To: Jim Mehl, ERU Supervisor

From: Zack Clayton, Rad Coordinator

Subject: April Monthly Report

Date: May, 2012

Beans

Training:	1
Drills:	3
Meetings:	1
Technical Assistance:	2
Public Assistance:	0

Web Page Views: There were 27 page views in April.

Coming Attractions

6/6	Working group
6/12	BV second Dry Run if needed
6/19	All hands meeting Riffe center
6/19	BV Evaluated Exercise
6/20-21	FBI Cleveland Exercise

Facility updates

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station

Davis-Besse operated at full power for April.

Rosemont reported an electronic component out or tolerance that may affect Davis-Besse. See Event No 47716

Perry Nuclear Power Plant

Perry operated at full power until April 28 when it reduced power for maintenance.

Beaver Valley Power Station

Beaver Valley Unit I

Unit I started April in coast down to the refueling outage that began at 12:01 am Monday April 9.

Beaver Valley Unit II

Unit II operated at full power for April.

Fermi II

Fermi II Started April in a Refueling outage and was offline for the month.

On 4/03/12 at 0524 EDT, Safety Parameter Display System (SPDS) and Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) were removed from service to support activities for a planned maintenance outage. See Event No 47800.

On 4/11/12 at 1807 EDT, with the plant shutdown in Mode 5 during Refueling Outage 15, the 'A' Residual Heat Removal pump tripped while operating in the Shutdown Cooling Mode. See Event No. 47826.

At 1012 EDT on April 26, 2012, during the Reactor Pressure Vessel Hydrostatic Test, a valid high pressure reactor scram occurred due to issues related to controlling pressure near rated values. This actuation of the Reactor Protection System was not part of the pre-planned testing sequence. All control rods were fully inserted at the time of the scram. See Event No. 47868.

Fermi III

There were no reports for Fermi 3.

Portsmouth Enrichment Plant

There were no reports for Portsmouth for April.

Activity

4/3	Working Group Agency and plant updates, upcoming training and the working group initiatives.
4/4	Beaver Valley Systems Training and offsite EAL review. There was a demonstration of the Midas Dose Assessment program following the training.
4/19	NEPAC – plant, county, and state updates for REP plans and related activity.
4/ 24	CMMRS exercise planning meeting.

Office Issues

No pending office issues.

News, NRC Reports, and Statistics

Operating Power Levels

April

Date	BV1	BV2	DB	Perry	Fermi2	
1	96	100	100	100	0	Fermi2 refueling
2	96	100	100	100	0	
8	60	100	100	100	0	BV1 testing secondary safeties
9	0	100	100	100	0	BV1 refueling
16	0	100	100	100	0	
23	0	100	100	100	0	
28	0	100	100	60	0	Perry reduced power for maintenance
29	0	100	100	62	0	
30	0	100	100	98	0	

Information Notices

Unless otherwise noted, these are ADAMS Accession documents, are 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
or to access generic communications files on the NRC Homepage:
http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/gen-comm/reg-issues/2012/.
To access these documents use the ADAMS Accession number listed with the title.
This is in the format of : ML #########

*****
SUMMARY OF TELEPHONE CONFERENCE CALL HELD ON FEBRUARY 9,2012, BETWEEN THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION AND FIRSTENERGY NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY, CONCERNING REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION, LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION (TAC. NO. ME4640)
ADAMS ACCESSION NO. ML12059A078
*****
SUMMARY OF TELEPHONE CONFERENCE CALL HELD ON JULY 12, 2011, BETWEEN THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION AND FIRSTENERGY

NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY, CONCERNING REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION, LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION (TAC. NO. ME4640)
ADAMS ACCESSION NO. ML12061A258
*****

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 2 – Correction Letter to the Revised Steam Generator Inspection Scope Using F* Inspection Methodology Amendment (TAC No. ME3498)
ADAMS Accession No.: ML120940576
*****

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1 – Safety Evaluation in Support of 10 CFR 50.55a Request RR-A35, Proposed Alternative to System Leakage Test Requirements
ADAMS Accession Number: ML120750481
*****

RIS 2012-04, Notice Of Revision To The Criteria For Identifying Materials Licensees For Discussion At The Agency Action Review Meeting, dated March 20, 2012,
ADAMS Accession Number: ML12041A329
*****

Closure of Decommissioning Funding Status Report Reviews for Information Provided as of December 31, 2010
ADAMS Accession Number: ML120760369
*****

RIS 2012-04, Notice Of Revision To The Criteria For Identifying Materials Licensees For Discussion At The Agency Action Review Meeting, dated March 20, 2012,
ADAMS Accession Number: ML12041A329
*****

Perry Summary of the April 5, 2012, EOC Public Meeting –
ADAMS Accession Number: ML12102A212
*****

Fermi IR 2012-301
ADAMS Accession No ML12103A479
*****

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1 – Issuance of Amendment re: Modification of the Special Visual Inspection Requirement of Technical Specification 5.5.8, “Steam Generator (SG) Program”
ADAMS Accession Number: ML120860447
*****

RIS 2012-06, NRC Policy Regarding Submittal Of Amendments For Processing Of Equivalent Feed At Licensed Uranium Recovery Facilities, dated April 16, 2012,
ADAMS Accession Number: ML110470571
*****

FERMI 2011 Security EOC Non-Public Meeting Notice Letter
ADAMS ACCESSION# ML12110A323
*****

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 – Closeout of Information Request Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.54(f) Related to the Estimated Effect on Peak Cladding Temperature Resulting From Thermal Conductivity Degradation in the Westinghouse – Furnished Realistic Emergency Core Cooling System Evaluation (TAC Nos. ME8203 and ME8204)
ADAMS Accession No.: ML121080277
*****
Perry: Forthcoming Meeting with FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company (FENOC)
ADAMS Accession No.: ML12111A171
*****
Perry Nuclear Power Plant NRC Integrated Inspection Report 05000440/2012002
ADAMS Accession # ML12115A138
*****
Information Notice 2012-04, Impacts On Normal Plant Operations Due To Leaks Or Spills Of Chemicals, dated April 19, 2012,
ADAMS Accession Number: ML12038A006
*****
Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Integrated Inspection Report 05000346/2012002 –
ADAMS Accession Number: ML12116A209
*****
Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 – Request for Additional Information Regarding Security Plan Review
ADAMS Accession No.: ML121150619
*****
RIS 2012-05, Clarifying the Relationship Between 10 CFR 72.212 and 10 CFR 72.48 Evaluations, dated April 20, 2012
ADAMS Accession Number: ML113050537
*****
Information Notice 2012-05, Abnormal Releases of Radioactive Water Potentially Resulting in Groundwater Contamination, dated April 25, 2012,
ADAMS AccessionNumber: ML120410213
*****
Information Notice 2012-06, Ineffective Use of Vendor Technical Recommendations, dated April 24, 2012,
ADAMS Accession Number: ML112300706
*****
Information Notice 2012-08, High Dose-Rate Remote Afterloader (HDR) Physical Presence Requirements, dated April 10, 2012,
ADAMS Accession Number: ML11320A228
*****
BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION, UNIT 1: NRC INITIAL OPERATOR LICENSING EXAMINATION REPORT 05000334/2012301
ADAMS Accession No. ML12121A019
*****
Fermi Power Plant Unit 2 NRC Integrated Inspection Report 05000341/2012002 –
ADAMS Accesseion Number: ML 12121A451

*****
Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 - Audit of the Licensee's Management of Regulatory Commitments
Adams Accession No. ML121140300
*****
Beaver Valley Power Station - Beaver Valley - NRC Integrated Inspection Report 05000334/2012002 and 05000412/2012002
ADAMS Accession No. ML12121A537
*****
Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 - National Fire Protection Association Standard 805 License Amendment Application Online Reference Portal
Adams Accession No. ML121090042
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News

CLEVELAND.COM
Everything Cleveland

NRC says human errors continue to plague Perry nuclear power plant
Published: Wednesday, April 04, 2012, 7:00 PM Updated: Thursday, April 05, 2012, 6:52 AM
By John Funk, The Plain Dealer

Minor but potentially deadly mistakes involving radiation exposure of workers were a problem at the Perry nuclear power plant in 2011, say federal regulators.
The issue is the focus of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's annual public assessment of the power plant safety performance, beginning at 6 p.m. Thursday at the Quail Hollow Resort, 11080 Concord Hambden Rd. in Painesville.
The NRC believes that overall, Perry operated safely over the last year. But the errors have put Perry under the microscope. The NRC has demanded that the plant develop a program to end the mistakes.
In a March 5 letter to Perry's owner, the First Energy Nuclear Operating Co. of Akron, Cynthia D. Pederson, head of the NRC's Midwest region, wrote that performance at the plant during the last year "continued to exhibit weaknesses in the area of human performance with 12 findings identified."

She was referring to mostly minor infractions of the best industry practices in planning and carrying out normal maintenance jobs, such as following work procedures and documenting how a job is done. Because a nuclear reactor is complicated and potentially dangerous to workers and the public, the industry and the agency have evolved strict rules about how even the most minor maintenance must be carried out.

Pederson's letter to Eric Larson, a company vice president stationed at Perry, said tha t NRC inspectors or the company itself reported the dozen incidents involving such infractions. She noted that the rash of small mistakes has gone on for more than two years.

The letter also said the agency has cited the company for an incident last year in which contractor workers had to dash from a tiny room under the reactor after a routine but, in this case, poorly designed job of pulling a radiation monitor from the reactor core put them near a highly radioactive cable. Because the crew escaped exposure when a trained radiation specialist ordered them out of the room, the NRC's citation is listed as one of low to moderate risk.

Still, that incident alone put Perry on an NRC watch list - and made the power plant the target of more than 20 special inspections that have already begun and will continue into next year.

Jennifer Young, spokeswoman for the company, said many of the NRC's findings of minor infractions stem from the incident with the radiation monitor. She said the company has beefed up its practices.

"With regard to radiological performance, we have taken a number of actions in the last year to really improve our risk assessment and our oversight of radiological activities," she said.

"We did a root cause analysis (of the monitor incident) to make sure we understood what happened. We have strengthened our procedures and engaged our workers to better prepare them. Since that issue, we have not had any repeat issues. And we have performed around spent fuel pool with no risk whatsoever. We believe our workers are embracing good radiological practices."

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NRC voices concerns about human performance problems at Perry Power Plant

Published: Friday, April 06, 2012

By Max Reinhart

MReinhart@News-Herald.com

@mreinhartnh

Nuclear regulatory officials are less than pleased with Perry Nuclear Power Plant's persistent human performance problems.

Representatives from the plant and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission met Thursday at Quail Hollow Resort in Concord Township for the plant's annual assessment meeting.
NRC leaders said the plant was placed in the "Degraded Cornerstone" column, the third best out of five, for the second, third and fourth quarters of 2011.
"That means there were multiple events involving radiation safety that were evaluated by the (plant) and reported as not being at the level that we expect them to control their personnel on site," said NRC Region III Reactor Projects Chief John Giessner. Of the 104 entities in the NRC's Region III, 99 had better ratings than Perry.
Giessner cited an incident from last spring as an example of the safety concerns that continue at the plant. He said while no one was ever in danger of high radiation doses, improper procedures did lead to an increased risk.
NRC Region III Deputy Regional Administrator Cynthia Pederson pointed out that the plant continues to function safely, but said after four years of human performance issues, the plant must improve safety.
"We're not satisfied with the level of performance here at Perry," she said.
"It shouldn't take four-plus years to resolve those issues," she said.
In addition to usual inspection time, the NRC spent an additional 420 hours in 2011 on inspections at the plant because of the issues.
Acting Site Vice President Eric Larson said the plant is working toward improvement.
"We're determining what actions we need to take in order for us to be safe and at the highest standard possible," he said.
Plant officials said they've faced the issue head on. To remedy the problem, the plant has implemented fixes including new report cards, a virtual survey data system and a full re-evaluation of the estimated 5,000 to 6,000 written procedures for plant operations.
"We're already demonstrating improved performance," Director of Site Operation John Grabnar said. "We now want to demonstrate a sustained improved performance."
Once the plant feels it has corrected the situation, it will schedule another inspection with the NRC that will look for any underlying causes or safety culture problems.
In the meantime, Pederson urged plant employees from all areas to step up their personal accountability for radiation safety at work each day. She made clear that the commission expects improvement.
"Plans, processes and procedures are necessary, but we actually need to see the performance change before we change our regulatory perspective," she said.

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House action could save Piketon uranium plant
Committee OKs $100 million for enrichment facility
By Jack Torry
The Columbus Dispatch
Thursday April 19, 2012 6:45 AM
WASHINGTON — A key House committee yesterday agreed to include $100 million in a spending bill for the struggling uranium-enrichment plant in Piketon, a move that could keep it alive.
The House Appropriations subcommittee on energy and water approved spending

the money on the American Centrifuge Plant at the request of House Speaker John Boehner, R-West Chester, and Rep. Steve LaTourette, R-Bainbridge Township, according to a Capitol Hill source.
The move by the subcommittee is likely to be approved by the full House.
It took place on the same day that Sen. Sherrod Brown, D-Ohio, urged Vice President Joe Biden in a meeting at the White House to salvage the facility. Supporters say it would create 4,000 temporary construction jobs and about 400 permanent jobs.
Brittany Bramell, a Boehner spokeswoman, said, “The speaker has been kept apprised of these developments, but has not been actively involved. As a general rule, he lets the committee chairmen run the committees and write such bills, and he is likely to continue to take that approach on this matter.”
Earlier this year, the Senate included $150 million in the highway bill for research and development at the American Centrifuge Plant. But the House did not include the money in its version of the transportation bill, forcing Boehner and LaTourette to find another way to save the facility.
The $100 million is just part of what USEC — a Maryland-based company that would operate the plant — has said it needs to launch the project. USEC had urged the Obama administration during the past three years to approve a $2 billion loan guarantee.
Rep. Steve Austria, R-Beavercreek, a member of the full House appropriations committee, said, “ This program is a priority, and I was pleased to see the” money included for USEC.”
jtorry@dispatch.com
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Why is DOE collecting fees for 'program that isn't doing very much'? -- judge
Lawrence Hurley and Hannah Northey, E&E reporters
Published: Friday, April 20, 2012

A federal appeals court today raised serious questions about whether the Department of Energy should continue to collect fees for its nuclear waste fund despite the fact that there is still no national repository in place.
The National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, the Nuclear Energy Institute and various energy companies want the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit to put an end to the payments.
During today's arguments in *NARUC v. DOE*, two of the three judges seemed sympathetic to the petitioners, although it seems most likely that the court would remand the case to DOE in the first instance before potentially taking the more dramatic step of terminating the fees altogether.
On remand, Energy Secretary Steven Chu would likely have to explain why DOE thinks it can continue to collect the fees despite no national waste program being in place. The fund could surpass $26 billion this year.
Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA), utilities pay a fee that was designed to cover the cost the government would face in disposing of the waste.
DOE is required by the statute to review the fee each year.
The petitioners claim that the November 2010 review was unlawful because it did not take into account the fact that the Obama administration had terminated the plan to

construct a nuclear waste facility at Yucca Mountain in Nevada. There are currently no other plans to build a facility.
It's an argument that Chief Judge David Sentelle had trouble disagreeing with. Referring to the $26 billion fund, he asked how that could be deemed "insufficient to cover the cost of a program that isn't doing very much."
As for the government's position that the 2010 assessment was in accordance with what was required under the NWPA, Judge Lawrence Silberman gave Justice Department lawyer Harold Lester short shrift.
"How can anybody say this is a reasonable interpretation of the statute?" he said.
He also pointed out that DOE had erroneously indicated that the projected $97 billion cost of a new facility would be paid for purely out of the fund, whereas in fact the government would likely pay $20 billion of that.
The government's assertion was "phonier than a four dollar bill," Silberman said.
Representing the petitioners, Jay Silberg of Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman, urged the court to suspend the fees if it does remand the case.
"For now, we shouldn't have to continue to pay $750 million a year," he said.
Utilities entered into contracts with the government in 1983 to dispose of the nuclear waste, but DOE has failed to dispose of more than 65,000 metric tons of nuclear waste piling up at reactors across the country.
With Yucca off the table, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has ruled that spent fuel can be safely stored at reactor sites for at least 60 years beyond the operating life of existing reactors without major environmental impacts.
On May 2, the same court will hear another Yucca Mountain related case, *in re: Aiken County*. That litigation focuses on NRC's handling of the decision to shut down the project (*E&ENews PM*, July 29, 2011).
In the meantime, the Obama administration has assembled an internal working group within DOE to formulate a strategy for storing and disposing of nuclear waste.
The group has been tasked with presenting Chu a plan by this summer that addresses proposals from the president's Blue Ribbon Commission, an expert panel that released its final recommendations earlier this year (*Greenwire*, Jan. 26).
Source: http://www.eenews.net/Greenwire/2012/04/20/2
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Groups call for look at current 10-mile evacuation radius

By Bill Vidonic, PITTSBURGH TRIBUNE-REVIEW Sunday, April 22, 2012
When an earthquake and tsunami caused a meltdown and radiation release at the Fukushima Daiichi power plant in Japan, authorities evacuated everyone within a 12-mile radius, and U.S. officials told Americans within 50 miles to get out.
Last year's devastation in Japan has some people wondering whether the 10-mile evacuation zone that the U.S. government has mandated since 1978 -- before Three Mile Island, Chernobyl or Fukushima -- should be expanded.
"We're right on the lip here," said Terri Hardisky, 50, of Findlay, who lives about 11 miles from FirstEnergy Corp.'s Beaver Valley Power Station in Shippingport. "If something happened, it could go further than 10 miles. You just never know."
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, state officials and FirstEnergy say 10 miles is enough. Extending it to the 50-mile radius that was suggested in Japan would increase

the affected population from 113,500 to 3.2 million people in three states and could overwhelm emergency responders.
"Even if you created a huge event where you had a worst-case scenario, radiation levels outside the 10-mile radius wouldn't be expected to exceed EPA guidelines," said FirstEnergy's Jennifer Young, spokeswoman for the Akron, Ohio-based power company.
But scientific groups, elected officials and environmental advocates say the NRC should review the mandate. The American Nuclear Society, a professional group of engineers and academics, told the NRC last month that it should customize evacuation zones, allowing for larger zones around some of the country's 65 plants based on geography, population and wind patterns.
"If 10 miles is good enough, they need to say why," said U.S. Sen. Bob Casey, D-Scranton, who told the NRC in letters that he's concerned evacuation plans might be outdated. "They have to have enough expert opinions that underscore that opinion, so that the American people can evaluate it and others can evaluate it, and decide whether it's enough."

'A major undertaking'

The NRC continues to evaluate the Fukushima disaster to see whether lessons learned there might apply in the United States, spokesman Neil Sheehan said. In August, the commission ordered nuclear plants to update estimates of how long it would take to evacuate nearby communities.
Plant operators have to update evacuation estimates after every 10-year census or when changes in population would increase the estimated evacuation time by at least 30 minutes. The population around Shippingport has been dropping since the 1980s.
"In Beaver County, we're well-aware of the possible risks," said Elaine Neill, executive director of Prima Learning Center, a child care center in Midland, less than two miles from Shippingport. "We'll just do whatever we're told to do, and our top priority is to keep the children safe."
Squirrel-Hill based Citizen Power, an environmental group, wants the evacuation zone increased to 50 miles. Official now consider that an "emergency ingestion zone" where residents are not evacuated, but officials monitor potential food or water contamination. Pittsburgh's western neighborhoods begin just beyond the 20-mile radius from the plant.
"I don't know if we'd have enough public safety employees in the area to make sure evacuation routes would be open," said Ray DeMichiei, the city's deputy director of emergency management. "Nothing's impossible, but that's a lot of people."
Expanding the evacuation zone would make obsolete many sites set up in surrounding counties to receive 10-mile evacuees, said Wes Hill, director of Beaver County emergency services. He also heads Region 13, a group of Western Pennsylvania counties that train together and aid one another during disasters. He said paying for training and planning for an expanded evacuation zone would be costly.
"Does cost outweigh safety? By no means, but it's still something we have to consider," Hill said. "It's already a major undertaking coordinating evacuation efforts."
Sheehan said an expansion would mean installing more warning sirens, holding more emergency drills and expanding the distribution of iodide pills, which people are urged to take during a radiation release.

"Before we'd embark on those kind of changes, we need to understand whether that's warranted," Sheehan said.

'Plan for the worst'

UPMC's Center for Biosecurity in February called for a review of evacuation zones.

"It would be worthwhile for the U.S. to re-evaluate its own evacuation protocols to include mandatory evacuation zones, which could prevent delays in evacuation and radiological exposure, given the Japanese experience," the center wrote in a study.

Some groups outside the 10-mile radius have planned for the worst.

Sewickley fire Chief Jeff Neff said the borough has evacuation plans developed in case of a disaster, especially because Heritage Valley Sewickley houses hundreds of patients.

"It would be a huge undertaking," Neff said of expanding the evacuation zone. "It would involve a lot of different organizations to make that happen."

Titus North, executive director of Citizen Power, said people outside the 10-mile zone likely would evacuate anyway. With a 50-mile zone, he said, authorities could train and be prepared.

"Our country's fleet of nuclear reactors is aging each day, and radioactive waste is increasing," North said. "We've got to hope for the best but plan for the worst."

The Federal Emergency Management Agency ensures that states are prepared to evacuate people, said Kevin Sunday, spokesman for the state Department of Environmental Protection.

"Evaluations have shown that the Pennsylvania agencies responsible for responding to such an emergency, including DEP, the Department of Health and PEMA, are indeed well-prepared," Sunday said.

Ohio officials have discussed evacuation zones but have not made any decisions, emergency management spokeswoman Tamara McBride said.

"We're awaiting guidance from federal and regulatory agencies before making any changes or recommendations," she said.

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Plant Reports

Power Reactor	Event Number: 47800
Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [ ] [ ] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: JEFF GROFF HQ OPS Officer: JOHN KNOKE	Notification Date: 04/03/2012 Notification Time: 05:57 [ET] Event Date: 04/03/2012 Event Time: 05:24 [EDT] Last Update Date: 04/03/2012
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(xiii) - LOSS COMM/ASMT/RESPONSE	Person (Organization): BILLY DICKSON (R3DO)

Unit	SCRAM	RX	Initial	Initial RX Mode	Current	Current RX Mode

	Code	CRIT	PWR		PWR	
2	N	N	0	Refueling	0	Refueling

Event Text

SPDS AND ERDS REMOVED FROM SERVICE FOR PLANNED MAINTENACE

"On 4/03/12 at 0524 EDT, Safety Parameter Display System (SPDS) and Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) were removed from service to support activities for a planned maintenance outage on the UPS vital bus power supply. The duration of work is expected to be approximately 80 hours. During this time, the majority of the Control Room indications remain available to the plant staff, and will be used for emergency response, if needed. Information will be communicated to the NRC using other available communication systems, if needed. The plant is currently in Mode 5, and will remain in Mode 5, for the duration of the SPDS and ERDS unavailability. Since the unavailability will last greater than 8 hours, this is considered a Loss of Emergency Assessment Capability, and reportable under 10 CFR 50.72(b)(3)(xiii).

"Follow up notification will be made when SPDS and ERDS have been restored."

The licensee has notified the NRC Resident Inspector.

* * * UPDATE FROM GEORGE PICCARD TO VINCE KLCO ON 4/6/2012 AT 1227 EDT * * *

"At 0702 EDT on April 6, 2012, Safety Parameter Display System (SPDS) and Emergency Response Data System (ERDS) were restored, following restoration of the associated power bus."

The licensee notified the NRC Resident Inspector.

Notified the R3DO (Bloomer)

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Part 21	Event Number: 47716
Rep Org: ROSEMOUNT NUCLEAR Licensee: ROSEMOUNT NUCLEAR Region: 3 City: CHANHASSEN State: MN County: License #: Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: DUYEN PHAM HQ OPS Officer: JOHN KNOKE	Notification Date: 03/02/2012 Notification Time: 16:51 [ET] Event Date: 02/16/2012 Event Time: [CST] Last Update Date: 04/03/2012
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section:	Person (Organization): LAWRENCE DOERFLEIN (R1DO)

21.21 - UNSPECIFIED PARAGRAPH	MARK FRANKE (R2DO) MARK RING (R3DO) JACK WHITTEN (R4DO) PART 21 GROUP-EMAIL ()

Event Text

PART 21 REPORT - ROSEMONT PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS OUT OF TOLERANCE CONDITION

The following information was received by facsimile:

"During the course of qualification testing to replace certain diodes identified for obsolescence, an out of tolerance condition during steam pressure/temperature testing was observed on a test pressure transmitter in the qualification program. Through investigation into the out of tolerance condition, it was determined that the condition was not related to the replacement diode, but rather the result of the magnitude of a resistance change made to the transmitter temperature compensation circuitry during a final factory acceptance test. A brief description of the final acceptance test follows.

"During pressure transmitter final processing, a test is conducted on Model 1154 Series H pressure transmitters to assess the effects of ambient temperature changes on the 4mA to 20mA analog output. The temperature test is performed on each transmitter to verify the transmitter accuracy performance over normal operating temperatures from 40 F to 200 F. If the transmitter does not meet the acceptance criteria for the test, changes can be made to the compensating resistor values to optimize performance in the normal operating temperature range. If the resistance adjustment is too large, it has been determined that the accuracy of the pressure transmitter relative to the published steam pressure/temperature profile and accuracy specification may be exceeded during a steam pressure/temperature event.

"The magnitude of output shift during steam pressure/temperature conditions, that is attributable to the resistance changes made in final processing, is predictable based on the specific amount of resistance added or subtracted during the compensation process for each transmitter. Accordingly, RNII [Rosemount Nuclear Instruments, Inc] has reviewed the production records for the potentially affected transmitters and a revised steam pressure/temperature accuracy specification has been established for each shipped pressure transmitter. The revised steam pressure/temperature accuracy specification has been listed by serial number.

"This revised specification supersedes the published steam pressure/temperature accuracy specification for all Model 1154 Series H pressure transmitters affected by this notification. Also note that for certain calibrations with large zero elevation and suppressions as defined in RNII's Part 21 Notification, dated February 23, 2012, an alternate steam pressure/temperature accuracy specification is also provided for pressure transmitters that are affected by both notifications. All other 1154 Series H

published specifications remain unchanged.

"On February 23, 2012, it was concluded that a substantial safety hazard may exist. RNII does not have sufficient information to determine the potential safety impact in plant applications. As a result, a notification about the potential substantial safety hazard is being made in accordance with 10 CFR Part 21 to customers who purchased affected 1154 Series H pressure transmitters.

"The manufacturing rework procedure 01153-3000 has been updated to limit the amount of acceptable resistance that may be added or subtracted during final testing. A revised steam pressure/temperature accuracy specification for each pressure transmitter impacted by this notification has been determined.

"RNII recommends that users review the application where 1154 Series H pressure transmitters are used to determine if there are safety considerations related to the revised steam pressure/temperature accuracy specification."

The United States nuclear sites associated with this Part 21 are: Farley, D.C. Cook, Palo Verde, ANO-1, Calvert Cliffs, Point Beach, Oconee, Catawba, Waterford 3, Braidwood, La Salle, Davis Besse, Crystal River 3, Vogtle, Millstone, Diablo Canyon, Salem, Hope Creek, San Onofre, South Texas, Watts Bar, Comanche Peak, Wolf Creek, St. Lucie, Dominion Energy - Unspecified, and Northeast Nuclear Energy - Unspecified.

* * * UPDATE FROM DUYEN PHAM TO PETE SNYDER ON 4/3/12 AT 1531 EDT * * *

The following information was received by facsimile:

This revision potentially affects the following commercial nuclear power plant sites in the United States:
1. Calvert Cliffs, 2. Millstone, 3. Hope Creek, 4. Salem, 5. Catawba, 6. Crystal River, 7. Farley, 8. Oconee, 9. St. Lucie, 10. Vogtle, 11. Watts bar, 12. Braidwood, 13. **Davis Besse**, 14. D.C. Cook, 15. LaSalle, 16. Point Beach, 17. Arkansas Nuclear One, 18. Comanche Peak, 19. Diablo Canyon, 20. Palo Verde, 21. San Onofre, 22. South Texas Project, 23. Waterford 3, and 24. Wolf Creek.

"Note: Notification #1 [EN #47693], dated 23 February 2012 (and revised on 2 April 2012) impacts ALL 1154 Series H pressure transmitters range codes 4 to 8 shipped since 1988. This does NOT impact the 1154SH9 since the 1154SH9 has a wider steam pressure/temperature specification. The revised specification is the same for all affected transmitters.

"Note: Notification #2 [this report - EN #47716], dated 2 March 2012 (and revised as of today [3 April 2012]) impacts only a subset of 1154 Series H pressure transmitters

range codes 4 to 9 shipped from March 1994 to February 2012. This is a smaller affected population and does include the range 9 in the scope. The revised specification for this second issue is serial number dependent and only affects the transmitters listed in Appendix A [of the full part 21 report]."

Notified R1DO(Caruso), R2DO(McCoy), R3DO(Bloomer), R4DO(Haire), and Part 21 Group via email.

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Power Reactor	Event Number: 47826
Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [ ] [ ] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: JEFF GROFF HQ OPS Officer: CHARLES TEAL	Notification Date: 04/11/2012 Notification Time: 22:38 [ET] Event Date: 04/11/2012 Event Time: 18:07 [EDT] Last Update Date: 04/11/2012
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(v)(B) - POT RHR INOP	Person (Organization): DAVID HILLS (R3DO)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
2	N	N	0	Refueling	0	Refueling

Event Text

BRIEF LOSS OF RHR PUMP DUE TO VOLTAGE TRANSIENT

"On 4/11/12 at 1807 EDT, with the plant shutdown in Mode 5 during Refueling Outage 15, the 'A' Residual Heat Removal pump tripped while operating in the Shutdown Cooling Mode. The pump trip was due to an isolation of the E1150F009 'Division 1 RHR Shutdown Cooling Inboard Isolation Valve.' This resulted in an interruption of primary decay heat removal for approximately 11 minutes. Approximate calculated time to boil was 23.1 hours. This is being reported under 10CFR50.72(b)(3)(v)(B) 'Any event or condition that at the time of discovery could have prevented the fulfillment of the safety function of structures or systems that are needed to remove residual heat.'

"At the time of the pump trip, the station was attempting to restore power to Division 2 Bus 65E from the 64T cross tie bus. A voltage transient occurred due to a fault and caused a Group 4 (Shutdown Cooling/Head Spray) isolation signal. Abnormal Operating Procedure 20.205.01 'Loss of Shutdown Cooling,' was entered, the Group 4 isolation was reset and Shutdown Cooling was restored at 1818 EDT.

"An investigation is in progress to determine the cause of the bus fault."

The licensee has notified the NRC Resident Inspector.

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Power Reactor	Event Number: 47852
Facility: BEAVER VALLEY Region: 1 State: PA Unit: [1] [ ] [ ] RX Type: [1] W-3-LP,[2] W-3-LP NRC Notified By: DAN SCHWER HQ OPS Officer: BILL HUFFMAN	Notification Date: 04/19/2012 Notification Time: 17:47 [ET] Event Date: 04/19/2012 Event Time: 11:58 [EDT] Last Update Date: 04/19/2012
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(xii) - OFFSITE MEDICAL	Person (Organization): JUDY JOUSTRA (R1DO)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
1	N	N	0	Refueling	0	Refueling

Event Text

OFFSITE TRANSPORT OF POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED INJURED WORKER

"At approximately 1156 EDT on 4/19/2012, a craft contractor worker was transported to an off-site medical facility due to a work-related injury. The injured individual was partially surveyed by a Health Physics technician in their anti-contamination clothing prior to leaving the site and no radioactive contamination was detected. The injured individual was then transported by ambulance accompanied by a Health Physics technician to the local hospital for medical treatment.

"At the hospital, the individual and applicable areas and equipment were surveyed by the Health Physics technician and no radioactive contamination was detected. The individual's anti-contamination clothing was returned to the site.

"This notification is being made under the 10CFR50.72(b)(3)(xii) reporting requirements since a complete survey of the injured individual was unable to be made and he was considered to be potentially contaminated prior to being transported offsite.

"The site NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

The worker was in containment on a polar crane platform when injured. He was subsequently released from the hospital and cleared to work.

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Power Reactor	Event Number: 47868
Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [ ] [ ]	Notification Date: 04/26/2012 Notification Time: 14:55 [ET] Event Date: 04/26/2012

RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: GEORGE PICCARD HQ OPS Officer: HOWIE CROUCH	Event Time: 10:12 [EDT] Last Update Date: 04/26/2012
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(iv)(A) - VALID SPECIF SYS ACTUATION	Person (Organization): JULIO LARA (R3DO)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
2	N	N	0	Cold Shutdown	0	Cold Shutdown

Event Text

VALID ACTUATION OF THE REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM DURING TESTING

"At 1012 EDT on April 26, 2012, during the Reactor Pressure Vessel Hydrostatic Test, a valid high pressure reactor scram occurred due to issues related to controlling pressure near rated values. This actuation of the Reactor Protection System was not part of the pre-planned testing sequence. All control rods were fully inserted at the time of the scram. This report is being made in accordance with 10CFR50.72 (b)(3)(iv)(A), 'Any event or condition that results in valid actuation of any of the systems listed except when the actuation results from and is part of a pre-planned sequence during testing or reactor operation.' The reactor scram was reset after reactor pressure was lowered."

The licensee has notified the NRC Resident Inspector.

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Fukushima Daiichi Update

Some Fukushima evacuees may wait 20 years to go home
Published: Tuesday, April 24, 2012

Many of the 75,000 people displaced by the disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in Japan will not likely be able to return home anytime soon, officials said. Environment Minister Goshi Hosono said some of those affected will not be able to move back for 20 years or more.
The energy chief also said he had asked the affected communities if they would let the Japanese government temporarily hold spent nuclear fuel in their towns while they are abandoned.
In March 2011, reactors at the quake-damaged Fukushima Daiichi power plant released radioactive cesium throughout the region. People who were affected by the evacuation can return to their homes when levels are under 20 millisieverts a year, under Japan's

current system. That level is about 20 times higher than what Japan ultimately plans to deem safe.

Since the Japanese government imposed evacuation zones for the affected areas, it has reduced its restrictions twice. In September 2011, 2,000 of 28,000 eligible evacuees returned. It also reduced its coverage at end of March, but it is still unclear how many of the 13,000 eligible residents will return.

Meanwhile, the government recently announced it will continue to let the contamination victims live in temporary housing for another year (Eleanor Warnock, *Wall Street Journal* [subscription required], April 23). **– WW**

Source: http://www.eenews.net/Greenwire/2012/04/24/29