

To: Jim Mehl, ERU Supervisor
From: Zack Clayton, Rad Coord
Subject: December Monthly Report
Date: January 5, 2009

Beans:

Training: 0
Drills 0
Meetings: 1
Technical Assistance: 2
Public Assistance: 2

Web Page Hits: There were 77 RAD hits in December.

Coming Attractions:

Working Group 2/4
URSB 1/5
MMRC Group 1/12-23 1 day TBA
NEPAC 1/29

Facility Updates:

Davis Besse Nuclear Power Station

Davis Besse operated at full power until Dec 24. The plant took the turbine off-line at 0754 on Wednesday, Dec. 24 due to discovery of an oil leak on the High Pressure Turbine near the #2 bearing. The source of the leak had not been determined at the initial report. The reactor was taken to 19% power to facilitate the location of the leak and repairs. An outage team was assembled for this work. After disassembly of the insulation at the #2 bearing, it was discovered that there was carbon build up on the oil deflector which caused the oil to get onto the insulation creating a burning smell. Repair was completed over the weekend and the reactor was powering up Monday 29th. Currently they are making adjustments / troubleshooting a minor issue with a feedwater heater control valve and expect to reach 100% power sometime today (12/29).

Perry Nuclear Power Plant

Perry plant operated at full power for most of December other than a power down for power rod adjustments Saturday 13th and Monday

evening Dec 15-16 for adjustments to the core to complete the current fuel cycle in February 2009.

Beaver Valley Unit I

Beaver Valley Unit I operated at full power for December.

Beaver Valley Unit II

Beaver Valley Unit II operated at full power for December.

Fermi II

Fermi operated at full power for December, but did enter a Limiting Condition of Operation on Dec. 4 due to HPCI (High Pressure Core Injection) train inoperability. The event was reported on the NRC website on Dec. 5 as Event Number: 44698

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

There were no reported incidents in December.

Activity:

Dec 2 Working Group meeting. Agency and Plant updates and calendars. Final editing of the 2008 initiatives and prep for the January URSB meeting.

Office Issues:

The Rad web page has been updated and a monthly report added. This has been implemented as part of the DERR pages for the Governor's web upgrade initiative for all agencies.

NRC Reports and Statistics:

December operating power levels

Date	BV1	BV2	DB	Fermi2	Perry	
1	100	100	100	100	100	
8	100	100	100	100	100	
13	100	100	100	100	71	PNPP – power rod adjustment
15	100	100	100	100	100	
16	100	100	100	100	91	PNPP – power rod adjustment
22	100	100	100	100	100	
25	100	100	18	100	100	DB – Repairing oil leak on Turbine
28	100	100	33	100	100	
29	100	100	88	100	100	
31	100	100	100	100	100	

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PDF version of RIS 2008-27, Staff Position on Extension of the Containment Type A Test Interval Beyond 15 Years Under Option B of Appendix J of 10 CFR Part 50, dated December 8, 2008 (ML080020394), that has been posted to the NRR GCC Web, along with the URL for Web access to generic communications files on the NRC Homepage:
http://www.nrc.gov/reading_rm/doc_collections/gen_comm/reg_issues/2008/

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PDF version of NRC IN 2008-20, Failures of Motor Operated Valve Actuator Motors with Magnesium Alloy Rotors, dated December 8, 2008 (ML082840609), that has been posted to the NRR GCC Web, along with the URL for Web access to generic communications files on the NRC Homepage:
http://www.nrc.gov/reading_rm/doc_collections/gen_comm/info_notices/2008/.

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PDF version of NRC Information Notice 2008-21, Impact Of Non-Safety Electrical Support System Vulnerabilities On Safety Systems, dated November 24, 2008 (ML082730593), that has been posted to the NRR GCC Web, along with the URL for Web access to generic communications files on the NRC Homepage:
http://www.nrc.gov/reading_rm/doc_collections/gen_comm/info_notices/2008/.

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PDF version of IN 2008-18, Loss of a Safety-Related Motor Control Center Caused by a Bus Fault, dated December 1, 2008 (ML082540130), that has been posted to the NRR GCC Web, along with the URL for Web access to generic communications files on the NRC Homepage: http://www.nrc.gov/reading_rm/doc_collections/gen_comm/info_notices/2008/.

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PDF version of RIS 2008-28, Endorsement Of Nuclear Energy Institute Guidance For Reactor Vessel Head Heavy Load Lifts, dated December 1, 2008 (ML082460291), that has been posted to the NRR GCC Web, along with the URL for Web access to generic communications files on the NRC Homepage:
http://www.nrc.gov/reading_rm/doc_collections/gen_comm/reg_issues/2008/

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Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 And 2-Evaluation Of The Request For An Extension Of Enforcement Discretion In Accordance

With The Interim Enforcement Policy For Fire Protection Issues During Transition To National Fire Protection Standard. The document is publicly available and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>.

To access this document use the ADAMS Accession No.: ML083470538

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Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1, Safety Evaluation For Emergency Action Levels (TAC NO. MD7913)

The document is publicly available and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>

To access this document use the ADAMS Accession No. ML083450120.

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WestingHouse Electric Company-Request For Withholding Information From Public Disclosure For Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 1 (TAC No. MD9970). The document is publicly available and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>.

To access this document use the ADAMS Accession No.: ML083510280

Documents containing proprietary or safeguards information are not publicly available and will not be sent using the electronic mailing system. This document is the request, not the information.

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Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 - Issuance of Amendments RE: Technical Specification task Force 411 and 418 (Tac Nos. MD7531 and MD7532). The document is publicly available and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>.

To access this document use the ADAMS Accession No.: ML083380061

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PDF version of RIS 2008-10, Supplement 1, Notice Regarding Forthcoming Federal Firearms Background Checks, dated December 22, 2008 (ML082340897), that has been posted to the NRR GCC Web, along with the URL for Web access to generic communications files on the NRC Homepage:

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc/collections/gen-comm/reg-issues/2008/>

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Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No.1-Request for relief related to inservice inspection relief request IR-054. The document is publicly available and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>.

To access this document use ADAMS Accession No. ML082960729

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Beaver Valey, Unit Nos. 1 - Summary of December 11, 2008, Periodic meeting with FENCO Staff on licensing action status. The document is publicly available and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic

Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>.

To access this document use ADAMS Accession No. ML083470652

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Perry, Units 1 - Summary of December 11, 2008, periodic meeting with FENCO staff on licensing action status. The document is publicly available and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html>.

To access this document use ADAMS Accession No. ML083470652

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Davis-Besse, Unit 1 - Summary of December 11, 2008, periodic meeting with FENCO staff on licensing action status. The document is publicly available and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic

Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html> , generally within six days. To access

this document use ADAMS Accession No. ML083470652

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PDF version of RIS 2008-32, Interim Low Level Radioactive Waste Storage At Reactor Sites, dated December 30, 2008 (ML082190768), that has been posted to the NRR GCC Web, along with the URL for Web access to generic communications files on the NRC Homepage:

http://www.nrc.gov/reading_rm/doc_collections/gen_comm/reg

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Reid to oppose any Energy Secretary who supports Yucca Mountain (12/04/2008)

Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) said he would not support any Energy Secretary who favors building a nuclear waste dump at Yucca Mountain, saying that under an Obama administration, the controversial plan is "gone."

Reid said he had discussed candidates for the position with President-elect Barack Obama but did not reveal any names.

The Yucca Mountain project would store 77,000 tons of highly radioactive waste 90 miles northwest of Las Vegas ([AP/Salt Lake Tribune](#), Dec. 3).

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NUCLEAR ENERGY: The more the climate changes, the more this debate remains the same (12/11/2008)

Saqib Rahim, *ClimateWire* reporter

As the recession deepens and the federal wallet gets thinner, supporters of clean technologies may increasingly find themselves clashing over which technology gives the most climate mitigation bang for the buck.

The debate has given renewed vigor to the decades-old curmudgeon of environmental disputes: whether the country should build more nuclear power plants to clean the air and curb emissions.

Two of the debate's longtime warriors traded claims yesterday at the National Press Club, laying out thoroughly different visions of a low-carbon future and the policies needed to get there.

"We can't afford to make a wrong decision. We have a shortage of money to solve problems, not a shortage of low-CO2 sources," said Arjun Makhijani, an engineer and anti-nuclear advocate. Makhijani heads the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, a Maryland-based think tank.

Makhijani criticized nuclear power as dangerous, outdated and expensive in comparison to renewable energy, which he thinks can provide 100 percent of the country's electricity within 30 years.

Wind energy already costs less per kilowatt-hour than nuclear energy, he asserted, and solar technologies are on their way to do the same.

Meanwhile, he said, financiers refuse to come anywhere near a multibillion-dollar nuclear project without massive loan guarantees from Washington -- a sign that nuclear power isn't economically competitive by itself.

"Wall Street thinks they're too expensive," he said. "They don't want to put in any of their own money and bet their own companies on nuclear power."

The alternative, Makhijani said, is scaling up wind and solar resources in the country's sun-rich and wind-rich areas and uniting the nation's

network with a "smart grid" to deliver zero-carbon energy at the lowest rate possible. Energy from windy and sunny days could be stored using molten salts and other innovative technologies to get through times when wind and sun are scarce, and already-existing natural gas plants could be fired up when there's no other option.

Nuclear energy as a future 'baseload' for the nation's power grid

Makhijani's argument doesn't hold water for those who find renewable energy sporadic and unproven when compared to nuclear power, which currently provides 20 percent of the nation's electricity.

Patrick Moore, a co-founder of Greenpeace who now heads the pro-nuclear Clean and Safe Energy Coalition, said propping up nuclear would put the country's energy needs on a safe foundation -- unlike renewables. The coalition is funded by the Nuclear Energy Institute, an industry-funded association.

"We cannot have our whole society based on technologies that don't work most of the time," he said, claiming that wind and solar power sit idle at least two-thirds of the time.

Nuclear, by contrast, can serve as a "baseload" that runs around the clock, providing a reliable energy backbone for millions of plug-in hybrid cars and heat pumps for buildings.

"We should have 50 percent nuclear and 20 percent coal, and that should be the ambition of the new administration," Moore said. The target, he said, would resemble the energy mix in countries like Sweden and France, which get at least half of their power from nuclear sources.

Federal regulators continue to wrangle with the question of where nuclear waste should go. This week, the Energy Department asked Congress to raise the amount of waste that can be kept in an underground repository at Yucca Mountain, Nev. If more waste isn't allowed, the repository will be full in 2010, forcing DOE to find another site, according to a report the agency released earlier this week ([E&ENews PM](#), Dec. 9).

As with other issues, the question of nuclear waste drew claims and sharp counterclaims from both sides. Moore said the long-term plan for waste storage -- in underground repositories like Yucca Mountain -- is safe and invincible to tampering. The waste rests in 80-ton casks that are hard to steal, he said.

Makhijani said leading countries in nuclear power still lack a reliable way to store nuclear waste, and methods to recycle nuclear fuel remain primitive. In France, which gets 80 percent of its power from nuclear, waste is piling up without an eventual plan to deal with it, he said.

The speakers even clashed over the raw numbers. When Makhijani claimed that the United States built 7,500 megawatts of wind power this year, Moore said the number needs to be cut by two-thirds, since wind only blows one-third of the time. Makhijani responded that the 7,500 MW figure already reflects this fact and thus represents actual generation.

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NUCLEAR WASTE: Second repository necessary if Yucca

Mountain limit isn't lifted -- DOE (12/09/2008)

Katherine Ling, E&ENews PM reporter

The United States must start shopping soon for a second nuclear-waste repository if Congress fails to lift statutory volume limits on the Yucca Mountain, Nev., site, the Energy Department said in a report released today.

The **report** recommends that Congress lift the 70,000-metric-ton cap, which is "not based on any technical considerations related to Yucca," to allow time for lawmakers to consider whether a second repository is needed based on construction of new reactors and recycling efforts.

Nuclear waste from commercial and defense activities will fill the Yucca Mountain repository at its current limits by 2010.

Studies indicate that the repository could hold three times that amount or more if its limit is expanded, providing sufficient room to hold waste from the existing 104 reactors if they operate for 60 years -- about 130,000 metric tons, the report says. It could also hold about 5,000 metric tons of defense waste that exceeds the 7,000 metric tons allotted to such waste under current law. DOE did not account for waste from future nuclear reactors or reprocessing capability in its analysis.

But some critics have noted that expanding the repository could put it dangerously close to fault lines vulnerable to earthquakes.

If Congress decides to keep the limit, legislation outlining a siting process and funding for a second repository would have to be in place by 2010, the report says. Starting soon would allow the siting, designing, licensing and construction process to start in 2011 and have the repository in operation in time to prevent any delay in taking away spent fuel. The timeline is based on a 28-year projected schedule estimated by Congress in 1987, the report says.

But the report says 28 years "may be considered optimistic, since the time between the start of the first repository siting process in 1983 and the earliest possible start of operations at Yucca Mountain in 2020 is 37 years."

The report also notes that all the lower 48 states "have an identified potential site or area that could be considered for a second repository."

The report offered Congress a third alternative: to defer the decision and do nothing. But it cautions that the government has contracts with commercial utilities and states to take away the waste by a certain time. For commercial sites, this contracted date has come and gone; delaying further could leave the U.S. government and taxpayers open to additional liability suits on top of the up to \$11 billion DOE estimates will be needed to settle lawsuits if Yucca Mountain opens in 2020.

Utilities have already filed more than 70 lawsuits against DOE, with 50 suits pending, for not taking away the waste by 1998 as required under their contracts.

The government has settled claims for 29 of the 118 operating and decommissioned reactors, DOE said. The government also has contracts with Washington, Idaho and other states to remove defense waste that could pose a threat if there is a delay, DOE said.

Interim storage

DOE released a second **report** today that addresses a possible solution

to the liability issue: taking custody of the spent fuel at reactor sites and placing it in interim storage until a final waste disposal solution is ready.

The report was prepared in response to a request by the House Appropriations Committee to "develop a plan to take custody of spent fuel currently stored at decommissioned reactor sites to both reduce costs that are ultimately borne by the taxpayer and demonstrate that DOE can move forward in the near-term with at least some element of the nuclear waste policy."

But DOE cannot remove spent fuel from decommissioned or other reactor sites under current law, the report concludes. Further, it would add about \$743 million to the taxpayers' tab if an interim site were in operation between 2015 and 2025 -- the earliest possible time it could open and close, DOE said. It would also likely raise the current fee nuclear reactors pay under their waste contracts with DOE, according to the report.

For DOE to legally take the fuel to an interim site, Congress would have to direct the department to take spent nuclear fuel from decommissioned reactors as soon as possible and establish an expedited siting process with no special provisions linked to progress on Yucca or presidential or congressional approval of the site or a local veto. In addition, funding would have to be steady and adequate, the report says.

"This option could prove beneficial should Yucca Mountain experience delays due to licensing, litigation, lack of funding, or other causes, but only if the enabling legislation adequately addresses the issues," the report says.

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NUCLEAR POWER: DOE releases disposal plan for excess uranium (12/16/2008)

Katherine Ling, E&E reporter

The Energy Department released plans today for managing and disposing of uranium left from Cold War defense activities.

DOE has about 153 million pounds of natural uranium in various stages of enrichment and forms in its excess inventory, a cache worth almost \$9 billion at today's prices (\$55 per pound). Uranium prices have gone as high as \$120 per pound in the last two years.

DOE's **strategy** involves gradually taking the uranium to market, capping the volume at no more than 10 percent of the annual U.S. nuclear fuel requirements to prevent destabilizing the uranium market, especially the mining and enrichment industry.

"Uranium markets like stability, they don't like ups and downs," said Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy Dennis Spurgeon on a conference call.

DOE also had to balance introducing uranium into the market with its agreements with Russia about its highly enriched uranium downblending program, which supplies about 42 percent of the current fuel supply to U.S. reactors.

The agency's excess inventory includes natural uranium obtained from Russia, highly enriched uranium and depleted uranium. Its plans over the next 10 years call for selling 20 million pounds of the natural uranium to utilities for use in initial cores for new reactors after 2010; downblending 12.1 metric tons of highly enriched uranium to contribute to DOE's low-enriched uranium inventory -- in place in case of global supply disruption; selling 4,461 metric tons of uranium at various enrichment levels that cannot be commercially used in its current forms; and enriching or selling depleted uranium when the price of uranium more than offsets the cost of enrichment services. The disposal plan is expected to take at least 25 years, depending on market conditions and the construction of new reactors. Under current law, all proceeds would go to the Treasury. [Click here](#) to view the plan.

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DOE: Energy pick signed report advocating Yucca (12/17/2008)

President-elect Barack Obama's pick to be the next Energy secretary signed on to a nuclear energy report that recommended licensing the controversial waste repository at Yucca Mountain, a project Obama vowed to end during the campaign.

Steven Chu signed the August report, along with nine other high-ranking federal science managers, and his signature is suggesting to some that there might be a gap in thinking between him and his soon-to-be-boss about the controversial Nevada project.

"If you look at what is in this report and what Obama said on the campaign trail, especially in Nevada, there is a difference," said Kevin Kamps, radioactive waste watchdog for the Beyond Nuclear energy advocacy group that opposes the Yucca repository. "My hope is that Barack Obama will be giving direction to his Energy secretary."

In the eight-page report, the directors of 10 national laboratories said they "strongly believe that nuclear energy must play a significant and growing role in our nation's -- and the world's -- energy portfolio." On nuclear waste, the directors called for a suite of actions, including interim storage of waste either on-site or away from power plants, licensing of the Yucca repository as a long-term measure and federal funding for development of waste reprocessing and other forward-looking technologies.

An aide for the transition office said yesterday that ultimately Obama will call the shots on Yucca Mountain.

"The president-elect will rely on Dr. Chu for advice, but like all members of his Cabinet, he will be charged with implementing the president-elect's policies," said spokesman Nick Shapiro. "And President-elect Obama has been clear throughout the campaign that Yucca Mountain should not and will not move forward" (Steve Tetreault, [Las Vegas Review-Journal](#), Dec. 17). -- **KJH**

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NUCLEAR SAFETY: New reactor security rule covers aircraft, cyber threats (12/17/2008)

Katherine Ling, E&E reporter

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission today released its final comprehensive rule on updated security requirements for nuclear power plants.

The rule expands on and adopts interim security orders issued after Sept. 11, including: improved access controls; tougher defense and training against radiological sabotage, theft and armed threat; training and working-hour limits for security personnel; response procedures for aircraft threats, large explosions and fire; and upgrades to cyber-security programs.

The final rule also incorporates improvements suggested by the Union of Concerned Scientists and other nuclear watchdog organizations. Reactor licensees will have to consider both the safety and the security implications of any changes or decisions and consider posting at least one armed guard for restricted access areas -- although licensees will have the "flexibility" to determine if additional personnel are necessary, NRC said.

UCS has criticized the NRC security rules as being too lax, especially on access to "vital areas." The NRC did not adopt a UCS recommendation for further background checks and other requirements for personnel or visitors accessing secure areas.

David Lochbaum, director of UCS's Nuclear Safety Project, said it is hard to judge the new rule while details about the new requirements -- especially on the aircraft threat -- are not publicly available. But, he said, the rule is at least "a step in the right direction."

The rule will go into effect 30 days after it is published in the *Federal Register*, NRC said.

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YUCCA MOUNTAIN: NEI files contentions against DOE license application (12/22/2008)

Katherine Ling, E&E reporter

The Nuclear Energy Institute filed nine contentions with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission last Friday against the Energy Department's license application to construct a nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain, Nev.

NEI's primary **objections** are to the waste canisters that it says would lead to unnecessary expense and radiation exposure to workers and to some security and safety measures it contends are "overly conservative." NEI is the trade association for the nuclear industry, including all companies licensed to operate commercial nuclear power plants.

NEI supports an issuance of a license for Yucca Mountain, but "NEI members have an interest in both the timely licensing of the facility and a cost-effective project," the group said. Utilities that provide nuclear

power pay a fee of a tenth of a cent per kilowatt-hour to finance a nuclear waste repository, a fund that currently totals about \$27 billion with interest.

Three of NEI's nine contentions address the "transportation, aging and disposal" canisters (TADs) in which DOE intends to store commercial spent fuel in the repository. DOE chose to include the TADs in 2005 as an enhanced safety process that would eliminate repetitive nuclear waste handling at Yucca Mountain.

NEI objects to the plan to transfer the spent fuel rods from the dual-purpose canisters in which most spent fuel is kept to the TADs, as workers either at reactor sites or at Yucca Mountain would be "unnecessarily exposed to increased radiation as a result of unloading and reloading."

Instead, NEI suggests directly disposing of the dual-purpose canisters, which would comply with the government principle of making radiation exposure "as low as is reasonably achievable." NEI also contests DOE's goal to have 90 percent of the waste canisters that go in to the repository be TADs and the additional low-level radioactive waste that the discarded dual-purpose canisters will create.

Opponents of the Yucca Mountain project have also criticized the TAD canisters, but mainly on the basis that they have not been designed yet but are a critical component of the repository's safety measures against radiation exposure.

NEI also criticizes DOE's license application for including costly measures that provide unnecessary extra precaution against seismic shifting, the elements and other safety hazards. NEI specifically states that the titanium drip shield -- planned to protect the canisters against water seepage and rock falls -- and the vertical aging overpack system -- in which canisters will be placed until they are cool enough to be put into the repository -- go beyond the required safety margin and will likely result in licensing uncertainty and the risk of delay, NEI's filing says. NEI also says DOE overestimates the number of spent fuel shipments by truck, which exaggerates the amount of radiation workers will be exposed to.

Opponents have also highlighted DOE's titanium drip shield as objectionable, since it would not be installed for another 300 years and could significantly add to the repository's expense. The shield would require an amount equal to three-and-one-half years of total U.S. domestic production at a cost of about \$5 billion at current prices, according to Nevada's Agency for Nuclear Projects.

[Click here](#) to view NEI's filing.

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Oil leak in turbine brings shutdown of nuclear reactor

Saturday, December 27, 2008 3:02 AM

Toledo

A nuclear power plant near Toledo has been shut down after an oil leak was found in a non-nuclear area of the facility.

FirstEnergy Corp. said the Davis-Besse plant near Lake Erie likely will be generating power again early next week. Spokesman Todd Schneider

said that after the leak was found Wednesday, operators began shutting down the reactor and inspectors from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission responded.

Yesterday, engineers found that the leak was caused by a clog in the lubrication system for the bearings of the plant's turbine. Schneider said the system is being cleaned and plans are to test the turbine this weekend.

-- Plain Dealer via AP

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General Information or Other	Event Number: 44690
Rep Org: OHIO BUREAU OF RADIATION PROTECTION Licensee: UNKNOWN Region: 3 City: HARRISON State: OH County: License #: Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: STEVE HELMER HQ OPS Officer: DONALD NORWOOD	Notification Date: 12/01/2008 Notification Time: 12:18 [ET] Event Date: 11/22/2008 Event Time: 14:00 [EST] Last Update Date: 12/01/2008
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: AGREEMENT STATE	Person (Organization): MICHAEL KUNOWSKI (R3) M. BURGESS (FSME)

Event Text

AGREEMENT STATE REPORT - RADIUM VIALS DISCOVERED IN HOME

"The Bureau of Radiation Protection (BRP) received a call through our 24-hour answering service, at 2:00 PM on Saturday, November 22, 2008. The caller, from Harrison, Ohio indicated that she purchased birth stones from an internet auction house a couple of weeks ago. However, it wasn't until Friday evening, November 21, 2008 that she opened a plastic drawer (part of what was purchase) and found 3 vials indicating radium. The caller then proceeded to do some research of radium on the internet and decided to call ODH the next day. She indicated the vials have been isolated and will not be touched until BRP staff can assess the radiological hazard (if any.) BRP indicated that we would like to send a health physicist to her house in the next couple of hours to survey the vials, her home, and assess her exposure.

"Health Physicist 3, Eric Denison was contacted. He picked up the response vehicle and survey equipment. He arrived at the caller's home ([Deleted], Harrison, Ohio 45030) at approximately 7:00 PM.

"Survey results showed no radioactive contamination on the caller and none found on her clothes, in her bathroom, and none found in other areas where there would have been the possibility/expectation of radioactive contamination. The HP3 indicated that the 1" reading on the side of the vials located in the garage indicates 15mR/hr.

"It appears from the surveys there is not a spread of radioactive contamination that had us concerned from the onset of the first phone call. The impact appears to be minimal and limited to the radium vials. The 3 radium vials are to be isolated, locked in a tool box in the garage, until an appropriate disposal can be arranged. The HP 3 finished remaining surveys and provided the caller a summary of what he has found, including bureau contact information.

"Attached are two pictures from our response to the radium discovery. The first gives an idea of the size of the vials as compared to the metal case and the nitrile glove under the case. The second gives a closer view of the third vial. The case is approximately 7 inches long and perhaps 2.5 inches wide. I apologize for not getting a ruler or coin into the pictures for size comparison.

"The label on the first vial is almost completely gone, and the label on the second is partially gone. The label on the third is almost intact. I did not notice any writings or markings other than the printing, but did not take time to examine them closely. The labels read: 'Radium - Chimie', 'Teufen - App.', 'Qual. No.', 'Nuance'.

"When presented by the owner, the vials were contained in the metal watch case shown in the photos. Dose rate as measured with a Bicron MicroRem was approximately 15 mRem/hr at a distance of 1 inch from the top center of the case. Smear wipes showed no removable contamination on the exterior of the case. On opening the case, HP3 found the vials wrapped loosely in a plastic zipper bag (but not inside the bag). HP3 removed the vials and arranged them

for the photographs. HP3 did not smear the vials or the inside of the case.

"[Individual] told BRP she has no way of paying for the appropriate disposal of the radium vials. BRP told [Individual] at the time we would try to get USEPA to take possession at no cost to her. ODH BRP contacted USEPA orphan sources program to see if they would be willing to dispose of the radium vials. USEPA confirmed that they will take possession and dispose of the radium vials found at a residence in Harrison, Ohio. ODH informed the resident, [Individual], and indicated that she could expect a call from USEPA.

"ODH-BRP contacted Jim Mitchell at USEPA (orphan sources unit) Chicago, to follow-up on our email we sent them on Monday. We indicated to Jim that ODH will need to be involved in this as they move forward. USEPA agreed and looks forward to the cooperation.

"USEPA has contacted [Individual] and arranged for USEPA to take possession on Thursday 12/4/08 at 10:00 AM. ODH is currently still investigating where the radium came from. USEPA response will also include their investigation unit as they want to pursue how and where the radium was obtained. ODH indicated to USEPA we have the same concern and will need to be included when they meet the resident on Thursday.

"USEPA currently believes their team to include: Gene Jablonowski - Health Physicist Chicago Office, Bill Ryzek - USEPA investigator Chicago Office, Steve Renninger - Cincinnati Office, John Sherod - Cincinnati Office.

"ODH will meet USEPA at the residence: Eric Denison - HP 3, Stephen Helmer."

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Power Reactor	Event Number: 44698
Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [] [] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: G. MILLER HQ OPS Officer: JOE O'HARA	Notification Date: 12/05/2008 Notification Time: 00:21 [ET] Event Date: 12/04/2008 Event Time: 21:18 [EST] Last Update Date: 12/05/2008
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(v)(D) - ACCIDENT MITIGATION	Person (Organization): MICHAEL KUNOWSKI (R3)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
2	N	Y	100	Power Operation	100	Power Operation

Event Text

UNPLANNED HPCI INOPERABILITY

"On December 4, 2008 at 1735 during steam line warming as part of a planned HPCI pump and valve surveillance a 4 hour Limiting Condition for Operation was entered for the E4150F600 (HPCI Steam Supply Outboard Isolation Valve Bypass Valve) per LCO 3.6.1.3 with the action being to isolate the penetration. This was due to abnormal indications observed from the Main Control Room during movement of the valve.

"On December 4, 2008 at 2118 unplanned HPCI inoperability occurred due to isolating the E4150F002 (HPCI Steam Supply Inboard Isolation Valve) to satisfy LCO 3.6.1.3 1 the E4150F600 (HPCI Steam Supply Outboard Isolation Valve Bypass Valve) inoperability. A 14 day LCO was entered for HPCI per LCO 3.5.1. This report is being made pursuant to 10CFR50.72(b)(3)(v)(D) as a condition that at the time of discovery could have prevented the fulfillment of a safety function to mitigate the consequences of an accident based on loss of a single train safety system.

"The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

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General Information or Other	Event Number: 44712
Rep Org: OHIO BUREAU OF RADIATION PROTECTION Licensee: COMMUNITY REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER Region: 3 City: LORAIN State: OH	Notification Date: 12/11/2008 Notification Time: 08:34 [ET] Event Date: 12/10/2008 Event Time: 14:00 [EST]

County: License #: 02120480002 Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: MARK LIGHT HQ OPS Officer: JOE O'HARA	Last Update Date: 12/11/2008
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: AGREEMENT STATE	Person (Organization): CHRISTINE LIPA (R3) TERRY REIS (FSME)

Event Text

DETECTABLE CESIUM CONTAMINATION FOUND IN SOURCE SAFE DRAWER

A contractor removed cesium sources from a source safe located in a storage area. The sources were removed, packaged, shipped without incident. Surveys were conducted in the safe, and the survey in the lower safe drawer revealed contamination levels greater than 5000 dpm per 100 square centimeters. The lower drawer of the safe has not been used during this recent storage and transfer of sources. The licensee reported to the state that they believed it was "legacy" contamination. Individuals involved in the source transfer were surveyed. No contamination was found. The storage area and passageway to and from the storage area were surveyed. No contamination was found. The licensee has secured the safe and the contaminated area. The area is secured and posted with "no access" signs. The state will follow up with their licensee once a decontamination service completes the decontamination of the affected areas and is ready to release the area for general use.

The state notified Region 3 (Jim Lynch).