_s (kr/m ²)	2.0	Table E-15
T_b (seconds)	4.73 E+08 (15 yr)	Table E-15
T_s (seconds)	1.73 E+06 (20 days)	Table E-15
t_h (seconds)	7.78 E+06 (90 days)	Table E-15
t_e (seconds)	2.59 E+06 (pasture) 5.18 E+06 (stored feed)	Table E-15
Q_F (kg/day)	50	Table E-3
B_{iv} (pCi/kg [wet weight] per pCi/kg [dry soil])	Each stable element	Table E-1
P (kg dry soil/m ²)	240	Table E-15

TABLE B-3
 Parameters for The Vegetable Pathway

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Reference</u> (Reg. Guide 1.109, Rev. 1)
r (dimensionless)	1.0 (radioiodines) 0.2 (particulates)	Table E-1 Table E-1
(DFL_{i_a}) (mrem/pCi)	Each radionuclide	Tables E-11 to E-14
Q_F (kg/day)	50 (cow) 6 (goat)	Table E-3 Table E-3
U_a^L (kg/yr) - Infant	0	Table E-5
- Child	26	Table E-5
- Teen	42	Table E-5
- Adult	64	Table E-5
U_a^S (kr/hr) - Infant	0	Table E-5
- Child	520	Table E-5
- Teen	630	Table E-5
- Adult	520	Table E-5
T_L (seconds)	8.6 E+04 (1 day)	Table E-15
t_h (seconds)	5.18 E+06 (60 day)	Table E-15
Y_v (kg/m ²)	2.0	Table E-15
t_e (seconds)	5.18 E+06 (60 day)	Table E-15
t_b (seconds)	4.73 E+08 (15 yr)	Table E-15
P (kg dry soil/m ²)	240	Table E-15
B_{iv} (pCi/kg [wet weight] per pCi/kg [dry soil])	Each stable element	Table E-1

APPENDIX C

RADIOACTIVE LIQUID AND GASEOUS EFFLUENT
MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION NUMBERS

	<u>Monitor Identification</u>
<u>I. Liquid Effluent Monitoring Instruments</u>	
A. Treated Laundry and Hot Shower Tank	REM-1WL-3540
B. Waste Monitor Tank	REM-21WL-3541
C. Waste Evaporator Condensate Tank	REM-21WL-3541
D. Secondary Waste Sample Tank	REM-21WS-3542
E. NSW Returns to Circulating Water System from Waste Processing Building	REM-1SW-3500A
from Reactor Auxiliary Building	REM-1SW-3500B
F. Outdoor Tank Area Drain Transfer Pump Monitor	REM-1MD-3530
G. Turbine Building Floor Drains Effluent	REM-1MD-3528
<u>II. Gaseous Effluent Monitoring Instruments</u>	
A. Plant Vent Stack 1	* RM-21AV-3509-1SA
B. Turbine Building Vent Stack 3A	* RM-1TV-3536-1
C. Waste Processing Building Vent Stack 5	REM-1WV-3546
.....	* RM-1WV-3546-1
D. Waste Processing Building Vent Stack 5A	* RM-1WV-3547-1

* Wide-Range Gas Monitor (WRGM)

APPENDIX D

PROGRAMMATIC CONTROLS

The surveillance and operational requirements pertaining to the ODCM Operational Requirements are detailed in Sections:

- D.1 - Instrumentation
- D.2 - Radioactive Effluents
- D.3 - Radiological Environmental Monitoring

D.1 INSTRUMENTATION

3/4.3.3 MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

3/4.3.3.10 Radioactive Liquid Effluent Monitoring Instrumentation

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

3.3.3.10 The radioactive liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3-12 shall be OPERABLE with their Alarm/Trip Setpoints set to ensure that the limits of Operational Requirement 3.11.1.1 are not exceeded. The Alarm/Trip Setpoints of these channels shall be determined and adjusted in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the OFFSITE DOSE CALCULATION MANUAL (ODCM).

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With a radioactive liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation channel Alarm/Trip Setpoint less conservative than required by the above Operational Requirement, immediately (1) suspend the release of radioactive liquid effluents monitored by the affected channel or (2) declare the channel inoperable and take ACTION as directed by b. below.
- b. With less than the minimum number of radioactive liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation channels OPERABLE, take the ACTION shown in Table 3.3-12. Exert best effort to restore to the minimum number of radioactive liquid effluent channels within 30 days and, if unsuccessful, explain in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2 why this inoperability was not corrected in a timely manner.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.3.10 Each radioactive liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation channel shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, SOURCE CHECK, CHANNEL CALIBRATION, and DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3-8.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

TABLE 3.3-12

RADIOACTIVE LIQUID EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

	INSTRUMENT	MINIMUM CHANNELS OPERABLE	ACTION
1.	Radioactivity Monitors Providing Alarm and Automatic Termination of Release		
a.	Liquid Radwaste Effluent Lines		
	1) Treated Laundry and Hot Shower Tanks Discharge Monitor	1	35
	2) Waste Monitor Tanks and Waste Evaporator Condensate Tanks Discharge Monitor	1	35
	3) Secondary Waste Sample Tank Discharge Monitor	1	35, 36*
b.	Turbine Building Floor Drains Effluent Line	1	36
2.	Radioactivity Monitor Providing Alarm and Automatic Stop Signal to Discharge Pump		
a.	Outdoor Tank Area Drain Transfer Pump Monitor	1	37
3.	Radioactivity Monitors Providing Alarm But Not Providing Automatic Termination of Release		
a.	Normal Service Water System Return From Waste Processing Building to the Circulating Water System	1	39
b.	Normal Service Water System Return From the Reactor Auxiliary Building to the Circulating Water System	1	39
4.	Flow Rate Measurement Devices		
a.	Liquid Radwaste Effluent Lines		
	1) Treated Laundry and Hot Shower Tanks Discharge	1	38
	2) Waste Monitor Tanks and Waste Evaporator Condensate Tanks Discharge	1	38
	3) Secondary Waste Sample Tank	1	38
b.	Cooling Tower Blowdown	1	38

* When the Secondary Waste System is in the continuous release mode and releases are occurring, Action 36 shall be taken when the monitor is inoperable. In the batch release mode, Action 35 is applicable.

TABLE 3.3-12 (Continued)

ACTION STATEMENTS

- ACTION 35 - With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue provided that prior to initiating a release:
- a. At least two independent samples are analyzed in accordance with Operational Requirement 4.11.1.1.1, and
 - b. At least two technically qualified members of the facility staff independently verify the release rate calculations and discharge line valving.
- Otherwise, suspend release of radioactive effluents via this pathway.
- ACTION 36 - With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue provided grab samples are analyzed for radioactivity at a lower limit of detection of no more than $1E-07$ $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$:
- a. At least once per 12 hours when the specific activity of the secondary coolant is greater than 0.01 $\mu\text{Ci/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131}$ or,
 - b. At least once per 24 hours when the specific activity of the secondary coolant is less than or equal to 0.01 $\mu\text{Ci/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131}$.
- ACTION 37 - With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue provided that, at least once per 12 hours, grab samples are collected and analyzed for radioactivity at a lower limit of detection of no more than $1E-07$ $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$.
- ACTION 38 - With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue provided the flow rate is estimated at least once per 4 hours during actual releases. Pump performance curves generated in place may be used to estimate flow.
- ACTION 39 - With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue provided the weekly Cooling Tower Blowdown weir surveillance is performed as required by Operational Requirement 4.11.1.1.1. Otherwise, follow the ACTION specified in ACTION 37 above.

TABLE 4.3-8

RADIOACTIVE LIQUID EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION
SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS*

INSTRUMENT		CHANNEL CHECK	SOURCE CHECK	CHANNEL CALIBRATION	DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST
1.	Radioactivity Monitors Providing Alarm and Automatic Termination of Release				
a.	Liquid Radwaste Effluent Lines				
1)	Treated Laundry and Hot Shower Tanks Discharge Monitor	D	P	R(3)	Q(1)
2)	Waste Monitor Tanks and Waste Evaporator Condensate Tanks Discharge Monitor	D	P	R(3)	Q(1)
3)	Secondary Waste Sample Tank Discharge Monitor	D	P, M(5)	R(3)	Q(1)
b.	Turbine Building Floor Drains Effluent Line	D	M	R(3)	Q(1)
2.	Radioactivity Monitor Providing Alarm and Automatic Stop Signal to Discharge Pump				
a.	Outdoor Tank Area Drain Transfer Pump Monitor	D	M	R(3)	Q(1)
3.	Radioactivity Monitors Providing Alarm But Not Providing Automatic Termination of Release				
a.	Normal Service Water System Return From Waste Processing Building to the Circulating Water System	D	M	R(3)	Q(2)
b.	Normal Service Water System Return From the Reactor Auxiliary Building to the Circulating Water System	D	M	R(3)	Q(2)
4.	Flow Rate Measurement Devices				
a.	Liquid Radwaste Effluent Lines				
1)	Treated Laundry and Hot Shower Tanks Discharge	D(4)	N.A.	R	N.A.
2)	Waste Monitor Tanks and Waste Evaporator Condensate Tanks Discharge	D(4)	N.A.	R	N.A.
3)	Secondary Waste Sample Tank Pump Monitor	D(4)	N.A.	R	N.A.
b.	Cooling Tower Blowdown	D(4)	N.A.	R	N.A.

* See Table G-1 for explanation of frequency notation

TABLE 4.3-8 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS

- (1) The DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST shall also demonstrate automatic isolation of this pathway (or, for the Outdoor Tank Area Drains Monitor, automatic stop signal to the discharge pump) and control room alarm annunciation* occur if any of the following conditions exists (liquid activity channel only):
 - a. Instrument indicates measured levels above the Alarm/Trip Setpoint,
 - b. Circuit failure (monitor loss of communications (alarm only), detector loss of counts (Alarm only) and monitor loss of power),
 - c. Detector check source test failure (alarm only),
 - d. Detector channel out of service (alarm only),
 - e. Monitor loss of sample flow (alarm only). (Not applicable for Turbine Building Drain Rad Monitor)

- (2) The DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST shall also demonstrate that control room alarm annunciation* occurs if any of the following conditions exists (liquid activity channel only):
 - a. Instrument indicates measured levels above the Alarm Setpoint,
 - b. Circuit failure (monitor loss of communications , detector loss of counts, and monitor loss of power),
 - c. Detector check source test failure,
 - d. Detector channel out of service,
 - e. Monitor loss of sample flow.

- (3) The initial CHANNEL CALIBRATION shall be performed using one or more of the reference standards certified by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) or using standards that have been obtained from suppliers that participate in measurement assurance activities with NBS. These standards shall permit calibrating the system over its intended range of energy and measurement range. For subsequent CHANNEL CALIBRATION, sources that have been related to the initial calibration shall be used.

- (4) CHANNEL CHECK shall consist of verifying indication of flow during periods of release. CHANNEL CHECK shall be made at least once per 24 hours on days on which continuous, periodic, or batch releases are made.

- (5) When the Secondary Waste System is being used in the batch release mode, the source check shall be prior to release. When the system is being used in the continuous release mode, the source check shall be monthly.

*Control Room Alarm Annunciation shall consist of a change in state of the tested channel on the RM-11 terminal (i.e., a change in color).

3/4.3.3 MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

3/4.3.3.11 Radioactive Gaseous Effluent Monitoring Instrumentation

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

3.3.3.11 The radioactive gaseous effluent monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3-13 shall be OPERABLE with their Alarm/Trip Setpoints set to ensure that the limits of Operational Requirements 3.11.2.1 are not exceeded. The Alarm/Trip Setpoints of these channels meeting Operational Requirement 3.11.2.1 shall be determined and adjusted in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3-13

ACTION:

- a. With a radioactive gaseous effluent monitoring instrumentation channel Alarm/Trip Setpoint less conservative than required by the above Operational Requirement, immediately (1) suspend the release of radioactive gaseous effluents monitored by the affected channel or (2) declare the channel inoperable and take ACTION as directed by b. below.
- b. With the number of OPERABLE radioactive gaseous effluent monitoring instrumentation channels less than the Minimum Channels OPERABLE, take the ACTION shown in Table 3.3-13. Exert best efforts to return the instrument to OPERABLE status within 30 days. If unsuccessful, explain in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2 why this inoperability was not corrected in a timely manner.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.3.11 Each radioactive gaseous effluent monitoring instrumentation channel shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, SOURCE CHECK, CHANNEL CALIBRATION and a DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST or an ANALOG CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3-9.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

TABLE 3.3-13
RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

	INSTRUMENT	MIN. CHANNELS OPERABLE	APPLICABILITY	ACTION
1.	GASEOUS WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - HYDROGEN AND OXYGEN ANALYZERS			
	Specification is not used in ODCM			
2.	TURBINE BUILDING VENT STACK			
a.	Noble Gas Activity Monitor	1	*	47
b.	Iodine Sampler	1	*	49
c.	Particulate Sampler	1	*	49
d.	Flow Rate Monitor	1	*	46
e.	Sampler Flow Rate Monitor	1	*	46
3.	PLANT VENT STACK			
a.	Noble Gas Activity Monitor	1	*	47
b.	Iodine Sampler	1	*	49
c.	Particulate Sampler	1	*	49
d.	Flow Rate Monitor	1	*	46
e.	Sampler Flow Rate Monitor	1	*	46
4.	WASTE PROCESSING BUILDING VENT STACK 5			
a.1	Noble Gas Activity Monitor (PIG)	1	*	45, 51
a.2	Noble Gas Activity Monitor (WRGM)	1	MODES 1, 2, 3	52
b.	Iodine Sampler	1	*	49
c.	Particulate Sampler	1	*	49
d.	Flow Rate Monitor	1	*	46
e.	Sampler Flow Rate Monitor	1	*	46
5.	WASTE PROCESSING BUILDING STACK 5A			
a.	Noble Gas Activity Monitor	1	*	47
b.	Iodine Sampler	1	*	49
c.	Particulate Sampler	1	*	49
d.	Flow Rate Monitor	1	*	46
e.	Sampler Flow Rate Monitor	1	*	46

TABLE NOTATIONS
 * At all times.

TABLE 3.3-13 (Continued)

ACTION STATEMENTS

- ACTION 45 - With the number channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, the contents of the waste gas decay tank(s) may be released to the environment provided that prior to initiating the release:
- a. At least two independent samples of the tank's contents are analyzed, and
 - b. At least two technically qualified members of the facility staff independently verify the release rate calculations and discharge valve lineup.
- Otherwise, suspend release of radioactive effluents via this pathway.
- ACTION 46 - With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue provided the flow rate is estimated at least once per 4 hours.
- ACTION 47 - With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue provided grab samples are taken at least once per 12 hours and these samples are analyzed for radioactivity within 24 hours.
- ACTION 48 - Not Used in the ODCM.
- ACTION 49 - With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via the affected pathway may continue provided samples are continuously collected with auxiliary sampling equipment as required in Table 4.11-2.
- ACTION 50 - Not used in the ODCM.
- ACTION 51 - With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement for both the PIG and WRGM, effluent releases via this pathway may continue provided grab samples are taken at least once per 12 hours and these samples are analyzed for radioactivity within 24 hours.
- ACTION 52 - With the number of OPERABLE accident monitoring instrumentation channels for the radiation monitor(s) less than the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirements of Technical Specification Table 3.3-10, initiate the preplanned alternate method of monitoring the appropriate parameter(s) within 72 hours, and either restore the inoperable channel(s) to OPERABLE status within 14 days or prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission, pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2, within the next 14 days that provides actions taken, cause of the inoperability, and the plans and schedule for restoring the channel(s) to OPERABLE status.

TABLE 4.3-9

RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION
SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS**

<u>INSTRUMENT</u>	<u>CHANNEL CHECK</u>	<u>SOURCE CHECK</u>	<u>CHANNEL CALIBRATION</u>	<u>DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST</u>	<u>MODES FOR WHICH SURVEILLANCE IS REQUIRED</u>
1. GASEOUS WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - HYDROGEN AND OXYGEN ANALYZERS					
Not Used in the ODCM.					
2. TURBINE BUILDING VENT STACK					
a. Noble Gas Activity	D	M	R(3)	Q(2)	*
b. Iodine Sampler	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*
c. Particulate Sampler	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*
d. Flow Rate Monitor	D	N.A.	R	Q	*
e. Sampler Flow Rate Monitor	D	N.A.	R	Q	*
3. PLANT VENT STACK					
a. Noble Gas Activity Monitor	D	M	R(3)	Q(2)	*
b. Iodine Sampler	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*
c. Particulate Sampler	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*
d. Flow Rate Monitor	D	N.A.	R	Q	*
e. Sampler Flow Rate Monitor	D	N.A.	R	Q	*
4. WASTE PROCESSING BUILDING VENT STACK 5					
a.1 Noble Gas Activity Monitor (PIG)	D	M	R(3)	Q(1)	*
a.2 Noble Gas Activity Monitor (WRGM)	D	M	R(3)	Q(2)	*
b. Iodine Sampler	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*
c. Particulate Sampler	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*
d. Flow Rate Monitor	D	N.A.	R	Q	*
e. Sampler Flow Rate Monitor	D	N.A.	R	Q	*
5. WASTE PROCESSING BUILDING VENT STACK 5A					
a. Noble Gas Activity Monitor	D	M	R(3)	Q(2)	*
b. Iodine Sampler	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*
c. Particulate Sampler	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*
d. Flow Rate Monitor	D	N.A.	R	Q	*
e. Sampler Flow Rate Monitor	D	N.A.	R	Q	*

* At all times.

** See Table G-1 for explanation of frequency notation

TABLE 4.3-9 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS

- (1) The DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST shall also demonstrate that automatic isolation of this pathway and control room annunciation* occur if any of the following conditions exists (gas activity and gas effluent channels only):
 - a. Instrument indicates measured levels above the Alarm/Trip Setpoint,
 - b. Circuit failure (monitor loss of communications - (alarm only), detector loss of counts (alarm only) and monitor loss of power),
 - c. Detector check source test failure (gas activity channel only), (alarm only),
 - d. Detector channel out of service (alarm only),
 - e. Monitor loss of sample flow (alarm only).
- (2) The DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST shall also demonstrate that control room alarm annunciation* occurs if any of the following conditions exists (gas activity and gas effluent channels only):
 - a. Instrument indicates measured levels above the Alarm Setpoint,
 - b. Circuit failure (monitor loss of communications (alarm only), detector loss of counts, and monitor loss of power),
 - c. Detector check source test failure (gas activity channel only),
 - d. Detector channel out of service,
 - e. Monitor loss of sample flow.
- (3) The initial CHANNEL CALIBRATION shall be performed using one or more of the reference standards certified by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) or using standards that have been obtained from suppliers that participate in measurement assurance activities with NBS. These standards shall permit calibrating the system over its intended range of energy and measurement range. For subsequent CHANNEL CALIBRATION, sources that have been related to the initial calibration shall be used.
- (4) Not used in the ODCM.
- (5) Not used in the ODCM.

*Control Room Alarm Annunciation shall consist of a change in state of the tested channel on the RM-11 terminal (i.e., a change in color).

D.2 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.1 LIQUID EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.1.1 Concentration

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

3.11.1.1 The concentration of radioactive material released in liquid effluents to UNRESTRICTED AREAS (see Technical Specification Figure 5.1-3) shall be limited to 10 times the concentrations specified in 10 CFR Part 20.1001 - 20.2401, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2 for radionuclides other than dissolved or entrained noble gases. For dissolved or entrained noble gases, the concentration shall be limited to 2E-04 $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ total activity.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the concentration of radioactive material released in liquid effluents to UNRESTRICTED AREAS exceeding the above limits, immediately restore the concentration to within the above limits.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.1.1.1 Radioactive liquid wastes shall be sampled and analyzed according to the sampling and analysis program of Table 4.11-1.

4.11.1.1.2 The results of the radioactivity analyses shall be used in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM to assure that the concentrations at the point of release are maintained within the limits of Operational Requirement 3.11.1.1.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

TABLE 4.11-1

RADIOACTIVE LIQUID WASTE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM*

LIQUID RELEASE TYPE	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	MINIMUM ANALYSIS FREQUENCY	TYPES OF ACTIVITY ANALYSIS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION (LLD) ⁽¹⁾ (µCi/ml)
1. Batch Waste Release Tanks ⁽²⁾				
a. Waste Monitor Tanks	P Each Batch	P Each Batch	Principal Gamma Emitters ⁽³⁾	5E-07
			I-131	1E-06
b. Waste Evaporator Condensate Tanks	P One Batch/M	M	Dissolved and Entrained Gases (Gamma Emitters)	1E-05
c. Secondary Waste Sample Tank ⁽⁸⁾	P Each Batch	M Composite ⁽⁴⁾	H-3	1E-05
			Gross Alpha	1E-07
d. Treated Laundry and Hot Shower Tanks	P Each Batch	Q Composite ⁽⁴⁾	Sr-89, Sr-90	5E-08
			Fe-55	1E-06
2. Continuous Releases ^{(5) (7)}				
a. Cooling Tower Weir	Continuous ⁽⁶⁾	W Composite ^{(6) (7)}	Principal Gamma Emitters ⁽³⁾	5E-07
b. Secondary Waste Sample Tank ⁽⁸⁾	M ⁽⁷⁾ Grab Sample	M ⁽⁷⁾	Dissolved and Entrained Gases (Gamma Emitters)	1E-05
			I-131	1E-06
	Continuous ⁽⁶⁾	M Composite ^{(6) (7)}	H-3	1E-05
			Gross Alpha	1E-07
	Continuous ⁽⁶⁾	Q Composite ^{(6) (7)}	Sr-89, Sr-90	5E-08
Fe-55			1E-06	

* See Table G-1 for explanation of frequency notation

TABLE 4.11-1 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS

- (1) The LLD is defined, for purposes of these Operational Requirements, as the smallest concentration of radioactive material in a sample that will yield a net count, above system background, that will be detected with 95% probability with only 5% probability of falsely concluding that a blank observation represents a "real" signal.

For a particular measurement system, which may include radiochemical separation:

$$LLD = \frac{4.66 \cdot S_b}{E \cdot V \cdot (2.22E + 06) \cdot Y \cdot e^{-\lambda \Delta t}}$$

Where:

- LLD = the "a priori" lower limit of detection (μ Ci per unit mass or volume),
- S_b = the standard deviation of the background counting rate or of the counting rate of a blank sample as appropriate (counts per minute),
- E = the counting efficiency (counts per disintegration),
- V = the sample size (units of mass or volume),
- 2.22E+06 = the number of disintegrations per minute per μ Ci,
- Y = the fractional radiochemical yield, when applicable,
- λ = the radioactive decay constant for the particular radionuclide (sec^{-1}), and
- Δt = the elapsed time between the midpoint of sample collection and the time of counting (sec).

Typical values of E, V, Y, and Δt should be used in the calculation.

It should be recognized that the LLD is defined as an a priori (before the fact) limit representing the capability of a measurement system and not as an a posteriori (after the fact) limit for a particular measurement.

- (2) A batch release is the discharge of liquid wastes of a discrete volume. Prior to sampling for analyses, each batch shall be isolated, and then thoroughly mixed by a method described in the ODCM to assure representative sampling.

TABLE 4.11-1 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS (Continued)

- (3) The principal gamma emitters for which the LLD Operational Requirement applies include the following radionuclides: Mn-54, Fe-59, Co-58, Co-60, Zn-65, Mo-99, Cs-134, Cs-137, and Ce-141. Ce-144 shall also be measured but with a LLD of 5E-06. This list does not mean that only these nuclides are to be considered. Other gamma peaks that are identifiable, together with those of the above nuclides, shall also be analyzed and reported in the Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2 in the format outlined in Regulatory Guide 1.21, Appendix B, Revision 1, June 1974.
- (4) A composite sample is one in which the quantity of liquid sampled is proportional to the quantity of liquid waste discharged and in which the method of sampling employed results in a specimen that is representative of the liquids released.
- (5) A continuous release is the discharge of liquid wastes of a nondiscrete volume, e.g., from a volume of a system that has an input flow during the continuous release.
- (6) To be representative of the quantities and concentrations of radioactive materials in liquid effluents, samples shall be collected continuously in proportion to the rate of flow of the effluent stream. Prior to analyses, all samples taken for the composite shall be thoroughly mixed in order for the composite sample to be representative of the effluent release.
- (7) These points monitor potential release pathways only and not actual release pathways. The potential contamination points are in the Normal Service Water (NSW) and Secondary Waste (SW) Systems. Action under this Operational Requirement is as follows:
 - a) If the applicable (NSW or SW) monitors in Table 3.3-12 are OPERABLE and not in alarm, then no analysis under this Operational Requirement is required but weekly composites will be collected.
 - b) If the applicable monitor is out of service, then the weekly analysis for principal gamma emitters will be performed.
 - c) If the applicable monitor is in alarm or if the principal gamma emitter analysis indicates the presence of radioactivity as defined in the ODCM, then all other analyses of this Operational Requirement shall be performed at the indicated frequency as long as the initiating conditions exist.
- (8) The Secondary Waste System releases can be either batch or continuous. The type of sample required is determined by the mode of operation being used.

3/4.11.1 LIQUID EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.1.2 Dose

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

3.11.1.2 The dose or dose commitment to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC from radioactive materials in liquid effluents released to UNRESTRICTED AREAS (see Technical Specification Figure 5.1-3) shall be limited:

- a. During any calendar quarter to less than or equal to 1.5 mrems to the whole body and to less than or equal to 5 mrems to any organ, and
- b. During any calendar year to less than or equal to 3 mrems to the whole body and to less than or equal to 10 mrems to any organ.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated dose from the release of radioactive materials in liquid effluents exceeding any of the above limits, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report that identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions that have been taken to reduce the releases and the proposed corrective actions to be taken to assure that subsequent releases will be in compliance with the above limits.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.1.2 Cumulative dose contributions from liquid effluents for the current calendar quarter and the current calendar year shall be determined in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM at least once per 31 days.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

3/4.11.1 LIQUID EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.1.3 Liquid Radwaste Treatment System

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

3.11.1.3 The Liquid Radwaste Treatment System shall be OPERABLE and appropriate portions of the system shall be used to reduce releases of radioactivity when the projected doses, due to the liquid effluent, to UNRESTRICTED AREAS (see Technical Specification Figure 5.1-3) would exceed 0.06 mrem to the whole body or 0.2 mrem to any organ in a 31-day period.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With radioactive liquid waste being discharged without treatment and in excess of the above limits and any portion of the Liquid Radwaste Treatment System not in operation, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report that includes the following information:
 1. Explanation of why liquid radwaste was being discharged without treatment, identification of any inoperable equipment or subsystems, and the reason for the inoperability,
 2. Action(s) taken to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status, and
 3. Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.1.3.1 Doses due to liquid releases to UNRESTRICTED AREAS shall be projected at least once per 31 days in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM when Liquid Radwaste Treatment Systems are not being fully utilized.

4.11.1.3.2 The installed Liquid Radwaste Treatment System shall be considered OPERABLE by meeting Operational Requirements 3.11.1.1 and 3.11.1.2.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

3/4.11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.2.1 Dose Rate

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

- 3.11.2.1 The dose rate due to radioactive materials released in gaseous effluents from the site to areas at and beyond the SITE BOUNDARY (see Technical Specification Figure 5.1-1) shall be limited to the following:
- a. For noble gases: Less than or equal to 500 mrems/yr to the whole body and less than or equal to 3000 mrems/yr to the skin, and
 - b. For Iodine-131, for Iodine-133, for tritium, and for all radionuclides in particulate form with half-lives greater than 8 days: Less than or equal to 1500 mrems/yr to any organ.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the dose rate(s) exceeding the above limits, immediately restore the release rate to within the above limit(s).

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.11.2.1.1 The dose rate due to noble gases in gaseous effluents shall be determined to be within the above limits in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM.
- 4.11.2.1.2 The dose rate due to Iodine-131, Iodine-133, tritium, and all radionuclides in particulate form with half-lives greater than 8 days in gaseous effluents shall be determined to be within the above limits in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM by obtaining representative samples and performing analyses in accordance with the sampling and analysis program specified in Table 4.11-2.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

TABLE 4.11-2
RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS WASTE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM*

GASEOUS RELEASE TYPE	SAMPLING FREQUENCY	MINIMUM ANALYSIS FREQUENCY	TYPE OF ACTIVITY ANALYSIS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION (LLD) ⁽¹⁾ ($\mu\text{Ci/ml}$)
1. Waste Gas Storage Tank	P Each Tank Grab Sample	P Each Tank	Principal Gamma Emitters ^(2a)	1E-04
2. Containment Purge or Vent ⁽¹⁰⁾	P Each PURGE ⁽³⁾ Grab Sample	P Each PURGE ⁽³⁾ M	Principal Gamma Emitters ^(2a) H-3 (oxide)	1E-04 1E-06
3. a. Plant Vent Stack	M ^{(3), (4), (5)} Grab Sample	M	Principal Gamma Emitters ^(2a) H-3 (oxide)	1E-04 1E-06
b. Turbine Bldg Vent Stack, Waste Proc. Bldg. Vent Stacks 5 & 5A	M Grab Sample	M	Principal Gamma Emitters ^(2a) H-3 (oxide) (Turbine Bldg. Vent Stack)	1E-04 1E-06
4. All Release Types as listed in 1., 2., and 3. above ^{(8), (9), (10)}	Continuous ⁽⁶⁾	W ⁽⁷⁾ Charcoal Sample	I-131 ^(2b) I-133 ^(2b)	1E-12 1E-10
	Continuous ⁽⁶⁾	W ^(7,12) Particulate Sample	Principal Gamma Emitters ^(2c)	1E-11
	Continuous ⁽⁶⁾	M Composite Particulate Sample	Gross Alpha	1E-11
	Continuous ⁽⁶⁾	Q Composite Particulate Sample	Sr-89, Sr-90	1E-11
5. Equipment Hatch during Refueling	Continuous	D Charcoal Sample	I-131, & I-133	1E-11 1E-09
	Continuous	D ⁽¹¹⁾ Particulate Sample	Principal Gamma Emitters	1E-10

* See Table G-1 for explanation of frequency notation

TABLE 4.11-2 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS

- (1) The LLD is defined, for purposes of these Operational Requirements, as the smallest concentration of radioactive material in a sample that will yield a net count, above system background, that will be detected with 95% probability with only 5% probability of falsely concluding that a blank observation represents a "real" signal.

For a particular measurement system, which may include radiochemical separation:

$$LLD = \frac{4.66 \cdot S_b}{E \cdot V \cdot (2.22E + 06) \cdot Y \cdot e^{-\lambda \Delta t}}$$

Where:

- LLD = the "a priori" lower limit of detection (μCi per unit mass or volume),
- s_b = the standard deviation of the background counting rate or of the counting rate of a blank sample as appropriate (counts per minute),
- E = the counting efficiency (counts per disintegration),
- V = the sample size (units of mass or volume),
- 2.22E+06 = the number of disintegrations per minute per μCi ,
- Y = the fractional radiochemical yield, when applicable,
- λ = the radioactive decay constant for the particular radionuclide (sec^{-1}), and
- Δt = the elapsed time between the midpoint of sample collection and the time of counting (sec).

Typical values of E, V, Y, and Δt should be used in the calculation.

It should be recognized that the LLD is defined as an a priori (before the fact) limit representing the capability of a measurement system and not as an a posteriori (after the fact) limit for a particular measurement.

TABLE 4.11-2 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS (Continued)

- (2a) The principal gamma emitters for which the LLD Operational Requirement applies include the following radionuclides: Kr-87, Kr-88, Xe-133, Xe-133m, Xe-135, and Xe-138 in noble gas releases. This list does not mean that only these nuclides are to be considered. Other noble gas gamma peaks that are identifiable, together with those of the above nuclides, shall also be analyzed and reported in the Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2 in the format outlined in Regulatory Guide 1.21, Appendix B, Revision 1, June 1974.
- (2b) The principal gamma emitters for which the LLD Operational Requirement applies include I-131 and I-133 in Iodine (charcoal cartridge) samples. This list does not mean that only these nuclides are to be considered. Other iodine gamma peaks that are identifiable, together with I-131 and I-133 nuclides, shall also be analyzed and reported in the Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2 in the format outlined in Regulatory Guide 1.21, Appendix B, Revision 1, June 1974.
- (2c) The principal gamma emitters for which the LLD Operational Requirement applies include the following radionuclides: Mn-54, Fe-59, Co-58, Co-60, Zn-65, Mo-99, I-131, Cs-134, Cs-137, Ce-141, and Ce-144 in particulate releases. This list does not mean that only these nuclides are to be considered. Other particulate gamma peaks that are identifiable, together with those of the above nuclides, shall also be analyzed and reported in the Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2 in the format outlined in Regulatory Guide 1.21, Appendix B, Revision 1, June 1974.
- (3) Sampling and analysis shall also be performed following shutdown, startup, or a THERMAL POWER change exceeding 15% of RATED THERMAL POWER within a 1-hour period.
- (4) Tritium grab samples shall be taken at least once per 24 hours when the refueling canal is flooded.
- (5) Tritium grab samples shall be taken at least once per 7 days from the ventilation exhaust from the spent fuel pool area, whenever spent fuel is in the spent fuel pool.
- (6) The ratio of the sample flow rate to the sampled stream flow rate shall be known for the time period covered by each dose or dose rate calculation made in accordance with Operational Requirements 3.11.2.1, 3.11.2.2, and 3.11.2.3.
- (7) Samples shall be changed at least once per 7 days and analyses shall be completed within 48 hours after changing, or after removal from sampler. Sampling shall also be performed at least once per 24 hours for at least 7 days following each shutdown, startup, or THERMAL POWER change exceeding 15% of RATED THERMAL POWER within a 1-hour period and analyses shall be completed within 48 hours of changing. When samples collected for 24 hours are analyzed, the corresponding LLDs may be increased by a factor of 10. This requirement does not apply if: (1) analysis shows that the DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 concentration in the reactor coolant has not increased more than a factor of 3; and (2) the noble gas monitor shows that effluent activity has not increased more than a factor of 3.
- (8) Continuous sampling of Waste Gas Decay Tank (WGDT) releases can be met using the continuous samplers on Wide Range Gas Monitor RM-*1WV-3546-1 on Waste Processing Building Vent Stack 5.
- (9) Continuous sampling of containment atmosphere for (1) Venting, (2) Normal Purge, and (3) Pre-entry purge operations, required by Operational Requirement 4.11.2.1.2, can be met using the continuous samplers on Wide Range Gas Monitor RM-01AV-3509-1SA on Plant Vent Stack 1.

TABLE 4.11-2 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS (Continued)

- (10) The requirement to sample the containment atmosphere prior to release for normal and pre-entry containment purge operations (that is, to "permit" the release per the ODCM) is required on initial system startup, and prior to system restart following any system shutdown due to radiological changes in the containment (e.g. valid high alarms on leak detection or containment area monitors). System shutdown occurring on changes in containment pressure, equipment malfunctions, operational convenience, sampling, and so forth, do not require new samples or release permits.
- (11) The composite of all filters collected when releases were being made through the equipment hatch are to be analyzed for gross alpha, strontium-89, and strontium 90 at the end of the outage.
- (12) If isokinetic skid for Plant Vent Stack 1 is INOPERABLE particulate sampling for effluent accountability is to be installed on 286' of the fuel handling building. ANSI 13.1, 1969 defines the conditions for obtaining a representative particulate sample.

3/4.11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.2.2 Dose - Noble Gases

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

- 3.11.2.2 The air dose due to noble gases released in gaseous effluents to areas at and beyond the SITE BOUNDARY (see Technical Specification Figure 5.1-3) shall be limited to the following:
- a. During any calendar quarter: Less than or equal to 5 mrad for gamma radiation and less than or equal to 10 mrad for beta radiation, and
 - b. During any calendar year: Less than or equal to 10 mrad for gamma radiation and less than or equal to 20 mrad for beta radiation.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated air dose from radioactive noble gases in gaseous effluents exceeding any of the above limits, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report that identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions that have been taken to reduce the releases and the proposed corrective actions to be taken to assure that subsequent releases will be in compliance with the above limits.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.11.2.2 Cumulative dose contributions for the current calendar quarter and current calendar year for noble gases shall be determined in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM at least once per 31 days.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

3/4.11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.2.3 Dose - Iodine-131, Iodine-133, Tritium, and Radioactive Material in Particulate Form

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

3.11.2.3 The dose to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC from Iodine-131, Iodine-133, tritium, and all radionuclides in particulate form with half-lives greater than 8 days in gaseous effluents released to areas at and beyond the SITE BOUNDARY (see Technical Specification Figure 5.1-3) shall be limited to the following:

- a. During any calendar quarter: Less than or equal to 7.5 mrems to any organ, and
- b. During any calendar year: Less than or equal to 15 mrems to any organ.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated dose, from the release of Iodine-131, Iodine-133, tritium, and radionuclides in particulate form with half-lives greater than 8 days, in gaseous effluents exceeding any of the above limits, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report that identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions that have been taken to reduce the releases and the proposed corrective actions to be taken to assure that subsequent releases will be in compliance with the above limits.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.2.3 Cumulative dose contributions for the current calendar quarter and current calendar year for Iodine-131, Iodine-133, tritium, and radionuclides in particulate form with half-lives greater than 8 days shall be determined in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM at least once per 31 days.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

3/4.11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.2.4 Gaseous Radwaste Treatment System

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

3.11.2.4 The VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM and the GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be OPERABLE and appropriate portions of these systems shall be used to reduce releases of radioactivity when the projected doses in 31 days due to gaseous effluent releases to areas at and beyond the SITE BOUNDARY (see Technical Specification Figure 5.1-3) would exceed:

- a. 0.2 mrad to air from gamma radiation, or
- b. 0.4 mrad to air from beta radiation, or
- c. 0.3 mrem to any organ of a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With radioactive gaseous waste being discharged without treatment and in excess of the above limits, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report that includes the following information:
 - 1. Identification of any inoperable equipment or subsystems, and the reason for the inoperability,
 - 2. Action(s) taken to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status, and
 - 3. Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.2.4.1 Doses due to gaseous releases to areas at and beyond the SITE BOUNDARY shall be projected at least once per 31 days in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM when the GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM is not being fully utilized.

4.11.2.4.2 The installed VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM and GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be considered OPERABLE by meeting Operational Requirements 3.11.2.1 and 3.11.2.2 or 3.11.2.3.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

3/4.11.4 TOTAL DOSE

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

- 3.11.4 The annual (calendar year) dose or dose commitment to any MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC due to releases of radioactivity and to radiation from uranium fuel cycle sources shall be limited to less than or equal to 25 mrems to the whole body or any organ, except the thyroid, which shall be limited to less than or equal to 75 mrems.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated doses from the release of radioactive materials in liquid or gaseous effluents exceeding twice the limits of Operational Requirement 3.11.1.2a., 3.11.1.2b., 3.11.2.2a., 3.11.2.2b., 3.11.2.3a., or 3.11.2.3b., calculations shall be made including direct radiation contributions from the units and from outside storage tanks to determine whether the above limits of Operational Requirement 3.11.4 have been exceeded. If such is the case, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report that defines the corrective action to be taken to reduce subsequent releases to prevent recurrence of exceeding the above limits and includes the schedule for achieving conformance with the above limits. This Special Report, as defined in 10 CFR 20.405(c), shall include an analysis that estimates the radiation exposure (dose) to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC from uranium fuel cycle sources, including all effluent pathways and direct radiation, for the calendar year that includes the release(s) covered by this report. It shall also describe levels of radiation and concentrations of radioactive material involved, and the cause of the exposure levels or concentrations. If the estimated dose(s) exceeds the above limits, and if the release condition resulting in violation of 40 CFR Part 190 has not already been corrected, the Special Report shall include a request for a variance in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 190. Submittal of the report is considered a timely request, and a variance is granted until staff action on the request is complete.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.11.4.1 Cumulative dose contributions from liquid and gaseous effluents shall be determined in accordance with Operational Requirements 4.11.1.2, 4.11.2.2, and 4.11.2.3, and in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM.
- 4.11.4.2 Cumulative dose contributions from direct radiation from the units and from radwaste storage tanks shall be determined in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM. This requirement is applicable only under conditions set forth in ACTION a. of Operational Requirement 3.11.4.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

D.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

3/4.12.1 MONITORING PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

3.12.1 The Radiological Environment Monitoring Program shall be conducted as specified in Table 3.12-1.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program not being conducted as specified in Table 3.12-1, prepare and submit to the Commission, in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report required by ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.1, a description of the reasons for not conducting the program as required and the plans for preventing a recurrence.
- b. With the level of radioactivity as the result of plant effluents in an environmental sampling medium at a specified location exceeding the reporting levels of Table 3.12-2 when averaged over any calendar quarter, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Technical Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report that identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions to be taken to reduce radioactive effluents so that the potential annual dose* to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC is less than the calendar year limits of Operational Requirements 3.11.1.2, 3.11.2.2, or 3.11.2.3. When more than one of the radionuclides in Table 3.12-2 are detected in the sampling medium, this report shall be submitted if:

$$\frac{\text{concentration}(1)}{\text{reporting level}(1)} + \frac{\text{concentration}(2)}{\text{reporting level}(2)} \dots \geq 1.0$$

When radionuclides other than those in Table 3.12-2 are detected and are the result of plant effluents, this report shall be submitted if the potential annual dose* to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC from all radionuclides is equal to or greater than the calendar year limits of Operational Requirement 3.11.1.2, 3.11.2.2, or 3.11.2.3. This report is not required if the measured level of radioactivity was not the result of plant effluents; however, in such an event, the condition shall be reported and described in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report required by ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.1.

*The methodology and parameters used to estimate the potential annual dose to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC shall be indicated in this report.

3/4.12.1 MONITORING PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

ACTION (Continued):

- c. With milk or fresh leafy vegetation samples unavailable from one or more of the sample locations required by Table 3.12-1, identify specific locations for obtaining replacement samples and add them within 30 days to the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program given in the ODCM. The specific locations from which samples were unavailable may then be deleted from the monitoring program. Pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2, submit in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report documentation for a change in the ODCM including a revised figure(s) and table for the ODCM reflecting the new location(s) with supporting information identifying the cause of the unavailability of samples and justifying the selection of the new location(s) for obtaining samples.
- d. If any sample result for onsite groundwater, that is or may be used as a source of drinking water, exceeds the reporting criteria of ODCM Table 3.12-2, then submit a special 30 day written report to the NRC. Additionally, a copy of this report shall be forwarded to designated state/local offices listed below in Action e.
- e. If any offsite groundwater, offsite surface water, onsite groundwater monitoring well, or onsite surface water that is hydrologically connected to groundwater exceed the reporting criteria of ODCM Table 3.12-2, then make informal notification to the designated state/local offices listed below by the end of the next business day. Special Ground Water Protection Reports listed in this section are not required for subsequent sample results that are from the same plume and have already been reported in accordance with this section. The Designated State offices for notification are as follows: 1) North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, Radiation Protection Section and 2) North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, Division of Water Quality.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.12.1 The radiological environmental monitoring samples shall be collected pursuant to Table 3.12-1 from the specific locations given in the table and figure(s) in the ODCM, and shall be analyzed pursuant to the requirements of Table 3.12-1 and the detection capabilities required by Table 4.12-1.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

TABLE 3.12-1

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>EXPOSURE PATHWAY AND/OR SAMPLE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>SAMPLING AND COLLECTION FREQUENCY</u>	<u>TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS</u>
1. Direct Radiation ⁽²⁾	<p>Forty routine monitoring stations either with two or more dosimeters or with one instrument for measuring and recording dose rate continuously, placed as follows:</p> <p>An inner ring of stations, one in each meteorological sector in the general area of the SITE BOUNDARY;</p> <p>An outer ring of stations, one in each meteorological sector in the 6 to 8 km range from the site; and</p> <p>The balance of the stations to be placed in special interest areas such as population centers, nearby residences, schools, and in one or two areas to serve as control stations.</p>	Quarterly.	Gamma dose quarterly.

TABLE 3.12-1 (Continued)

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>EXPOSURE PATHWAY AND/OR SAMPLE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>SAMPLING AND COLLECTION FREQUENCY</u>	<u>TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS</u>
2. Airborne Radioiodine and Particulates	<p>Samples from five locations:</p> <p>Three samples from close to the three SITE BOUNDARY locations, in different sectors, of the highest calculated annual average ground-level D/Q;</p> <p>One sample from the vicinity of a community having the highest calculated annual average ground-level D/Q; and</p> <p>One sample from a control location, as for example 15 to 30 km distant and in the least prevalent wind direction.</p>	<p>Continuous sampler operation with sample collection weekly, or more frequently if required by dust loading.</p>	<p><u>Radioiodine Cannister:</u> I-131 analysis weekly.</p> <p><u>Particulate Sampler:</u> Gross beta radioactivity analysis following filter change;⁽³⁾ and gamma isotopic analysis⁽⁴⁾ of composite (by location) quarterly.</p>
3. Waterborne			
a. Surface ⁽⁵⁾	<p>One sample upstream.</p> <p>One sample downstream.</p>	<p>Composite sample over 1-month period.⁽⁶⁾</p>	<p>Gamma isotopic analysis⁽⁴⁾ monthly. Composite for tritium analysis quarterly.</p>
b. Ground	<p>Samples from one or two sources only if likely to be affected⁽⁷⁾.</p>	<p>Quarterly.</p>	<p>Gamma isotopic⁽⁴⁾ and tritium analysis quarterly.</p>

TABLE 3.12-1 (Continued)

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>EXPOSURE PATHWAY AND/OR SAMPLE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>SAMPLING AND COLLECTION FREQUENCY</u>	<u>TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS</u>
3. Waterborne (Continued)			
c. Drinking	One sample in the vicinity of the nearest downstream municipal water supply intake from the Cape Fear River. One sample from a control location.	Composite sample over 2-week period ⁽⁶⁾ when I-131 analysis is performed; monthly composite otherwise.	I-131 analysis on each composite when the dose calculated for the consumption of the water is greater than 1 mrem per year. ⁽⁸⁾ Composite for gross beta and gamma isotopic analyses ⁽⁴⁾ monthly. Composite for tritium analysis quarterly.
d. Sediment from Shoreline	One sample in the vicinity of the cooling tower blowdown discharge in an area with existing or potential recreational value.	Semiannually.	Gamma isotopic analysis ⁽⁴⁾ semiannually.
4. Ingestion			
a. Milk	Samples from milking animals in three locations within 5 km distance having the highest dose potential. If there are none, then one sample from milking animals in each of three areas between 5 to 8 km distant where doses are calculated to be greater than 1 mrem per yr. ⁽⁸⁾ One sample from milking animals at a control location 15 to 30 km distant and in the least prevalent wind direction.	Semimonthly when animals are on pasture; monthly at other times. When no milk animals are available at indicator locations, milk sampling of the control location can be reduced to once per month to maintain historical data.	Gamma isotopic ⁽⁴⁾ and I-131 analysis semimonthly when animals are on pasture; monthly at other times.

TABLE 3.12-1 (Continued)

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>EXPOSURE PATHWAY AND/OR SAMPLE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>SAMPLING AND COLLECTION FREQUENCY</u>	<u>TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS</u>
4. Ingestion (Continued)			
b. Fish and Invertebrates	One sample of Sunfish, Catfish, and Large-Mouth Bass species in vicinity of plant discharge area.	Sample in season, or semiannually if they are not seasonal.	Gamma isotopic analysis ⁽⁴⁾ on edible portions.
	One sample of same species in areas not influenced by plant discharge.		
c. Food Products	Samples of three different kinds of broad leaf vegetation grown nearest each of two different locations of highest predicted annual average ground level D/Q if milk sampling is not performed.	Monthly during growing season.	Gamma isotopic ⁽⁴⁾ and I-131 analysis.
	One sample of each of the similar broad leaf vegetation grown 15 to 30 km distant in the least prevalent wind direction if milk sampling is not performed.	Monthly during growing season	Gamma isotopic ⁽⁴⁾ and I-131 analysis.

TABLE 3.12-1 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS

- (1) Specific parameters of distance and direction sector from the centerline of one reactor, and additional description where pertinent, shall be provided for each and every sample location in Table 3.12-1 in a table and figure(s) in the ODCM. Refer to NUREG-0133, "Preparation of Radiological Effluent Technical Specifications for Nuclear Power Plants," October 1978, and to Radiological Assessment Branch Technical Position, Revision 1, November 1979. Deviations are permitted from the required sampling schedule if specimens are unobtainable due to circumstances such as hazardous conditions, seasonal unavailability, and malfunction of automatic sampling equipment. If specimens are unobtainable due to sampling equipment malfunction, effort shall be made to complete corrective action prior to the end of the next sampling period. All deviations from the sampling schedule shall be documented in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report pursuant to Specification 6.9.1.3. It is recognized that, at times, it may not be possible or practicable to continue to obtain samples of the media of choice at the most desired location or time. In these instances suitable alternative media and locations may be chosen for the particular pathway in question and appropriate substitutions made within 30 days in the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program. Pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2, submit in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report documentation for a change in the ODCM including a revised figure(s) and table for the ODCM reflecting the new location(s) with supporting information identifying the cause of the unavailability of samples for that pathway and justifying the selection of the new location(s) for obtaining samples.
- (2) One or more instruments, such as a pressurized ion chamber, for measuring and recording dose rate continuously may be used in place of, or in addition to, integrating dosimeters. For the purposes of this table, a thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) is considered to be one phosphor; two or more phosphors in a packet are considered as two or more dosimeters. Film badges shall not be used as dosimeters for measuring direct radiation. (The 40 stations are not an absolute number. The number of direct radiation monitoring stations may be reduced according to geographical limitations; e.g., at an ocean site, some sectors will be over water so that the number of dosimeters may be reduced accordingly. The frequency of analysis or readout for TLD systems will depend upon the characteristics of the specific system used and should be selected to obtain optimum dose information within minimal fading.)
- (3) Airborne particulate sample filters shall be analyzed for gross beta radioactivity 24 hours or more after sampling to allow for radon and thoron daughter decay. If gross beta activity in air particulate samples is greater than 10 times the yearly mean of control samples, gamma isotopic analysis shall be performed on the individual samples.

TABLE 3.12-1 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS (Continued)

- (4) Gamma isotopic analysis means the identification and quantification of gamma-emitting radionuclides that may be attributable to the effluents from the facility.
- (5) The "upstream sample" shall be taken at a distance beyond significant influence of the discharge. The "downstream" sample shall be taken in an area beyond but near the mixing zone. "Upstream" samples in an estuary must be taken far enough upstream to be beyond the plant influence. Salt water shall be sampled only when the receiving water is utilized for recreational activities.
- (6) A composite sample is one in which the quantity (aliquot) of liquid sampled is proportional to the quantity of flowing liquid and in which the method of sampling employed results in a specimen that is representative of the liquid flow. In this program composite sample aliquots shall be collected at time intervals that are very short (e.g., hourly) relative to the compositing period (e.g., monthly) in order to assure obtaining a representative sample.
- (7) Groundwater samples shall be taken when this source is tapped for drinking or irrigation purposes in areas where the hydraulic gradient or recharge properties are suitable for contamination. None of the previously identified locations have been used for drinking water since pre-operational days of Harris Nuclear Project nor have these wells ever been used for irrigation purposes. These wells were abandoned for drinking water purposes prior to plant operations. Since that time, these wells have been used to monitor the hydraulic gradient or gradient properties for the Harris Site and for the operational Radiological Environmental Monitoring program.
- (8) The dose shall be calculated for the maximum organ and age group, using the methodology and parameters in the ODCM.

TABLE 3.12-2

REPORTING LEVELS FOR RADIOACTIVITY CONCENTRATIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

ANALYSIS	WATER (pCi/l)	AIRBORNE PARTICULATE OR GASES (pCi/m ³)	FISH (pCi/kg, wet)	MILK (pCi/l)	FOOD PRODUCTS (pCi/kg, wet)
H-3	20,000*				
Mn-54	1,000		30,000		
Fe-59	400		10,000		
Co-58	1,000		30,000		
Co-60	300		10,000		
Zn-65	300		20,000		
Zr-Nb-95	400				
I-131	2**	0.9		3	100
Cs-134	30	10	1,000	60	1,000
Cs-137	50	20	2,000	70	2,000
Ba-La-140	200			300	

*For drinking water samples. This is 40 CFR Part 141 value. If no drinking water pathway exists, a value of 30,000 pCi/l may be used.

**If no drinking water pathway exists, a value of 20 pCi/l may be used.

TABLE 4.12-1

DETECTION CAPABILITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ANALYSIS⁽¹⁾

LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION (LLD)⁽²⁾

ANALYSIS	WATER (pCi/l)	AIRBORNE PARTICULATE OR GASES (pCi/m ³)	FISH (pCi/kg, wet)	MILK (pCi/l)	FOOD PRODUCTS (pCi/kg, wet)	SEDIMENT (pCi/kg, dry)
Gross Beta	4	0.01				
H-3	2000*					
Mn-54	15		130			
Fe-59	30		260			
Co-58, 60	15		130			
Zn-65	30		260			
Zr-Nb-95	15					
I-131	1**	0.07		1	60	
Cs-134	15	0.05	130	15	60	150
Cs-137	18	0.06	150	18	80	180
Ba-La-140	15			15		

*If no drinking water pathway exists, a value of 3000 pCi/l may be used.

**If no drinking water pathway exists, a value of 15 pCi/l may be used.

TABLE 4.12-1 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS

- (1) This list does not mean that only these nuclides are to be considered. Other peaks that are identifiable, together with those of the above nuclides, shall also be analyzed and reported in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.1.
- (2) The LLD is defined, for purposes of these Operational Requirements, as the smallest concentration of radioactive material in a sample that will yield a net count, above system background, that will be detected with 95% probability with only 5% probability of falsely concluding that a blank observation represents a "real" signal.

For a particular measurement system, which may include radiochemical separation:

$$LLD = \frac{4.66 \cdot S_b}{E \cdot V \cdot (2.22E + 06) \cdot Y \cdot e^{-\lambda \Delta t}}$$

Where:

- LLD = the "a priori" lower limit of detection (μ Ci per unit mass or volume),
- S_b = the standard deviation of the background counting rate or of the counting rate of a blank sample as appropriate (counts per minute),
- E = the counting efficiency (counts per disintegration),
- V = the sample size (units of mass or volume),
- 2.22E+06 = the number of disintegrations per minute per μ Ci,
- Y = the fractional radiochemical yield, when applicable,
- λ = the radioactive decay constant for the particular radionuclide (sec^{-1}), and
- Δt = the elapsed time between the midpoint of sample collection and the time of counting (sec).

Typical values of E, V, Y, and Δt should be used in the calculation.

TABLE 4.12-1 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS (Continued)

It should be recognized that the LLD is defined as an a priori (before the fact) limit representing the capability of a measurement system and not as an a posteriori (after the fact) limit for a particular measurement. Analyses shall be performed in such a manner that the stated LLDs will be achieved under routine conditions. Occasionally background fluctuations, unavoidable small sample sizes, the presence of interfering nuclides, or other uncontrollable circumstances may render these LLDs unachievable. In such cases, the contributing factors shall be identified and described in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.1.

3/4.12.2 LAND USE CENSUS

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

- 3.12.2 A Land Use Census shall be conducted and shall identify within a distance of 8 km (5 miles) the location in each of the 16 meteorological sectors of the nearest milk animal, the nearest residence, and the nearest garden* of greater than 50 m² (500 ft²) producing broad leaf vegetation.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With a Land Use Census identifying a location(s) that yields a calculated dose or dose commitment greater than the values currently being calculated in Operational Requirement 4.11.2.3, pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2, identify the new location(s) in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report.
- b. With a Land Use Census identifying a location(s) that yields a calculated dose or dose commitment (via the same exposure pathway) 20% greater than at a location from which samples are currently being obtained in accordance with Operational Requirement 3.12.1, add the new location(s) within 30 days to the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program given in the ODCM. The sampling location(s), excluding the control station location, having the lowest calculated dose or dose commitment(s), via the same exposure pathway, may be deleted from this monitoring program after October 31 of the year in which this Land Use Census was conducted. Pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.2, submit in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report documentation for a change in the ODCM including a revised figure(s) and table(s) for the ODCM reflecting the new location(s) with information supporting the change in sampling locations.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.12.2 The Land Use Census shall be conducted during the growing season at least once per 12 months using that information that will provide the best results, such as by a door-to-door survey, aerial survey, or by consulting local agriculture authorities. The results of the Land Use Census shall be included in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.1.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

*Broad leaf vegetation sampling of at least three different kinds of vegetation may be performed at the SITE BOUNDARY in each of two different direction sectors with the highest predicted D/Qs in lieu of the garden census. Operational Requirements for broad leaf vegetation sampling in Table 3.12-1, Part 4.c., shall be followed, including analysis of control samples.

3/4.12.3 INTERLABORATORY COMPARISON PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT

3.12.3 Analyses shall be performed on all radioactive materials, supplied as part of an Interlaboratory Comparison Program, that correspond to samples required by Table 3.12-1. The laboratory used for the Interlaboratory Comparison Program is to participate in the National Institute of Standard and Technology (NIST) program

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With analyses not being performed as required above, report the corrective actions taken to prevent a recurrence to the Commission in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.1.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.12.3 The Interlaboratory Comparison Program shall be described in the ODCM. A summary of the results obtained as part of the above required Interlaboratory Comparison Program shall be included in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.1.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

APPENDIX E

PROGRAMMATIC CONTROL BASES

The Bases for the ODCM Operational Requirements are detailed in Sections:

- E.1 - Instrumentation
- E.2 - Radioactive Effluents
- E.3 - Radiological Environmental Monitoring

E.1 INSTRUMENTATION BASES

3/4.3.3 MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

3/4.3.3.10 Radioactive Liquid Effluent Monitoring Instrumentation

The radioactive liquid effluent instrumentation is provided to monitor and control, as applicable, the releases of radioactive materials in liquid effluents during actual or potential releases of liquid effluents. The Alarm/Trip Set Points for these instruments shall be calculated and adjusted in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM to ensure that the alarm/trip will occur prior to exceeding the limits of 10 CFR Part 20. The OPERABILITY and use of this instrumentation is consistent with the requirements of General Design Criteria 60, 63, and 64 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50.

3/4.3.3.11 Radioactive Gaseous Effluent Monitoring Instrumentation

The radioactive gaseous effluent instrumentation is provided to monitor and control, as applicable, the releases of radioactive materials in gaseous effluents during actual or potential releases of gaseous effluents. The Alarm/Trip Set Points for these instruments shall be calculated and adjusted in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM to ensure that the alarm/trip will occur prior to exceeding the limits of 10 CFR Part 20. The OPERABILITY and use of this instrumentation is consistent with the requirements of General Design Criteria 60, 63, and 64 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50. The sensitivity of any noble gas activity monitors used to show compliance with the gaseous effluent release requirements of Operational Requirement 3.11.2.2 shall be such that concentrations as low as $1E-06$ $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ are measurable.

E.2 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS BASES

3/4.11.1 LIQUID EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.1.1 Concentration

This Operational Requirement is provided to ensure that the concentration of radioactive materials released in liquid waste effluents to UNRESTRICTED AREAS will be less than the concentration levels specified in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2. This limitation provides additional assurance that the levels of radioactive materials in bodies of water in UNRESTRICTED AREAS will result in exposures within: (1) the Section II.A design objectives of Appendix I, 10 CFR Part 50, to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC, and (2) the limits of 10 CFR Part 20.106(e) to the population. The concentration limit for dissolved or entrained noble gases is based upon the assumption that Xe-135 is the controlling radioisotope and its MPC in air (submersion) was converted to an equivalent concentration in water using the methods described in International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) Publication 2.

The required detection capabilities for radioactive materials in liquid waste samples are tabulated in terms of the lower limits of detection (LLDs). Detailed discussion of the LLD, and other detection limits, can be found in HASL Procedures Manual, HASL-300 (revised annually), Currie, L. A., "Limits for Qualitative Detection and Quantitative Determination - Application to Radiochemistry," Anal. Chem. 40, 586-93 (1968), and Hartwell, J. K., "Detection Limits for Radioanalytical Counting Techniques," Atlantic Richfield Hanford Company Report ARH-SA-215 (June 1975).

3/4.11.1.2 Dose

This Operational Requirement is provided to implement the requirements of Sections II.A, III.A, and IV.A of Appendix I, 10 CFR Part 50. The Operational Requirement implements the guides set forth in Section II.A of Appendix I. The ACTION statements provide the required operating flexibility and at the same time implement the guides set forth in Section IV.A of Appendix I to assure that the releases of radioactive material in liquid effluents to UNRESTRICTED AREAS will be kept "as low as is reasonably achievable". The dose calculation methodology and parameters in the ODCM implement the requirements in Section III.A of Appendix I that conformance with the guides of Appendix I be shown by calculational procedures based on models and data, such that the actual exposure of a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC through appropriate pathways is unlikely to be substantially underestimated.

E.2 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS BASES

3/4.11.1 LIQUID EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.1.2 Dose (continued)

The equations specified in the ODCM for calculating the doses due to the actual release rates of radioactive materials in liquid effluents are consistent with the methodology provided in Regulatory Guide 1.109, "Calculation of Annual Doses to Man from Routine Releases of Reactor Effluents for the Purpose of Evaluating Compliance with 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I," Revision 1, October 1977 and Regulatory Guide 1.113, "Estimating Aquatic Dispersion of Effluents from Accidental and Routine Reactor Releases for the Purpose of Implementing Appendix I," April 1977.

3/4.11.1.3 Liquid Radwaste Treatment System

The OPERABILITY of the Liquid Radwaste Treatment System ensures that this system will be available for use whenever liquid effluents require treatment prior to release to the environment. The requirement that the appropriate portions of this system be used when specified provides assurance that the releases of radioactive materials in liquid effluents will be kept "as low as is reasonably achievable." This Operational Requirement implements the requirements of 10 CFR 50.36a, General Design Criterion 60 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50 and the design objective given in Section II.D of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50. The specified limits governing the use of appropriate portions of the Liquid Radwaste Treatment System were specified as a suitable fraction of the dose design objectives set forth in Section II.A of Appendix I, 10 CFR Part 50 for liquid effluents.

E.2 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS BASES

3/4.11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.2.1 Dose Rate

This Operational Requirement is provided to ensure that the dose at any time at and beyond the SITE BOUNDARY from gaseous effluents from all units on the site will be within the annual dose limits of 10 CFR Part 20 to UNRESTRICTED AREAS. The annual dose limits are the doses associated with the concentrations of 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, Table II, Column I. These limits provide reasonable assurance that radioactive material discharged in gaseous effluents will not result in the exposure of a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC in an UNRESTRICTED AREA, either within or outside the SITE BOUNDARY, to annual average concentrations exceeding the limits specified in Appendix B, Table II of 10 CFR Part 20 [10 CFR Part 20.106(b)]. For MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC who may at times be within the SITE BOUNDARY, the occupancy of that MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC will usually be sufficiently low to compensate for any increase in the atmospheric diffusion factor above that for the SITE BOUNDARY. Examples of calculations for such MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC, with the appropriate occupancy factors, shall be given in the ODCM. The specified release rate limits restrict, at all times, the corresponding gamma and beta dose rates above background to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC at or beyond the SITE BOUNDARY to less than or equal to 500 mrem/year to the whole body or to less than or equal to 3000 mrem/year to the skin. These release rate limits also restrict, at all times, the corresponding thyroid dose rate above background to a child via the inhalation pathway to less than or equal to 1500 mrem/year.

The required detection capabilities for radioactive material in gaseous waste samples are tabulated in terms of the lower limits of detection (LLDs). Detailed discussion of the LLD, and other detection limits, can be found in HASL Procedures Manual, HASL-300, Currie, L. A., "Limits for Qualitative Detection and Quantitative Determination - Application to Radiochemistry," Anal. Chem. 40, 586-93 (1968), and Hartwell, J. K., "Detection Limits for Radioanalytical Counting Techniques," Atlantic Richfield Hanford Company Report ARH-SA-215 (June 1975).

E.2 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS BASES

3/4.11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.2.2 Dose - Noble Gases

This Operational Requirement is provided to implement the requirements of Section II.B, III.A, and IV.A of Appendix I, 10 CFR Part 50. The Operational Requirement implements the guides set forth in Section I.B of Appendix I. The ACTION statements provide the required operating flexibility and at the same time implement the guides set forth in Section IV.A of Appendix I to assure that the releases of radioactive material in gaseous effluents to UNRESTRICTED AREAS will be kept "as low as is reasonably achievable." The Surveillance Requirements implement the requirements in Section III.A of Appendix I that conformance with the guides of Appendix I be shown by calculational procedures based on models and data such that the actual exposure of a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC through appropriate pathways is unlikely to be substantially underestimated. The dose calculation methodology and parameters established in the ODCM for calculating the doses due to the actual release rates of radioactive noble gases in gaseous effluents are consistent with the methodology provided in Regulatory Guide 1.109, "Calculation of Annual Dose to Man from Routine Releases of Reactor Effluents for the Purpose of Evaluating Compliance with 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I," Revision I, October 1977 and Regulatory Guide 1.111, "Methods for Estimating Atmospheric Transport and Dispersion of Gaseous Effluents in Routine Releases from Light-Water Cooled Reactors," Revision 1, July 1977. The ODCM equations provided for determining the air doses at and beyond the SITE BOUNDARY are based upon the historical average atmospheric conditions.

E.2 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS BASES

3/4.11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.2.3 Dose - Iodine-131, Iodine-133, Tritium, and Radioactive Material
in Particulate Form

This Operational Requirement is provided to implement the requirements of Sections II.C, III.A, and IV.A of Appendix I, 10 CFR Part 50. The Operational Requirements are the guides set forth in Section II.C of Appendix I. The ACTION statements provide the required operating flexibility and at the same time implement the guides set forth in Section IV.A of Appendix I to assure that the releases of radioactive materials in gaseous effluents to UNRESTRICTED AREAS will be kept "as low as is reasonable achievable." The ODCM calculational methods specified in the Surveillance Requirements implement the requirements in Section III.A of Appendix I that conformance with the guides of Appendix I be shown by calculational procedures based on models and data such that the actual exposure of a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC through appropriate pathways is unlikely to be substantially underestimated. The ODCM calculational methodology and parameters for calculating the doses due to the actual release rates of the subject materials are consistent with the methodology provided in Regulatory Guide 1.109, "Calculation of Annual Doses to Man from Routine Releases of Reactor Effluents for the Purpose of Evaluating Compliance with 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I," Revision 1, October 1977 and Regulatory Guide 1.111, "Methods for Estimating Atmospheric Transport and Dispersion of Gaseous Effluents in Routine Releases from Light-Water Cooled Reactors," Revision 1, July 1977. These equations also provide for determining the actual doses based upon the historical average atmospheric conditions. The release rate Operational Requirements for Iodine-131, Iodine-133, tritium, and radionuclides in particulate form with half-lives greater than 8 days are dependent upon the existing radionuclide pathways to man in the areas at and beyond the SITE BOUNDARY. The pathways that were examined in the development of the calculations were: (1) individual inhalation of airborne radionuclides, (2) deposition of radionuclides onto green leafy vegetation with subsequent consumption by man, (3) deposition onto grassy areas where milk animals and meat producing animals graze with consumption of the milk and meat by man, and (4) deposition of the ground with subsequent exposure of man.

E.2 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS BASES (continued)

3/4.11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.2.4 Gaseous Radwaste Treatment System

The OPERABILITY of the WASTE GAS HOLDUP SYSTEM and the VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM ensure that the systems will be available for use whenever gaseous effluents require treatment prior to release to the environment. The requirement that the appropriate portions of these systems be used, when specified, provides reasonable assurance that the releases of radioactive materials in gaseous effluents will be kept "as low as is reasonably achievable." This Operational Requirement implements the requirements of 10 CFR 50.36a, General Design Criterion 60 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50 and the design objectives given in Section II.D of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50. The specified limits governing the use of appropriate portions of the systems were specified as a suitable fraction of the dose design objectives set forth in Sections II.B and II.C of Appendix I, 10 CFR Part 50, for gaseous effluents.

E.2 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS BASES (continued)

3/4.11.3 SOLID RADIOACTIVE WASTES

This specification implements the requirements of 10 CFR 50.36a, 10 CFR 61, and General Design Criterion 60 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50. The process parameters included in establishing the PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM may include, but are not limited to, waste type, waste pH, waste/liquid/SOLIDIFICATION agent/catalyst ratios, waste oil content, waste principal chemical constituents, and mixing and curing times.

E.2 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS BASES (continued)

3/4.11.4 TOTAL DOSE

This Operational Requirement is provided to meet the dose limitations of 40 CFR Part 190 that have been incorporated into 10 CFR Part 20 by 46 FR 18525. The Operational Requirement requires the preparation and submittal of a Special Report whenever the calculated doses due to releases of radioactivity and to radiation from uranium fuel cycle sources exceed 25 mrems to the whole body or any organ, except the thyroid, which shall be limited to less than or equal to 75 mrems. For sites containing up to four reactors, it is highly unlikely that the resultant dose to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC will exceed the dose limits of 40 CFR Part 190 if the individual reactors remain within twice the dose design objectives of Appendix I, and if direct radiation doses from the units and from outside storage tanks are kept small. The Special Report will describe a course of action that should result in the limitation of the annual dose to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC to within the 40 CFR Part 190 limits. For the purposes of the Special Report, it may be assumed that the dose commitment to the MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC from other uranium fuel cycle sources is negligible, with the exception that dose contributions from other nuclear fuel cycle facilities at the same site or within a radius of 8 km must be considered. If the dose to any MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC is estimated to exceed the requirements of 40 CFR Part 190, the Special Report with a request for a variance (provided the release conditions resulting in violation of 40 CFR Part 190 have not already been corrected), in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 190.11 and 10 CFR 20.2203, is considered to be a timely request and fulfills the requirements of 40 CFR Part 190 until NRC staff action is completed. The variance only relates to the limits of 40 CFR Part 190, and does not apply in any way to the other requirements for dose limitation of 10 CFR Part 20, as addressed in Operational Requirements 3.11.1.1 and 3.11.2.1. An individual is not considered a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC during any period in which he/she is engaged in carrying out any operation that is part of the nuclear fuel cycle.

E.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING BASES

3/4.12.1 MONITORING PROGRAM

The Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program required by this Operational Requirement provides representative measurements of radiation and of radioactive materials in those exposure pathways and for those radionuclides that lead to the highest potential radiation exposure of MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC resulting from the plant operation. This monitoring program implements Section IV.B.2 of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50 and thereby supplements the Radiological Effluent Monitoring Program by verifying that the measurable concentrations of radioactive materials and levels of radiation are not higher than expected on the basis of the effluent measurements and the modeling of the environmental exposure pathways. Guidance for this monitoring program is provided by the Radiological Assessment Branch Technical Position on Environmental Monitoring, Revision 1, November 1979. The initially specified monitoring program will be effective for at least the first 3 years of commercial operation. Following this period, program changes may be initiated based on operational experience.

The required detection capabilities for environmental sample analyses are tabulated in terms of the lower limits of detection (LLDs). The LLDs required by Table 4.12-1 are considered optimum for routine environmental measurements in industrial laboratories. It should be recognized that the LLD is defined as an a priori (before the fact) limit representing the capability of a measurement system and not as an a posteriori (after the fact) limit for a particular measurement.

Detailed discussion of the LLD, and other detection limits, can be found in HASL Procedures Manual, HASL-300, Currie, L. A., "Limits for Qualitative Detection and Quantitative Determination - Application to Radiochemistry," Anal. Chem. 40, 586-93 (1968), and Hartwell, J. K., "Detection Limits for Radioanalytical Counting Techniques" Atlantic Richfield Hanford Company Report ARH-SA-215 (June 1975).

3/4.12.2 LAND USE CENSUS

This Operational Requirement is provided to ensure that changes in the use of areas at and beyond the SITE BOUNDARY are identified and that modifications to the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program are made, if required, by the results of this census. The best information from the door-to-door survey, from aerial survey, or from consulting with local agricultural authorities shall be used. This census satisfies the requirements of Section IV.B.3 of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50. Restricting the census to gardens of greater than 50 m² provides assurance that significant exposure pathways via leafy vegetables will be identified and monitored since a garden of this size is the minimum required to produce the quantity (26 kg/year) of leafy vegetables assumed in Regulatory Guide 1.109 for consumption by a child. To determine this minimum garden size, the following assumptions were made: (1) 20% of the garden was used for growing broad leaf vegetation (i.e., similar to lettuce and cabbage), and (2) a vegetation yield of 2 kg/m².

E.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING BASES (continued)

3/4.12.3 INTERLABORATORY COMPARISON PROGRAM

The requirement for participation in an approved Interlaboratory Comparison Program is provided to ensure that independent checks on the precision and accuracy of the measurements of radioactive materials in environmental sample matrices are performed as part of the quality assurance program for environmental monitoring in order to demonstrate that the results are valid for the purposes of Section IV.B.2 of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50.

APPENDIX F

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

The Reporting Requirements pertaining to the ODCM Operational Requirements are detailed in Sections:

- F.1 - Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report
- F.2 - Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report
- F.3 - Major changes to the Radwaste Treatment System (liquid and gaseous)

F.1 Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report
(Formerly part of Specification 6.9.1.3)

Routine Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Reports, covering the operation of the unit during the previous calendar year, shall be submitted prior to May 1 of each year. The initial report shall be submitted prior to May 1 of the year following initial criticality.

The Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Reports shall include summaries, interpretations, and an analysis of trends of the results of the radiological environmental surveillance activities for the report period, including a comparison with preoperational studies, with operational controls, as appropriate, and with previous environmental surveillance reports, and an assessment of the observed impacts of the plant operation on the environment. The reports shall also include the results of the Land Use Census required by Operational Requirement 3.12.2.

The Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Reports shall include the results of analysis of all radiological environmental samples and of all environmental radiation measurements taken during the period pursuant to the locations specified in the table and figures in the OFFSITE DOSE CALCULATION MANUAL, as well as summarized and tabulated results of these analyses and measurements in the format of the table in the Radiological Assessment Branch Technical Position, Revision 1, November 1979. In the event that some individual results are not available for inclusion with the report, the report shall be submitted noting and explaining the reasons for the missing results. The missing data shall be submitted as soon as possible in a supplementary report. The reports shall also include the following: a summary description of the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program; at least two legible maps* covering all sampling locations keyed to a table giving distances and directions from the centerline of the reactor; the results of licensee participation in the Interlaboratory Comparison Program and the corrective action taken if the specified program is not being performed as required by Operational Requirement 3.12.3; reasons for not conducting the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program as required by Operational Requirement 3.12.1, and discussion of all deviations from the sampling schedule of Table 3.12-1; discussion of environmental sample measurements that exceed the reporting levels of Table 3.12-2 but are not the result of plant effluents, pursuant to ACTION b. of Operational Requirement 3.12.1; and discussion of all analyses in which the LLD required by Table 4.12-1 was not achievable.

* One map shall cover stations near the EXCLUSION AREA BOUNDARY; a second shall include the more distant station.

F.2 Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report
(Formerly part of Specification 6.9.1.4)

Routine Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report covering the operation of the unit during the previous 12 months of operation shall be submitted by May 1 of each year. The period of the first report shall begin with the date of initial criticality.

The Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report shall include a summary of the quantities of radioactive liquid and gaseous effluents released from the unit as outlined in Regulatory Guide 1.21, "Measuring, Evaluating, and Reporting Radioactivity in Solid Wastes and Releases of Radioactive Materials in Liquid and Gaseous Effluents from Light-Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Plants," Revision 1, June 1974, with data summarized on a quarterly basis following the format of Appendix B thereof.

The Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report shall include an annual summary of hourly meteorological data collected over the previous year. This annual summary may be either in the form of an hour-by-hour listing on magnetic tape of wind speed, wind direction, atmospheric stability, and precipitation (if measured), or in the form of joint frequency distributions of wind speed, wind direction, and atmospheric stability.** This report shall include an assessment of the radiation doses due to the radioactive liquid and gaseous effluents released from the unit or station during the previous calendar year. For the assessment of radiation doses, approximate and conservative methods are acceptable. The assessment of radiation doses shall be performed in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the Offsite Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM).

The Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report shall also include an assessment of radiation doses to the likely most exposed MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC from reactor releases and other nearby uranium fuel cycle sources, including doses from primary effluent pathways and direct radiation, for the previous calendar year to show conformance with 40 CFR Part 190, "Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Nuclear Power Operation."

The Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report shall also include the dose contribution from return/re-use of previously radioactive effluents (tritium from the lake) at the end of each year. If the dose from the particular pathway is greater than 10 percent of the total dose from all pathways from plant releases (liquid, gaseous, iodines particulates > 8 day half life's & tritium from gaseous releases) the dose from the return of previously discharged effluents is to be reported. The total body, each organ, and each age group if applicable the dose should be calculated at the end of year unless it is known to be less than 10 percent of all doses.

** In lieu of submission with the Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report, the licensee has the option of retaining this summary of required meteorological data on site in a file that shall be provided to the NRC upon request.

F.2 Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report (continued)

The Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report shall include a list and description of unplanned releases, from the site to UNRESTRICTED AREAS, of radioactive materials in gaseous and liquid effluents made during the reporting period.

The Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report shall include any changes made during the reporting period to the ODCM, pursuant to Technical Specification 6.14, as well as any major change to Liquid and Gaseous Radwaste Treatment Systems pursuant to ODCM, Appendix F, Section F.3. It shall also include a listing of new locations for dose calculations and/or environmental monitoring identified by the Land Use Census pursuant to Operational Requirement 3.12.2.

The Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report shall also include the following: an explanation as to why the inoperability of liquid or gaseous effluent monitoring instrumentation was not corrected within the time specified in Operational Requirement 3.3.3.10 or 3.3.3.11, respectively; and a description of the events leading to liquid holdup tanks or gas storage tanks exceeding the limits of Technical Specification 3.11.1.4 or PLP-114, Attachment 5, respectively.

The Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report shall include any dose calculations that were performed as a result of a spill or leak from the site that occurred during the reporting period.

The Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report shall include a summary of any on-site spills and leaks that occurred during the reporting period that are communicated IAW the NEI Voluntary Groundwater Initiative.

F.3 Major Changes to Liquid and Gaseous Radwaste Treatment Systems*
(Formerly part of Specification 6.15)

Licensee-initiated major changes to the Radwaste Treatment Systems (liquid and gaseous):

- a. Shall be reported to the Commission in the Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report for the period in which the evaluation was reviewed by the PNSC. The discussion of each change shall contain:
 1. A summary of the evaluation that led to the determination that the change could be made in accordance with 10 CFR 50.59.
 2. Sufficient detailed information to totally support the reason for the change without benefit of additional or supplemental information.
 3. A detailed description of the equipment, components, and processes involved and the interfaces with other plant systems.
 4. An evaluation of the change, which shows the predicted releases of radioactive materials in liquid and gaseous effluents that differ from those previously predicted in the License application and amendments thereto.
 5. An evaluation of the change, which shows the expected maximum exposures, to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC in the UNRESTRICTED AREA and to the general population, that differ from those previously estimated in the License application and amendments thereto.
 6. A comparison of the predicted releases of radioactive materials in liquid and gaseous effluents to the actual releases for the period prior to when the change is to be made.
 7. An estimate of the exposure to plant operating personnel as a result of the change.
 8. Documentation of the fact that the change was reviewed and found acceptable by the PNSC.
- b. Shall become effective upon review and acceptance by the PNSC.

* Licensees may choose to submit the information called for in the Operational Requirement as part of the annual FSAR update

APPENDIX G

DEFINITIONS

The defined terms of this section appear in capitalized type and are applicable throughout the ODCM Operational Requirements.

ACTION

ACTION shall be that part of an ODCM Operational Requirement which prescribes remedial measures required under designated conditions.

ANALOG CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST

An ANALOG CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST shall be the injection of a simulated signal into the channel as close to the sensor as practicable to verify OPERABILITY of alarm, interlock and/or trip functions. The ANALOG CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST shall include adjustments, as necessary, of the alarm, interlock and/or Trip Setpoints such that the Setpoints are within the required range and accuracy.

CHANNEL CALIBRATION

A CHANNEL CALIBRATION shall be the adjustment, as necessary, of the channel such that it responds within the required range and accuracy to known values of input. The CHANNEL CALIBRATION shall encompass the entire channel including the sensors and alarm, interlock and/or trip functions and may be performed by any series of sequential, overlapping, or total channel steps such that the entire channel is calibrated.

CHANNEL CHECK

A CHANNEL CHECK shall be the qualitative assessment of channel behavior during operation by observation. This determination shall include, where possible, comparison of the channel indication and/or status with other indications and/or status derived from independent instrument channels measuring the same parameter.

DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST

A DIGITAL CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST shall consist of exercising the digital computer hardware using data base manipulation to verify OPERABILITY of alarm and/or trip functions.

DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131

DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 shall be that concentration of I-131 ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{gram}$) which alone would produce the same thyroid dose as the quantity and isotopic mixture of I-131, I-132, I-133, I-134, and I-135 actually present. The thyroid dose conversion factors used for this calculation shall be those listed in ICRP-30, "Limits for Intakes of Radionuclides by Workers."

EXCLUSION AREA BOUNDARY

The EXCLUSION AREA BOUNDARY shall be that line beyond which the land is not controlled by the licensee to limit access.

FREQUENCY NOTATION

The FREQUENCY NOTATION specified for the performance of Operational Requirements shall correspond to the intervals defined in Table G-1.

GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM

A GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM is any system designed and installed to reduce radioactive gaseous effluents by collecting primary coolant system off-gases from the primary system and providing for delay or holdup for the purpose of reducing the total radioactivity prior to release to the environment.

DEFINITIONS (continued)

MEMBER(S) OF THE PUBLIC

MEMBER(S) OF THE PUBLIC shall include all persons who are not occupationally associated with the plant. This category does not include employees of the licensee, its contractors, or vendors. Also excluded from this category are persons who enter the site to service equipment or to make deliveries. This category does include persons who use portions of the site for recreational, occupational, or other purposes not associated with the plant.

OFFSITE DOSE CALCULATION MANUAL

The OFFSITE DOSE CALCULATION MANUAL (ODCM) shall contain the methodology and parameters used in the calculation of offsite doses due to radioactive gaseous and liquid effluents, in the calculation of gaseous and liquid effluent monitoring Alarm/Trip Setpoints, and in the conduct of the Environmental Radiological Monitoring Program.

OPERABLE - OPERABILITY

A system, subsystem, train, component or device shall be OPERABLE or have OPERABILITY when it is capable of performing its specified function(s), and when all necessary attendant instrumentation, controls, electrical power, cooling or seal water, lubrication or other auxiliary equipment that are required for the system, subsystem, train, component, or device to perform its function(s) are also capable of performing their related support function(s).

OPERATIONAL MODE - MODE

An OPERATIONAL MODE (i.e., MODE) shall correspond to any one inclusive combination of core reactivity condition, power level, and average reactor coolant temperature specified in Table G-2.

PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM

The PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM (PCP) shall contain the current formulas, sampling, analyses, tests, and determinations to be made to ensure that processing and packaging of solid radioactive wastes based on demonstrated processing of actual or simulated wet solid wastes will be accomplished in such a way as to assure compliance with 10 CFR Parts 20, 61, and 71 and Federal and State regulations, burial ground requirements, and other requirements governing the disposal of radioactive waste.

PURGE - PURGING

PURGE or PURGING shall be any controlled process of discharging air or gas from a confinement to maintain temperature, pressure, humidity, concentration or other operating condition, in such a manner that replacement air or gas is required to purify the confinement.

RELEASE

A RELEASE shall be the discharge of radioactive effluent from the facility in gaseous, particulate or liquid media. Releases can be further categorized for evaluation purposes:

ABNORMAL RELEASE/ACCIDENTAL RELEASE - An unplanned, uncontrolled, or unmonitored RELEASE to the offsite environs exceeding 10% of the 10CFR Part 20 ODCM limits.

NON-ROUTINE RELEASE - An unplanned, uncontrolled, or unmonitored RELEASE to the environs less than 10% of the 10CFR Part 20 ODCM limits.

PLANNED RELEASE - A RELEASE for which a pre-release permit has been generated

MONITORED RELEASE - A RELEASE which is monitored through installed or portable samplers.

CONTROLLED RELEASE - A RELEASE which can be controlled through component manipulation to ensure that ODCM limits are not exceeded.

DEFINITIONS (continued)

SITE BOUNDARY

For these Operational Requirements, the SITE BOUNDARY shall be identical to the EXCLUSION AREA BOUNDARY defined above.

SOLIDIFICATION

SOLIDIFICATION shall be the conversion of wet wastes into a form that meets shipping and burial ground requirements.

SOURCE CHECK

A SOURCE CHECK shall be the qualitative assessment of channel response when the channel sensor is exposed to a source of increased radioactivity.

UNRESTRICTED AREA

An UNRESTRICTED AREA shall be any area at or beyond the SITE BOUNDARY access to which is not controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials, or any area within the SITE BOUNDARY used for residential quarters or for industrial, commercial, institutional, and/or recreational purposes.

VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM

A VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be any system designed and installed to reduce gaseous radioiodine or radioactive material in particulate form in effluents by passing ventilation or vent exhaust gases through charcoal adsorbers and/or HEPA filters for the purpose of removing iodines or particulates from the gaseous exhaust stream prior to the release to the environment. Such a system is not considered to have any effect on noble gas effluents. Engineered Safety Features Atmospheric Cleanup Systems are not considered to be VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM components.

VENTING

VENTING shall be the controlled process of discharging air or gas from a confinement to maintain temperature, pressure, humidity, concentration, or other operating condition, in such a manner that replacement air or gas is not provided or required during VENTING. Vent, used in system names, does not imply a VENTING process.

TABLE G-1
FREQUENCY NOTATION

NOTATION	FREQUENCY*
S	At least once per 12 hours.
D	At least once per 24 hours.
W	At least once per 7 days.
M	At least once per 31 days.
Q	At least once per 92 days.
SA	At least once per 184 days.
R	At least once per 18 months.
S/U	Prior to each reactor startup.
N.A.	Not applicable.
P	Completed prior to each release.

* Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the specified surveillance interval.

TABLE G-2
OPERATIONAL MODES

Mode	Reactivity Condition	Keff	% RATED THERMAL POWER*	AVERAGE COOLANT TEMPERATURE
1	Power Operations	≥ 0.99	$> 5\%$	$\geq 350^{\circ}\text{F}$
2	Startup	≥ 0.99	$\leq 5\%$	$\geq 350^{\circ}\text{F}$
3	Hot Standby	< 0.99	0	$\geq 350^{\circ}\text{F}$
4	Hot Shutdown	< 0.99	0	$350^{\circ}\text{F} > \text{Tavg} > 200^{\circ}\text{F}$
5	Cold Shutdown	< 0.99	0	$\leq 200^{\circ}\text{F}$
6	Refueling **	< 0.95	0	$\leq 140^{\circ}\text{F}$

* Excluding decay heat.

** Fuel in the reactor vessel with the vessel head closure bolts less than fully tensioned or with the head removed.