

To: Jim Mehl, ERSIS Manager
From: Zack Clayton, Rad Coordinator
Subject: July Monthly Report
Date: August , 2015

Beans

Training: 0
Drills: 0
Meetings: 4
Technical Assistance: 5
Public Assistance: 1

Web Page Views: There were 21 page views in July.
Radiological Safety Program Pages: <http://epa.ohio.gov/derr/ersis/er/rad.aspx>

Coming Attractions

7/6 URSB
7/15 IREP
7/30 NEPAC
8/5 IREP
8/13 BV offsite training
10/5 URSB
10/22 NEPAC

Facility updates

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station

Davis-Besse operated at full power for the month.

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station provided Ohio with an update on the elevated levels of tritium in ground water that were first detected on February 3, 2015. The sample results for June reported 14 samples were still above the 2000 picocuries of tritium per liter (pCi/L) reporting limit. The highest sample result was 7410 pCi/L. The limit for tritium in drinking water is 20,000 pCi/L. The groundwater flow in this area is north east, away from all groundwater withdrawal points.

The plant Problem Solving team has yet to identify the source of the tritium, but is investigating the possibility the Borated Water Storage Tank as a potential source. The plant has begun inspecting the tank piping and the concrete pit beneath the tank for signs of leakage. So far no leakage has been detected. Plant personnel will perform maintenance on the concrete of the pit

to seal cracks and voids that may allow water leakage. This maintenance work is tentatively scheduled for early August. The plant has also tentatively scheduled additional inspections of pipes penetrating the tank and the inspections of the tank itself for later this year. Monthly ground water sampling will continue until the tritium levels fall below the reporting limit of 2000 pCi/L.

Perry Nuclear Power Plant

Perry operated at full power for the month.

On Wednesday evening, July 1, a guy wire near (outside) the gate of Perry Nuclear Power Plant broke and landed in the road near the plant gate. The guy wire contacted live conductors which transmitted electricity into the wire. This caused the guy wire to become live and resulted in visual electrical sparks. The plant contacted local emergency responders who isolated the area until the wire could be de-energized and placed in a safe condition. This resulted in numerous emergency vehicles being gathered outside the plant gate. No emergency situation exists at the plant and it continues to function normally. This situation did not affect plant safety systems.

On Thursday, July 2, Astabula County conducted a silent test of the alerting sirens in the three county area. The operator activated an audible alert by mistake and resulted in all 76 sirens within the Emergency Planning Zone sounding for 3 minutes. The sounding was completed before the county could initiate a cancelation. The system is functional and the sounding was caused by operator error. There is no actual emergency condition at the plant. A lesson learned was to include the EAS error message in the procedure for the testing. See Event No. 51198.

Late on Friday, July 10, the Perry Nuclear Power Plant confirmed a ground water sample from beneath the radiological waste building showed a tritium concentration of 5900 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L). This is above the reporting limit 2000 pCi/L but below the drinking water limit of 20,000 pCi/L. Plant staff performed a walk down of the building and did not find any evidence of leaks or spills. The plant will continue sampling efforts to characterize the situation and attempt to identify the source of the tritium. No additional notifications or response actions are required.

Beaver Valley Power Station

Beaver Valley Unit I

Unit I operated at full power for the month.

Beaver Valley Unit II

Unit II operated at full power for the month.

DTE

Fermi II

Fermi II operated at full power for the month.

On 7/7/2015 at approximately 1435 EDT, the Technical Specification for Secondary Containment Pressure Boundary was not met when vacuum could not be maintained greater than or equal to -0.125 inches of water gauge for approximately 41 seconds. A vent fan was operated as part of post maintenance testing and was determined to be operating in reverse. See Event No. 51202.

Fermi III

Fermi III continues as a documentation evaluation.

Portsmouth Enrichment Plant

Activity

- 7/6 URSB had agency reports, Plant operating reports and commentary from NRC and FEMA. There were questions from the Board on some plant issues.
- 7/15 IREP – A brief discussion of ESF-10 and the split between “Lead” and “Primary” responsibilities. A reply to the draft document has been sent. Additional discussion of the rationale for Drinking Water sampling and the ODH lab certification or lack thereof shows two tracks – ODH is tasked with determining if there is contamination in the water. Non radiologic issues are addressed by a certified lab for normal usage. ODH participated in the Buckeye Thunder terrorism exercise and noted it was: very OSU centric; and the city and county participants did not use or contact the state players for assistance. I am not aware that OEPA was even contacted about this.
- 7/29 FRMAC Teleconference – Lessons from Southern Exposure – a long time frame is a much better exercise for ingestion play – included 5 and 40 year data. Also, use of select centerline samples conserve lab abilities and time. FRMAC is moving that way. From a nuclide mix the gamma readings can give the RZ boundary on a quick and dirty basis – well within the geopolitical buffer zone.
- From my question during this conference call, there is no guidance yet on drinking water limits for an accident. USEPA says some states use the SDWA and others treat water like food. This would involve calculation of exposure from nuclide intake from the other ingestion parameters. This is well established for

food, and ODH Dose Assessment does this analysis. I also have the software for this analysis as backup. This would result in a higher dose limit than the SDWA for normal use.

7/30 NEPAC Sean Zalesny will be acting EP Manager for FENOC. FEMA has issued new exercise evaluation terms to bring it closer to HSEEP practice. The names have been changed but the corrective actions remain similar. The media discussion was lively. Traditional media in the plant areas no longer rely on, or use, FAXes for news. The newer hires don't reliably know the number or where it is located. There will be a questionnaire coming out on which Social Media is used for information output, which is monitored, and what programs/apps are used for distribution and monitoring. Ohio EMA, ODH, and OEPA all have new organizational structures in place or pending.

Office Issues

Upgrading the Ludlum 2241-3 meters to blue tooth capability for use with Rad Responder. Purchase of two new units with bluetooth to complete our capability.

A new Division to be named was announced for Ohio EPA, this Division will include Emergency Response and Office of Special Investigations. The Division Chief is Marc Glasgow and the Assistant Chief is Ed Gortner. Other details will follow.

Statistics, NRC Reports, News, and ADAMS References

Operating Power Levels

July

Date	BV1	BV2	DB	Perry	Fermi2
1	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100
13	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	100	100	100	100
27	100	100	100	100	100
31	100	100	100	100	100

Event Reports

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51198
Facility: PERRY Region: 3 State: OH Unit: [1] [] [] RX Type: [1] GE-6 NRC Notified By: CURTIS BRAY HQ OPS Officer: JEFF ROTTON	Notification Date: 07/02/2015 Notification Time: 10:54 [ET] Event Date: 07/02/2015 Event Time: 08:30 [EDT] Last Update Date: 07/02/2015

Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(2)(xi) - OFFSITE NOTIFICATION	Person (Organization): LAURA KOZAK (R3DO)
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Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
1	N	Y	100	Power Operation	100	Power Operation

Event Text

INADVERTENT EMERGENCY SIREN ACTUATION

"This event is being reported in accordance with 10CFR50.72(b)(2)(xi).

"On July 2, 2015, at approximately 0830 EDT, an inadvertent actuation of the Perry Nuclear Power Plant's (PNPP) alert notification system occurred. Seventy-six of seventy-six sirens sounded for three minutes affecting the emergency planning zone in Ashtabula, Geauga, and Lake Counties. Following the actuation, county agencies received calls from members of the public.

"PNPP's capability to notify the public in an emergency was not affected. The siren actuation was not related to any condition or event at the PNPP. An investigation is in progress to determine the cause of the inadvertent actuation. Preliminarily, it appears that the wrong test was initiated from a county agency; an audible test was initiated instead of a silent test.

"At the time of the event, the plant was in Mode 1 at 100 percent rated thermal power. The public was informed of the inadvertent actuation by way of the Emergency Alert System (EAS). Additionally, social media was used to respond to social media inquiries.

"The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

The licensee notified the Ohio Emergency Management Branch Chief, and the County Emergency Managers of Ashtabula, Geauga, and Lake Counties.

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51202
Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [] [] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: CHRIS ROBINSON HQ OPS Officer: VINCE KLCO	Notification Date: 07/07/2015 Notification Time: 16:07 [ET] Event Date: 07/07/2015 Event Time: 14:35 [EDT] Last Update Date: 07/07/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(v)(C) - POT UNCNTRL RAD REL	Person (Organization): ANN MARIE STONE (R3DO)

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

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PRESSURE BOUNDARY VACUUM NOT MAINTAINED WITHIN SPECIFICATIONS

"On 7/7/2015 at approximately 1435 EDT, the Technical Specification for Secondary Containment Pressure Boundary was not met when vacuum could not be maintained greater than or equal to -0.125 inches of water gauge for approximately 41 seconds. As part of post-maintenance testing for the non-safety related Reactor Building HVAC Center Exhaust Fan, the fan was started while the safety-related Standby Gas Treatment system was also in operation. Shortly after the fan was started, operators observed degrading vacuum in secondary containment and subsequently secured the center exhaust and supply fans. Vacuum continued to degrade momentarily after the fans were secured, and then returned to a Technical Specification allowable value.

"Subsequent inspections discovered that the affected fan was operating in the reverse direction. This is believed to have caused Secondary Containment pressure to increase.

"Since vacuum could not be maintained with the safety-related Standby Gas Treatment system operating, the plant operated in an unanalyzed condition.

"The cause of the reverse rotation is under investigation. There were no radiological releases associated with this event.

"The NRC Senior Resident Inspector has been notified."

* * * UPDATE FROM CHRIS ROBINSON TO VINCE KLCO ON 7/7/2015 AT 2153 EDT* * *

"Based on plant configuration at the time of the event and further review of the Fermi 2 UFSAR, the plant did not operate in an unanalyzed condition. The Reactor Building HVAC fans would have tripped, as designed, upon receipt of a safety-related Standby Gas Treatment actuation signal during the time of the event. Therefore, the fans' pressurizing effect on secondary containment would have ceased within the time limits assumed in the existing accident analysis.

"The reporting criteria of 10CFR50.72(b)(3)(v)(C) remains valid."

The licensee notified the NRC Resident Inspector.

Notified the R3DO (Stone).

Non-Agreement State	Event Number: 51235
Rep Org: UNITED STATES AIR FORCE Licensee: UNITED STATES AIR FORCE Region: 3 City: WRIGHT-PATTERNSON AFB State: OH County:	Notification Date: 07/15/2015 Notification Time: 15:52 [ET] Event Date: 07/15/2015 Event Time: 15:15 [EDT] Last Update Date: 07/15/2015

License #: 42-23539-01AF Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: RAMACHANDRA BHAT HQ OPS Officer: DONG HWA PARK	
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 20.2201(a)(1)(i) - LOST/STOLEN LNM>1000X	Person (Organization): VINCENT GADDY (R4DO) NMSS_EVENTS_NOTIFICA (EMAI) ILTAB (EMAI)

This material event contains a "Less than Cat 3 " level of radioactive material.

Event Text

LOST Am-241 SOURCES

The following was received via email:

"The Installation Radiation Safety Officer of the Wright- Patterson AFB telephoned at 1515 [EDT] stating that they lost two sources which have 10 microcuries of Am-241 each. IAW 10 CFR 20.2201, [the licensee has] reported the loss of sources to the NRC Operation Center."

THIS MATERIAL EVENT CONTAINS A "LESS THAN CAT 3" LEVEL OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Sources that are "Less than IAEA Category 3 sources," are either sources that are very unlikely to cause permanent injury to individuals or contain a very small amount of radioactive material that would not cause any permanent injury. Some of these sources, such as moisture density gauges or thickness gauges that are Category 4, the amount of unshielded radioactive material, if not safely managed or securely protected, could possibly - although it is unlikely - temporarily injure someone who handled it or were otherwise in contact with it, or who were close to it for a period of many weeks. For additional information go to http://www-pub.iaea.org/MTCD/publications/PDF/Pub1227_web.pdf

PART 21 REPORT - DEVIATION IN NOZZLE MODELING INTERNAL REPORTS

The following was received via facsimile:

"[This report pertains] to a deviation in a basic product (EPRI nozzle modeling internal reports) supplied by EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute) regarding Westinghouse Pressurizer Head Nozzle Inner Corner Region Ultrasonic Inspections. EPRI will complete all evaluation efforts and provide a determination of reportability in accordance with 10 CFR Part 21 no later than July 24, 2015.

"EPRI has conducted an evaluation to the basic product's actual use and determined that the ASME examination volume coverage for at least one of the pressurizer nozzles has changed and is now 90 percent or less. A 90 percent threshold is required by ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section XI.

"Design inputs used in EPRI modeling for ultrasonic scanning coverage for nuclear safety related component nozzles may have been inaccurate. In some cases, the upper and lower heads of Westinghouse pressurizers can be offset from the center of each nozzle (spray, safety, relief, surge). This offset results in a change in the thickness of the pressurizer head as compared to an on-axis pressurizer head with the same radial dimensions. Some of the computer models EPRI used to describe these pressurizer heads did not account for an increase in the thickness due to these offsets. As a result, in some cases the ultrasonic inspection parameters produced by these computer models may have produced inaccuracies in the examination volume coverage calculations.

"In the case of a basic component which contains a defect or falls to comply, the number and location of these components in use at, supplied for, being supplied for, or may be supplied for, manufactured, or being manufactured for one or more facilities or activities subject to the regulations in this part.

Utility Name/Plant Name
Exelon Corporation / Ginna
First Energy Nuclear Operating / **Beaver Valley 1**
Entergy / Indian Point 2
Entergy / Indian Point 3
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. / Diablo Canyon Unit 2
Dominion Generation / North Anna

"EPRI has reviewed the pressurizer upper and lower head drawings for the nozzles that it has modeled and determined if these offsets are present. For those cases that are potentially affected EPRI has recalculate the new examination volume coverage for the nozzle inspection detection techniques and provided this information to the corresponding licensees.

"EPRI staff shall develop a matrix or table to better define the necessary design inputs for computer modeling of nozzles. This should also include a question to the utility regarding any obstructions or thickness changes which would impact the ultrasonic inspection parameters. EPRI staff shall improve its documentation for review and approval of design inputs for computer modeling. Consideration shall also be given to including a review of design inputs by the member along with an acknowledgement from the member that the design inputs are appropriate for use. EPRI staff shall consider methods of including additional conservatism to the modeling results to better accommodate changes which may be observed in the field. The project quality plan and quality project instruction shall be updated as necessary to accommodate or clarify these improvements. Completion commitment date - 10/27/2015.

"The coverage calculations indicated in the notification letters would likely increase if the EPRI modeled scan plans are exceeded and or if additional inspection angles were implemented. Conversely, these coverage calculations would likely decrease if physical field limitations prevented the ultrasonic probe from executing the EPRI modeled scan pattern. It is on this basis that recipients of this letter must evaluate the condition pursuant to 10 CFR Part 21.21 to determine if it could represent a substantial safety hazard reportable under 10 CFR Part 21."

Potentially affected US plants include Ginna, Beaver Valley Unit 1, Indian Point Units 2 and 3, Diablo Canyon Unit 2, and North Anna.

* * * UPDATE AT 0938 EDT ON 07/24/15 FROM NEIL WILMSHURST TO JEFF HERRERA VIA FACSIMILE * * *

"As part of the evaluation, EPRI [Electric Power Research Institute] performed an 'extent of condition' review. During the course of the review, EPRI found that the above described deviation also affected EPRI nozzle modeling internal reports supplied by EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute) regarding Westinghouse Steam Generator Primary Nozzles.

"After conducting the 'extent of condition' review, which included recalculation of the modeling data, EPRI concluded that there were no other known reportable conditions associated with this deviation.

"EPRI has completed all evaluation efforts and issued reportability notification letters in accordance with 10CFR Part 21 within the respective reporting timeframes."

Notified the R1DO (Kennedy), R2DO (Musser) and R4DO (Gepford) and Part 21 Group (via email).

News

The Times-Journal

Plan approved for waste disposition at DOE's Portsmouth site
Posted: Tuesday, July 7, 2015 3:14 pm

PIKETON —The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) have agreed upon a plan for the disposition of more than two million cubic yards of waste that would be generated from the decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon.

Ohio EPA's concurrence with the Record of Decision (ROD) prepared by DOE comes after a multi-year regulatory process that included frequent engagement with elected officials, community groups, and other stakeholders. DOE received public comments during a four-month public comment period that ended in March 2015 and included a local public meeting in November 2014.

"The Portsmouth Site-Wide Waste Disposition Evaluation Project provides DOE with a path for disposal of D&D waste and materials. It will also help ensure the safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible site cleanup going forward," said William E. Murphie, Manager of DOE's Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office. "The Department would like to thank the Site Specific Advisory Board and members of the public who provided comments and all local stakeholders and participants in this collaborative process, in particular the Ohio EPA for its rigorous review and input, ultimately helping this important project move forward."

The plan calls for a combination of on-site and off-site waste disposition and the construction of a 100-acre On-Site Waste Disposal Facility (OSWDF) in the northeast corner of the DOE reservation. A separate but related plan that will decide whether DOE

will demolish the plant's massive process buildings and related structures is in review with the Ohio EPA.

The Waste Disposition ROD allows the compliant on-site disposal of all waste materials generated from the cleanup of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant that meet the waste acceptance criteria approved by Ohio EPA for the facility. Waste not meeting the requirements will be shipped from the plant for compliant disposal at appropriate, off-site federal or commercial disposal facilities. Recycling of waste materials from non-radiological areas is also considered in the decision.

“The issuance of this ROD marks an important milestone in the PORTS D&D Project as it brings to conclusion a more than three-year effort to support and technically underpin an analysis of the available disposal options,” said Dennis Carr, site project director for Fluor-B&W Portsmouth, the D&D contractor for DOE at the Portsmouth site. “It puts in place the most important remaining puzzle piece in the final definition of the scope of the D&D project.”

For more information visit

<http://energy.gov/pppo/downloads/portsmouth-waste-disposition-record-decision>

and

www.energy.gov/pppo

Portsmouth Daily Times

Waste disposition plan approved

First Posted: 3:28 pm - July 7th, 2015

By Wayne Allen

tallen@civitasmedia.com

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced late Tuesday that plans have been approved for waste disposition at the DOE Portsmouth site.

In 2014, Fluor-B&W Portsmouth and area officials were encouraging members of the community make comments on proposed disposition plans. The plans discussed various ways that more than two million cubic yards of generated waste from Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) work could be disposed. By the time the public comment period ended thousands of comments were received.

According to released information, the plan calls for a combination of on-and off-site waste disposition and the construction of a 100-acre on-site Waste Disposal Facility in the northeast corner of the DOE reservation in Piketon.

In recent years, President Barack Obama included increased funding for D&D contractor Fluor-B&W Portsmouth to oversee the construction of an on-site disposal facility. In previous interviews, Dennis Carr, Fluor-B&W Site project director, said Fluor-B&W Portsmouth has been working with the EPA on Records of Decision (ROD) regarding a cleanup path.

“The issuance of this ROD marks an important milestone in the PORTS D&D Project as it brings to conclusion a more than three-year effort to support and technically underpin an analysis of the available disposal options,” Carr said in a released statement. “It puts in place the most important remaining puzzle piece in the final definition of the scope of the D&D project.”

The Waste Disposition ROD allows the compliant on-site disposal of all waste materials generated from the cleanup of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant that meet the waste acceptance criteria approved by Ohio EPA for the facility. Waste not meeting the requirements will be shipped from the plant for compliant disposal at appropriate, off-site federal or commercial disposal facilities. Recycling of waste materials from non-radiological areas is also considered in the decision.

For more information about Fluor-B&W Portsmouth visit, www.fbportsmouth.com. Wayne Allen can be reached at 740-353-3101 ext.1933 or on Twitter @WayneallenPDT

7/7/15

PUBLIC INTEREST CENTER, (614) 644-2160

MEDIA CONTACT: [Heather Lauer](#)

CITIZEN CONTACT: [Kristopher Weiss](#)

Ohio EPA Approves First of Two Decisions for Piketon Cleanup; U.S. Department of Energy Gets Green Light for Disposal Cell

The Piketon Gaseous Diffusion Plant is a step closer to conducting final remedy and cleanup thanks to the first of two Records of Decision (ROD) submitted by the U.S. Department of Energy being approved by Ohio EPA.

The ROD outlines a plan to develop an on-site waste disposal cell but leaves open the option to transport waste from the Piketon site to other appropriate locations. Piketon served as part of the cold war effort processing uranium for various uses. When the facility ceased operations, industrial chemicals, obsolete buildings and radioactive areas remained.

“Careful consideration has gone into making this a viable, safe plan for cleanup and revitalization of this site,” said Ohio EPA Director Craig W. Butler. “This decision will allow DOE to take its first physical steps to the major cleanup and eventual reuse of this property.”

DOE has submitted the second ROD addressing removal of buildings and structures to Ohio EPA for consideration.

Formal public comments for this plan were received by DOE in November 2014 through early March 2015 and considered for the final decision. The ROD is available online:

[http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/47/PPPO-03-3018616-15 Final ROD for the WD Evaluation Project at PORTS.pdf](http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/47/PPPO-03-3018616-15_Final_ROD_for_the_WD_Evaluation_Project_at_PORTS.pdf).

The Columbus Dispatch

Cleanup

On-site Piketon uranium disposal OK'd in decades-long plan

By Kantele Franko

Associated Press

Monday July 13, 2015 5:27 AM

Waste from the decontamination and decommissioning of a Cold War-era uranium plant in southern Ohio will go to an on-site disposal facility under a U.S. Department of Energy plan approved by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon produced enriched uranium until 2001, and the shutdown left behind old buildings, industrial chemicals and radioactive areas.

Approval of the on-site plan helps pave the way for major cleanup and redevelopment at the property roughly 60 miles south of Columbus, Ohio EPA Director Craig Butler said in a statement. "Careful consideration has gone into making this a viable, safe plan for cleanup and revitalization of this site," he said.

The plan clears the way for initial steps to create a disposal cell that could be used to store waste that meets certain standards. Some materials, such as those with certain types of contamination, would be taken to off-site locations, the EPA said.

The disposal plan had support from local officials and lawmakers representing the area. Pike County Commissioner Blaine Beekman said the long-awaited decision is critical to get the cleanup rolling and to support lawmakers' efforts to secure continued federal funding for the project.

But unanswered questions remain, including which types of waste will go where, said United Steelworkers local president Herman Potter, who represents hundreds of Piketon workers.

Union officials also want to ensure that construction of the disposal facility doesn't inhibit other redevelopment at the site. And they worry that the plan's language leaves room for extending the project's duration and reducing needed jobs — a concern in a pocket of high unemployment, Potter said.

Some area residents and environmental activists also have objected.

U.S. Sen. Rob Portman, a Republican from southwestern Ohio, said the community agreed to on-site disposal to accelerate the cleanup but remains concerned about the site's future now that the Energy Department estimates the work will take another three decades.

EP NEWSWIRE

Ohio EPA approves part of DOE cleanup plan for Piketon site

Friday, Jul 10, 2015 @ 12:57pm

By Caitlin Nordahl

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently approved the first of two Records of Decision (ROD) submitted by the Department of Energy (DOE) on the Piketon Gaseous Diffusion Plant, a significant step toward beginning the cleanup. "Careful consideration has gone into making this a viable, safe plan for cleanup and revitalization of this site," Ohio EPA Director Craig W. Butler said. "This decision will allow DOE to take its first physical steps to the major cleanup and eventual reuse of this property."

During the Cold War, the site was used to process uranium for a variety of uses. The site is now contaminated with industrial chemicals, and has radioactive areas and abandoned buildings. The first ROD submitted by the Department of Energy, which has now been approved, details a plan for on-site waste disposal. The ROD allows for the option of waste transport outside of the Piketon site. The second ROD deals with the destruction of buildings and structures.

YUCCA MOUNTAIN:

Monument designation sparks speculation about Reid's motives

[Hannah Northey](#), E&E reporter

Published: Tuesday, July 14, 2015

Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid considers himself a "desert guy."

The Democrat from Nevada said during an interview yesterday that he falls asleep to visions of the Silver State's vast deserts, craggy mountains and parched landscapes.

"I go to sleep thinking of the desert that I love so much," Reid [told](#) Nevada Public Radio yesterday. "We don't have much [desert] in Nevada that's untrammelled."

Reid, entering his last 18 months in office, has waxed poetic in recent days about President Obama's decision to designate more than 700,000 acres of Nevada rangeland under the Antiquities Act as a national monument, as well as his desire to leave a mark on the state before he retires.

The Basin and Range National Monument in east-central Nevada will preserve, among other things, a remote section of the Great Basin that sits in an picturesque valley framed by mountain ranges. The site, less than two hours' drive north of Las Vegas, includes the Garden and Coal valleys and features Native American trails, petroglyphs and a piece of art called "City" that artist Michael Heizer started in 1972 in rural Lincoln County near the border with Nye County.

"We have in this beautiful area a piece of art that's been worked on for 48 years; it is the size of the Washington Mall," Reid said. "It is stunning."

But critics of the designation have railed against what they call a "land grab," and advocates of the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository -- a project Reid has fought for decades -- said the decision is a veiled attempt by the senator to derail the waste site from advancing.

That's because the new Basin and Range National Monument includes land once proposed for a 320-mile-long rail line that would have served as a main vein for carrying spent nuclear fuel into the belly of Yucca Mountain. Up to about 40 miles of the Caliente rail line could be affected by the national monument designation, according to preliminary estimates from the state of Nevada.

"I am sure this was part of Senator Reid's thinking as he plans this and other potential obstructions to prevent or slow down Yucca after he is gone," said Lake Barrett, a

former Energy Department official turned energy consultant. "Part of trying to leave a 'scorched earth' while he can."

"It is just another ham-fisted play by Harry to further ignore the law and stop Yucca before the science can be heard," said Nye County Commissioner Dan Schinhofen (R), the commission's nuclear waste liaison.

But opponents of the Yucca project and Reid have rejected those accusations.

Robert Halstead, executive director of the Nevada Agency for Nuclear Projects, said there's a tendency among people who don't know Reid or Nevada to underestimate the power that a childhood in the arid state had on the senator and his love of the desert.

Reid echoed the same sentiment.

"[The rail line] was never going to be built anyway; that's ridiculous. That would cost billions of dollars ... there's going to be no Yucca Mountain, so why would you build a railroad ... it's just all weirdness," Reid said. "That did not enter into my calculations at all."

New challenges for Yucca?

Although Halstead doesn't believe extinguishing Yucca was on the forefront of Reid's mind when supporting the monument designation, he said the Obama administration's decision is a setback for the controversial repository.

"The existence of the national monument will open up new challenges," he said.

In the past, Halstead said, DOE initially looked at 10 railroad routes to carry high-level waste to Yucca Mountain and homed in on a route that would connect Yucca to existing rails near Caliente in Lincoln County, Nev.

In 2008, DOE announced that the Caliente corridor was the "preferred" route. That corridor runs from a point near Caliente west through Nye County, skirting the Nevada Test and Training Range, and then heads south through Esmeralda County to Yucca Mountain. DOE said at the time that it would cost \$2.57 billion to construct the line ([E&ENews PM](#), Oct. 9, 2008).

Halstead said the current designation, which includes parts of the Caliente line, poses new challenges for the Yucca licensing process for a number of reasons.

First, administrative law judges at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission -- the agency tasked with overseeing DOE's license application to build Yucca Mountain -- could conclude that DOE, when crafting an environmental impact statement for the repository, failed to evaluate the effect on aesthetic resources, namely Heizer's art installation.

Recrafting that EIS could take up to three additional years, he said.

The state of Nevada, notably, has called on DOE for years to take into account Heizer's "City," one of the largest sculptures ever created using earth, rocks and concrete, when considering the Caliente line.

The designation also throws into question whether DOE would be able to obtain a license to build the rail line from the Surface Transportation Board, and it will be easier for ranchers and the art community to file lawsuits challenging Yucca's environmental impact statement, Halstead said.

"It's a world of hurt for anyone who wanted the Caliente rail route to go forward, but I don't believe that was the incentive in Reid's office," Halstead said. "I've explained this stuff to [Nevada's] attorney general and the governor, but we've never had a sit-down with Reid's staff in which we've said, 'Boy, if you could knock out the middle of the Caliente rail line, that'd be a great strategy.' We've never had that conversation."

But what both Halstead and Yucca advocates agree upon is that the fight over the repository is far from over.

Advocates of the project say there are other rail routes that could be considered -- even trucking the waste to the mountain -- should the proposal be resuscitated.

DOE, for example, in 2008 identified another route -- the Mina rail corridor -- as a fallback option, which didn't materialize as the top option after a Native American tribe pulled support for the route. The Mina corridor would have run from an existing rail line near Carson City, Nev., heading southeast near the Nevada-California line to Yucca Mountain.

DOE had found that the Mina corridor would have crossed fewer private lands, disturbed less land, caused lower loss of wetlands and cost 20 percent less than Caliente, but decided against that route after the Walker River Paiute Tribe pulled its support, as Nevada station KOLO-TV [reported](#). The department would have needed the tribe's approval in order for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to grant DOE the land rights. Barrett said he believes the Mina line is the most suitable route, but discussions first need to thaw in this ongoing political drama.

"Actually, I think most Nevadans prefer an economic north-south connecting rail line on the west side," he said. "But no one can discuss it within the current political climate. It all depends upon what the next president will want to do."

Halstead said that if the Yucca licensing review were to fully resume and DOE chose to advance the Mina or Caliente routes, those paths would need to be modified, and that could take an additional three years.

"There's no legal barrier to reconsidering them, although there are many technical challenges," he said.

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eedaily/2015/07/14/stories/1060021732>

NUCLEAR WASTE:

DOE moves forward with deep borehole test for storage

[Hannah Northey](#), E&E reporter

Published: Monday, July 13, 2015

The Obama administration is taking the first step toward exploring the possibility of burying radioactive nuclear waste far below the earth's surface in deep, geologic boreholes.

The Energy Department last week issued a [request](#) for proposals for a deep borehole field test for up to five years.

Proposals are due by Sept. 9. DOE is also planning to hold a meeting beforehand in Las Vegas in August.

Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz has repeatedly said the administration is opposed to advancing the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository in Nevada but is open to studying geologic formations for repositories and a deep borehole demonstration for storing waste.

In February, the secretary said during a House Science, Space and Technology Committee hearing that waste at the Hanford Site in Washington state -- cesium and strontium capsules -- might be disposed of sooner if a demonstration project proposed for deep borehole disposal of radioactive waste is successful, according to the *Tri-City Herald*.

Hanford has 1,936 capsules filled with strontium and cesium removed from the high-level waste tanks there in 1972 to reduce the temperature of the waste inside those tanks.

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eenewspm/2015/07/13/stories/1060021708>

Akron Beacon Journal
Ohio.com

Editorial

A compromising position for FirstEnergy and Ohio

Give FirstEnergy help with Davis-Besse and Sammis, while restoring the efficiency and renewable standards

By the Beacon Journal editorial board

Published: July 10, 2015 -11:38 PM

FirstEnergy wants help from its customers to ensure the profitable operation of two power plants during the next 15 years. That is something of a cheeky request from a utility that has been at the front in touting the benefits of a deregulated electricity market. What the Akron-based company has encountered is an altered

landscape. Natural gas has become more abundant, driving energy prices downward, and the resource has become attractive in another way, burning more cleanly than coal. All of this has put financial pressure on FirstEnergy. It has asked the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio to approve an added charge to customers that would go to covering losses at the W.H. Sammis coal plant and the Davis-Besse nuclear plant. The company warns that without the charge, it may have to close the two plants. It points to the negative fallout, more than 2,600 direct and indirect jobs lost, plus related decreases in economic activity and local tax revenues.

The company adds that the absence of the plants would require replacing and rebuilding transmission systems, an expense that would fall on ratepayers. It acknowledges that customers would pay upfront to sustain Sammis and Davis-Besse. Yet it calculates that as prices rise in the coming years, customers would receive credits that would deliver a net gain of \$2 billion.

What is not to like, avoiding economic pain, customers eventually coming out ahead? American Electric Power and Duke Energy have made similar requests. Each has been denied by the commission, though the PUCO has left the door open to such arrangements as long as credible analyses show that customers truly benefit.

No surprise that environmental groups and consumer advocates have voiced loud opposition to the FirstEnergy request. The Ohio Consumers' Counsel has performed its own math and concluded that the proposal would cost customers roughly \$3 billion. What is evident from recent experience is that predicting the path of energy markets amounts to an iffy proposition.

Much of the argument in this instance is really about the energy future. Environmentalists see FirstEnergy standing in the way of innovation and the further development of renewable and other alternative sources. More plain is how the debate highlights the lack of a coherent strategy on energy and the environment.

Here is an opportunity to strike a compromise that would serve the state well.

Too many environmentalists have a blind-spot for nuclear power. Yet, if the problem of climate change is dire —and it is —how reckless to cast aside a clean power source capable of generating an ample and steady supply. Those who applaud the Obama White House for preparing to issue limits on carbon emissions also should cheer plans to keep Davis-Besse in operation.

An analysis by The Brattle Group, prepared for the organization Nuclear Matters, reported last week that average annual carbon-dioxide emissions would be about 11 million tons greater without the Davis-Besse and Perry nuclear plants.

A hard reality is that coal won't soon disappear as an energy source, not when it accounts for almost three-quarters of the generation mix in Ohio. A coal-burning Sammis plant, equipped with the best-available pollution controls, arguably has a place then.

What a sound energy strategy requires is a worthy concession from FirstEnergy in return, and that involves restoring the energy efficiency and renewable energy standards that the utility worked so hard to put on hold for two years, their fate still to be decided.

Around these parts, FirstEnergy isn't the mere villain portrayed by environmental groups. The company plays a big role elevating the community, whether in backing levies for the Akron schools, sinking resources into other civic endeavors or employing thousands of residents. That hasn't stopped this editorial page from disagreeing sharply with the company. But this matter isn't simply about what is best for FirstEnergy. It goes to getting the region and the state into a better position to meet today's energy and environmental challenges.

Find this article at:

<http://www.ohio.com/editorial/editorials/a-compromising-position-for-firstenergy-and-ohio-1.607387>

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The Herald-Dispatch

On-site waste disposal is part of Ohio uranium plant cleanup

July 13, 2015 @ 12:01 AM

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS - Waste from the decontamination and decommissioning of a Cold War-era uranium plant in southern Ohio will go to an on-site disposal facility under a U.S. Department of Energy plan approved this week by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

The Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon produced enriched uranium until 2001, and the shutdown left behind old buildings, industrial chemicals and radioactive areas. Approval of the on-site waste disposal plan helps pave the way for major physical cleanup and redevelopment at the property roughly 60 miles south of Columbus, Ohio EPA Director Craig Butler said in a statement.

"Careful consideration has gone into making this a viable, safe plan for cleanup and revitalization of this site," he said.

The disposal plan clears the way for initial steps to create a disposal cell that could be used to store waste that meets certain standards. The plan also allows for some materials, such as those with certain types of contamination, to be taken to appropriate off-site locations, the EPA said.

The Energy Department also has recommended plans for possibly demolishing dozens or hundreds of old buildings and structures at the property. That plan hasn't yet been approved by the EPA.

The disposal plan had support from local officials and lawmakers representing the area. Pike County Commissioner Blaine Beekman said the long-awaited decision is critical to get the cleanup rolling and to support lawmakers' efforts to secure continued federal funding for the project.

"They can say, 'Look, here's the plan for the cleanup. Let's get it done,'" Beekman said. But there are still unanswered questions, including exactly which types of waste will go where, said United Steelworkers local president Herman Potter, who represents hundreds of Piketon workers. Union officials also want to ensure that construction of the disposal facility doesn't inhibit other redevelopment at the site, and they worry the language of the plan leaves room for extending the duration of the project and reducing needed jobs - a big concern in a pocket of high unemployment, Potter said.

Some area residents and environmental activists also have objected, with complaints about the selection process and concerns about future use of the disposal site.

U.S. Sen. Rob Portman, a Republican from southwest Ohio, said the community agreed to on-site disposal to accelerate the cleanup but remains concerned about the site's future now that the Energy Department estimates the work will take another three decades. Portman said he'll continue pushing for the project to be expedited.

Source: <http://www.herald-dispatch.com/archive/x298797465/The-Associated-Press>

Sandusky Register

Business

Nuclear plants plagued by leaking pipes

Activists claim leaking pipes allow radioactive material into water

Melissa Topey

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Carroll Township Oak Harbor

Jul 27, 2015

Leak First, Fix Later was first published five years ago.

That report commissioned by Beyond Nuclear, an anti-nuclear organization, found a systemic problem at U.S. nuclear reactors of disintegrating pipes buried underground leading to radioactive leaks and spills into groundwater.

Beyond Nuclear revisited the report and found U.S. nuclear reactors continue to experience leaks and spills of radioactive material into groundwater from pipes still buried underground. They found inspectors still have no mandated schedule to visible inspect pipes. Nuclear operators instead rely on probabilities of how long the pipes should last based on the material the pipes are made of and the conditions of where they are buried, the group said.

Every plant in the United States has leaking pipes, including Davis-Besse and Perry Nuclear Power plant, said Paul Gunter, lead spokesperson in nuclear reactor hazards and safety concerns for Beyond Nuclear.

Today's groundwater is tomorrow's drinking water.

Water is not to be put at risk because of contamination, but we often do just that, gambling with public health. Water is a vital resource for sustaining life, habitats, food and agriculture. It is also an economic driver to tourism and recreation.

"Prevention is more cost effective than repair. But more than that, the first priority should be to the public health," Gunter said.

Depending on where a reactor site is located, there can be anywhere between two to 20 miles of buried and underground pipes. These buried pipes connect reactor systems, including the steam supply for generating electricity, the emergency control and recovery systems following abnormal reactor events and the radioactive waste treatment and storage areas known as the spent fuel pools. Anywhere in this web of piping a leak can occur.

To add further injury to the environment every nuclear plant also intentionally releases radioactive water, Gunter said.

Problem plants

Davis-Besse is one of only a dozen confirmed spent fuel pool leaks in the United States, said Kevin Kamps of Beyond Nuclear.

"Not the short list you want to see your local nuclear power plant on," Kamps said.

Most nuclear plants monitor groundwater contamination levels through their own system of wells. Those levels are not required to be reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Beyond Nuclear has seen high contamination rates in New Jersey around Hope Creek Nuclear Generating Station where readings of a carcinogenic radioactive form of hydrogen, known as tritium, was at the highest level ever recorded, Gunter said. Tritium is very difficult, almost impossible, to filter out of water so nuclear plants are not required to, Kamps said.

It causes irreversible damage at the molecular level.

Anti-nuclear activists argue that the number of radioactive releases will increase in time as uninspected pipes continue to disintegrate and fail.

First-Energy complies with industry initiatives, said Stephanie Walton, spokesperson for First Energy.

The NRC has established reporting requirements for leaks.

The company's underground pipe network is visually inspected whenever there is an opportunity, such as during maintenance. They also take measures to prevent pipe corrosion through a method called cathodic protection that applies voltage to the pipe.

First Energy has no plans to replace its underground pipes with above-ground systems.

Main findings include:

- * The number of unintended and uncontrolled radioactive releases to groundwater and surface water is increasing.

- * Nuclear power plant operators have allowed radioactive leaks to disappear into the groundwater table.

- * The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has failed to mandate any corrective action programs that focus on inspection and maintenance programs aimed at protecting groundwater by preventing radioactive leaks.

- * Federal regulators and the nuclear industry use predictive and probabilistic models to estimate the service life on uninspected and unmaintained pipes before leaks might be expected to occur.

- * The NRC ignores its own radioactive effluent control and monitoring regulations at the risk of public health and safety.

Recommendations

- * Regulatory oversight, authority and enforcement must be strengthened.

- * Standardized NRC regulations should require that underground pipes and tanks be promptly replaced so that systems carrying radioactive effluent can be inspected, monitored, maintained and contained in the event of leaks.

- * The nuclear industry must be held accountable for radioactive releases to air, water and soil.

- * There must be more public transparency describing the source, cause and extent of radioactive releases from nuclear power plants.

- * Radiation protection standards must be strengthened and applied consistently nationwide.

Panel probes threat of solar storms, nuclear detonation

[Hannah Northey](#), E&E reporter

Published: Monday, July 20, 2015

The threat of a rare solar storm or the detonation of a nuclear weapon far above the United States' atmosphere will be the focus of a Senate hearing this week featuring federal regulators, scholars and the former head of the CIA.

The Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, the upper chamber's chief oversight committee, will hear from current and former federal experts on how to best protect the U.S. electric grid from solar storms and electromagnetic pulses (EMPs) -- rare but potentially devastating events.

R. James Woolsey, former CIA director and chairman of the Foundation for Defense of Democracies, will likely voice concern over the threat of EMPs and provide recommendations for Congress.

Woolsey penned an [article](#) with Peter Vincent Pry, executive director for the EMP Task Force, in *The Wall Street Journal* last year highlighting the danger of EMPs as outlined in various federal reports and studies.

Woolsey and Pry went on to suggest specific devices to protect the grid -- at a cost of \$2 billion.

"Surge arrestors, faraday cages and other devices that prevent EMP from damaging electronics, as well as micro-grids that are inherently less susceptible to EMP, have been used by the Defense Department for more than 50 years to protect crucial military installations and strategic forces," they wrote. "These can be adapted to protect civilian infrastructure as well. The cost of protecting the national electric grid, according to a 2008 EMP Commission estimate, would be about \$2 billion -- roughly what the U.S. gives each year in foreign aid to Pakistan."

Also on tap is a discussion about the threat of solar flares. Federal regulators in recent months have taken steps to protect the grid from solar storms.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in May, for example, unanimously voted to propose to adopt a North American Electric Reliability Corp. standard that would require transmission planners and owners to assess the threat of a "one-in-100-year" geomagnetic disturbance from solar flares that can send currents toward Earth and affect the grid ([Greenwire](#), May 14).

Joseph McClelland, who heads the FERC office responsible for the solar threat issue and will appear before the Senate committee, has said in the past that the cost of outages greatly exceeds the cost of protecting transformers ([ClimateWire](#), Feb. 11, 2013).

Schedule: The hearing is Wednesday, July 22, at 10 a.m. in 342 Dirksen.

Witnesses: R. James Woolsey, former CIA director and chairman of the Foundation for Defense of Democracies; Joseph McClelland, director of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Office of Energy Infrastructure Security; Richard Garwin, fellow emeritus at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center; Christopher Currie, director of the homeland security and justice team at the Government Accountability Office; and Bridgette Bourge, senior principal of legislative affairs at the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eedaily/2015/07/20/stories/1060022043>

YUCCA MOUNTAIN:

Industry shifts stance on repository, complicating Senate talks

[Hannah Northey](#), E&E reporter

Published: Friday, July 31, 2015

The U.S. nuclear industry's decision to take a stronger stand on the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository in Nevada ahead of Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid's (D-Nev.) retirement at the end of 2016 could complicate bipartisan Senate negotiations to find interim solutions.

The Nuclear Energy Institute now wants the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to first issue a final decision on the long-stalled Nevada repository before any spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste from the Energy Department is stored at consolidated storage sites, according to a [list](#) of "legislative principles" obtained by *E&ENews PM*.

Some sources suggested the principles represent a shift in NEI's earlier support for a multipronged [strategy](#) that called for a decision on Yucca alongside the identification of consolidated storage sites.

NEI's executive committee unanimously approved the list of principles, according to an industry source briefed on the matter last week by the trade group.

A Yucca-first push would align the industry with the Republican-led House, where members are pushing hard to find money to complete a review of the Nevada site, even if that comes at the expense of an interim storage program, a popular and less controversial option in the Senate. Top House appropriators in recent months, for example, have said they would oppose any interim waste site unless the upper chamber is willing to move forward with Yucca (*E&E Daily*, May 22).

NEI's position could also spell trouble for a delicate, bipartisan nuclear waste agreement in the upper chamber that has taken key appropriators and authorizers years to forge. A hearing scheduled for next week in the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to vet a bipartisan bill that would jump-start the search for new temporary and permanent storage sites has been [scrapped](#).

Yet it remains unclear just what role, if any, NEI played in the hearing's cancellation. A spokesman for the group wouldn't comment on the list of legislative principles, and said the group has always supported Yucca Mountain and temporary solutions.

"The bottom line is the nuclear energy industry remains committed to working with Congress and the administration to create a sustainable, integrated program for managing the back end of the fuel cycle," said Thomas Kauffman, the NEI spokesman. "The used fuel storage at nuclear energy facilities will continue in the near term."

Robert Dillon, a spokesman for Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska), the panel's chairwoman, said the hearing was canceled because it arrived on the heels of a major markup of energy legislation this week. He also said Murkowski remains dedicated to pursuing a dual track for a permanent repository and consolidated storage.

"Sen. Murkowski remains committed to consolidated storage on a parallel path with a permanent storage repository, doing them on a parallel path so we don't have to wait until there's a permanent solution," Dillon said. "We need a solution that works today, and that's where she's been focused."

Still, industry sources said the widely circulated list of principles shows NEI is now putting Yucca Mountain first, possibly imperiling the Senate's effort to find interim solutions.

One source backed NEI's approach and said it makes sense given Reid's looming departure, a political shift in Nevada -- where two House members have signaled

openness to the repository -- and industry's desire to see Yucca completed after spending \$15 billion on the project.

The industry's "return to openly supporting Yucca Mountain is a pragmatic position because, in all honesty, why should the industry support a short-term solution that ... postpones a longer-term, more important solution?" the source said.

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eenewspm/2015/07/31/stories/1060022814>

Information Notices

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Part 21 and Miscellaneous

RIS 2015-09, "Implementation of Fingerprinting Requirements for Non-Power Reactors," dated July 9, 2015

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15085A209

IN 2015-07, "Temporary Suspension of e-Qip System to Affect Pending Background Investigations," dated July 16, 2015

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15194A401

RIS 2015-10, "Applicability of ASME Code Case N-770-1 as Conditioned in 10 CFR 50.55A, "Codes and Standards," to Branch Connection Butt Welds," dated July 16, 2015

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15068A131

FirstEnergy

SUMMARY OF TELEPHONE CONFERENCE CALL HELD ON MAY 06, 2015, AND MAY 19, 2015, BETWEEN THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION AND FIRSTENERGY NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15196A516

Beaver Valley, Unit 1 and ISFSI, David-Besse ISFSI, Perry Unit 1 and ISFSI - Submittal of Annual Financial Test for a Parent Company Guarantee.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15090A441

Davis-Besse

Ltr. 07/01/15 Davis-Besse U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Region III 2015 Operator Licensing Workshop (Public Meeting)
ADAMS Accession Number ML15183A484

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION PLAN FOR THE AUDIT OF FIRSTENERGY NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY'S FLOOD HAZARD REEVALUATION REPORT SUBMITTAL RELATING TO THE NEAR-TERM TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATION 2.1-FLOODING FOR DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION, UNIT 1

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15181A011

Davis Besse Proprietary Letter re: AREVA material Jan 13, 2015
ML15189A056

DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION NRC INTEGRATED INSPECTION REPORT
05000346/2015002

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15202A203

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station; NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report
05000346/2015406 (Cover Letter Only)

ADAMS Accession Number ML15211A471

Perry

Subject: Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1 - Request For Withholding Information From Public Disclosure (L-15-163)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15166A078

Ltr. 07/01/15 Perry U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Region III 2015 Operator Licensing Workshop (Public Meeting)

ADAMS Accession Number ML15183A445

Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1; NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report
05000440/2015405 (Cover Letter Only)

ADAMS Accession Number ML15201A458

Ltr 07/23/15 Perry Nuclear Power Plant - Notification of NRC Triennial Fire Protection Baseline Inspection Request for Information 05000440/2015008 (DXS)

ADAMS Accession Number ML15204A829

Perry Nuclear Power Plant - Request For Withholding Information From Public Disclosure (TAC No. MF6412) (L-15-195)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15204A351

Tran-M951116 - Briefing by Commonwealth Edison - Public Meeting.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15168A099

Tran-M960513 - Briefing by Commonwealth Edison - Public Meeting.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15168A158

Tran-M980630 - Meeting with Commonwealth Edison Public Meeting

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15168A358

Perry - Application for Order Consenting to Transfer of Licenses and Approving Conforming License Amendments.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15181A366

Beaver Valley

Subject: Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 - Issuance of Amendments Re: License Amendment Request to Modify Emergency Preparedness Plan Regarding the Emergency Planning Zone Boundary (TAC Nos. MF4765 and MF4766)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15131A006

SENIOR REACTOR AND REACTOR OPERATOR INITIAL LICENSE EXAMINATIONS - BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION, UNIT 2)

ADAMS ML15194A008

Subject: Beaver Valley, Units 1 & 2-Request for Additional Information Regarding License Amendment Request to Revise Steam Generator Technical Specifications to Reflect TSTF-510 and to Revise Alloy 800 Sleeve Technical Specifications (TAC NOS. MF6054 & MF6055)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15181A214

Beaver Valley Power Station - Problem Identification and Resolution Inspection Report 05000334/2015008 and 05000412/2015008

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15201A478

Forthcoming Closed Meeting to Discuss Basin-Wide Probable Maximum Flood Analysis for Beaver Valley Power Station, Units 1 and 2

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15201A481

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 - Audit of the Licensee's Management of Regulatory Commitments (TAC Nos. MF6157 and MF6158)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15203A110

Beaver Valley Power Station Unit 1 and 2 Summary of Audit of February 23-26, 2015, Associated with License Amendment Request to Transition to National Fire Protection Association Standard 805 (TAC Nos. MF3301 and MF3302)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15203A188

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 - Correction to Amendment Nos. 294 and 182 Regarding Modification of Emergency Preparedness Plan Regarding the Emergency Planning Zone Boundary (TAC Nos. MF4765 and MF4766)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15208A285

Beaver Valley, Units 1 and 2 - Discharge Monitoring Report for May 2015.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15182A248

Portsmouth Facilities

Transmittal of Security Incident Log per 10 CFR 95.57(b) for American Centrifuge Operating, LLC.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15197A080

Letter-Second RAI on Revision of Classified Matter Protection Plan.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15196A167

Enclosure 2: Attendees List for June 11, 2015 Meeting Between NRC and Stakeholders Regarding Fuel Cycle Regulatory Activities.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15174A120

NRC Response on Revision 7 to OPSEC Plan for the ACP.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15180A145

NRC Response on Review of Changes to the Security Program for the ACP - Interconnect Portal.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15176A979

NRC Response on Review of Changes to the Security Program for the ACP - Interconnect Portal.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15119A377

Tran-M940831 - Briefing by U. S. Enrichment Corporation.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15155B089

Tran-M931026 - Briefing on Proposed Standards for Gaseous Diffusion Facilities.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15120A449

Fermi 1

No reports

Fermi 2

SUMMARY OF THE JUNE 18, 2015, PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE NRC 2014 END-OF-CYCLE PLANT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF FERMI POWER PLANT, UNIT 2

ADAMS Accession Number: ML15182A329

Ltr. 07/01/15 Fermi U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Region III 2015 Operator Licensing Workshop (Public Meeting)

ADAMS Accession Number ML15183A472

Summary of Telephone Conference Call Held on January 14, 2015, Between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DTE Electric Company, Concerning RAIs pertaining to the Fermi 2 LRA (TAC No. MF4222)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15175A020

Summary of Telephone Conference Calls Held on April 29 and May 4, 2015, Between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DTE Electric Company, Concerning RAIs Pertaining to the Fermi 2 LRA (TAC No. MF4222)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15175A039

Summary of Telephone Conference Call Held on May 18, 2015, Between the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and DTE Electric Company, Concerning RAIs Pertaining to the Fermi 2 LRA (TAC No. MF4222)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15175A062

Subject: Fermi 2 - Issuance of Amendment RE: Revise Technical Specifications By Relocating Surveillance Frequencies To Licensee Control In Accordance With Technical Specification Task Force Traveler 425, Revision 3 (TAC No. MF4859)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15155B416

Summary of Visit to Michigan Historic Preservation Office Associated with the Fermi 2 License Renewal Application Environmental Audit

ADAMS Accession No. ML15188A319

Fermi 2 - Request For Use Of Mururoa Supplied Air Suits Models MTH2, V4F1 and Blu Suit Systems (TAC No. MF5742)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15155A506

Fermi 2 - Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI) Regarding the License Amendment Request to Revise the Emergency Action Level (EAL) Scheme for the Emergency Plan.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15170A324

Fermi 2 - Response to Request for Additional Information (RAI) Regarding the License Amendment Request to Revise the Emergency Action Level (EAL) Scheme for the Emergency Plan.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15209A904

7-22-15 Underlying Decision In Case.

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15204A900

Fermi, Unit 2 - Issuance of Amendment RE: Revise Technical Specifications By Relocating Surveillance Frequencies to Licensee Control in Accordance with Technical Specification Task Force Traveler 425, Revision 3 (TAC No. MF4859).

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15155B416

Fermi 3

No Reports
