

To: Jim Mehl, ERSIS Manager
From: Zack Clayton, Rad Coordinator
Subject: September Monthly Report
Date: October 1 , 2015

Beans

Training: 0
Drills: 0
Meetings: 5
Technical Assistance: 5
Public Assistance: 3

Web Page Views: There were 19 page views in September.

Radiological Safety Program Pages: <http://epa.ohio.gov/derr/ersis/er/rad.aspx>

Coming Attractions

10/5 URSB
10/14 IREP
10/22 NEPAC

Facility updates

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station

Davis-Besse operated at full power for the month other than a small power dip the week of September 21.

Perry Nuclear Power Plant

Perry operated at full power for the month other than a power dip to 60% September 26 and 27. This would be typical of a power shaping exercise to adjust fuel burnup.

Perry practiced the medical services drill September 2 with the Madison and Perry Fire Departments.

Beaver Valley Power Station

Beaver Valley Unit I

Unit I operated at full power for the month.

Beaver Valley Unit II

On September 2, Unit II started a power coast down for the refueling outage which started September 26.

DTE

Fermi II

Fermi II operated at full power until September 13 when the reactor was manually tripped. It was down for the rest of the month.

At 2305 EDT on September 13, 2015, a manual scram was initiated in response to a loss of all Turbine Building Closed Cooling Water (TBCCW). All control rods fully inserted. Decay heat was initially being removed through the Main Turbine Bypass System to the Main Condenser, however, as a result of the loss of TBCCW, the Main Feed Pumps lost cooling and had to be secured. At 2310, Standby Feedwater was initiated and Main Feedwater was secured.

At 0409 EDT the Reactor Core Isolation Cooling (RCIC) system was placed in service due to identification of an unisolable leak in the Standby Feedwater System. Reactor water level and pressure is now being controlled through the RCIC system and Safety Relief Valves. See Event number 51391.

Fermi III

Fermi III continues as a documentation evaluation.

Portsmouth Enrichment Plant

Activity

- 9/1 IREP Technology Group Discussion of RadResponder, and meter availability and establishing a common listing of agency inventories.
- 9/9 IREP – Agency updates and coordination. Groups for power plants, technology, non-power issues, and REP intermediate phase planning established. The

Drinking water sampling for intermediate phase is under discussion at EPA and new plan wording is needed to conform with current rules and REP intent. Lab procedures and sample matrix are the sticking points.

- 9/16 Blue Tooth Pairing for Ludlum 2241-3.
BT pairing works with Windows. APIs are available for hardware vendors, Ludlum has not implemented it yet. Android and iOS support is planned direct from RadResponder.
In application, Device name is Ludlum#SerialNumber
Type Ludlum 2241- Some protocol number
Once connected it starts dumping data to the computer. – history in table with lots of readings, or large font display of instantaneous reading.
Windows 7 may be an issue for auto-transmittal of data. 8 and newer should work without problems. iOS and Android will work when the apps are introduced.
- 9/23 Meeting with DDAGW – a meeting to discuss plan language with DDAGW management did not allay concerns regarding lab testing. DDAGW wants all samples run to a drinking water matrix. The REP program seems to point only to analysis for radiological contamination. Normal testing for consumption is not considered or is to be done separately. A sticking point is determining which federal guidance for drinking water will be used. There is no federal preference.
- 9/30 IREP Non-Nuclear Power Group – Set out possible event scenarios, and discussed potential group members not present. Need to determine what other states have in place or in development, and will be searching for online resources.

Office Issues

Reformatting and cleaning the Rad meter listing to add dedicated probe ID for use with RadResponder. It will be moved to a database when finished.

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

Statistics, NRC Reports, News, and ADAMS References

Operating Power Levels

September

Date	BV1	BV2	DB	Perry	Fermi2	
1	100	100	100	100	100	
7	100	98	100	98	100	BV coast down to refueling outage
14	100	96	100	100	0	Fermi2 Loss of turbine closed cooling waer

21	100	91	95	100	0	
23	100	89	93	100	0	
25	100	60	95	100	0	
26	100	0	100	60	0	BV in outage
27	100	0	100	80	0	
28	100	0	100	100	0	
30	100	0	100	100	0	

Event Reports

Part 21	Event Number: 51309
Rep Org: ROTORK CONTROLS Licensee: ROTORK CONTROLS Region: 1 City: ROCHESTER State: NY County: License #: Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: PATRICK SHAW HQ OPS Officer: MARK ABRAMOVITZ	Notification Date: 08/11/2015 Notification Time: 09:55 [ET] Event Date: 07/28/2015 Event Time: [EDT] Last Update Date: 09/10/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 21.21(a)(2) - INTERIM EVAL OF DEVIATION	Person (Organization): RAY POWELL (R1DO) ANTHONY MASTERS (R2DO) ROBERT ORLIKOWSKI (R3DO) BOB HAGAR (R4DO) PART 21/50.55 REACTO (EMAI)

Event Text

PART-21 NOTIFICATION - MICRO SWITCH INTERMITTENT VARIATION IN RESISTANCE

The following report was received via fax:

"On June 4, 2015, Rotork Controls Inc. opened a formal Part 21 [10 CFR 21.21] investigation into a self-identified anomaly relating to a basic micro switch - Pt No N69-921, description 'V12'. The anomaly is intermittent variation in electrical contact resistance and was first observed during the factory acceptance test of a Rotork safety related NA Range Electric Actuator; also referred to as an electric Valve Operator.

"Rotork and the switch manufacturer are currently characterizing switch population contact resistance to establish whether an unsafe condition could exist as defined under 10 CFR 21."

* * * UPDATE AT 0958 EDT ON 9/10/2015 FROM PATRICK SHAW TO MARK ABRAMOVITZ
* * *

The following report was received via e-mail:

"Rotork has concluded the investigation and based on test data determine an unsafe condition

can exist as defined under 10CFR21. Testing has established that a small percentage of the switches supplied against Rotork purchase order P0116932 may exhibit an open circuit condition when operated. A slightly larger percentage of the population may exhibit high contact resistance ranging from 0.5 Ohm to open circuit. The anomaly affects the normally open and normally closed contacts equally. Contact resistance anomalies are random, not permanent, and appear to be unaffected by accumulated cycles. Additionally when a switch is operated its electrical state remains constant until the next operation.

"Probabilities have been established by resistance measurements and by dynamic testing using voltages representative of customer applications. The dynamic evaluation predicts an open circuit probability of 0.0008% per operation. To date, no switch failures have been reported from any customer sites. Below are listed all orders provided to customers containing V12 switches from the defect batch. Report ER791 provides full details of Rotork's technical investigation."

Notified the R1DO (Gray), R2DO (Shaeffer), R3DO (Pelke), R4DO (Drake), and Part-21 Group (via e-mail).

Power Reactor	Event Number: 51391
Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [] [] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: CHRIS ROBINSON HQ OPS Officer: JEFF HERRERA	Notification Date: 09/14/2015 Notification Time: 02:46 [ET] Event Date: 09/13/2015 Event Time: 23:05 [EDT] Last Update Date: 09/14/2015
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(2)(iv)(B) - RPS ACTUATION - CRITICAL 50.72(b)(3)(v)(C) - POT UNCNTRL RAD REL	Person (Organization): PATTY PELKE (R3DO) SCOTT MORRIS (NRR) JEFFERY GRANT (IRD)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
2	M/R	Y	100	Power Operation	0	Hot Shutdown

Event Text

MANUAL SCRAM DUE TO LOSS OF TURBINE BUILDING CLOSED COOLING WATER

"At 2305 EDT on September 13, 2015, a manual scram was initiated in response to a loss of all Turbine Building Closed Cooling Water (TBCCW). All control rods fully inserted. The lowest Reactor Water Level (RWL) reached was 137 inches. All isolations and actuations for RWL 3 occurred as expected. Decay heat was initially being removed through the Main Turbine Bypass System to the Main Condenser, however, as a result of the loss of TBCCW, the Main Feed Pumps lost cooling and had to be secured. At 2310, Standby Feedwater was initiated and Main Feedwater was secured.

"The loss of TBCCW also caused all Station Air Compressors (SACs) to trip on loss of cooling. The loss of SACs caused the Instrument Air header pressure to degrade to the point

at which the Secondary Containment isolation dampers drifted closed. This resulted in the Reactor Building vacuum exceeding the Technical Specification limit. At 2325, operators started the Standby Gas Treatment system and manually initiated a Secondary Containment isolation signal. Secondary Containment vacuum was promptly restored to within Technical Specification limits. Additionally, Operators were monitoring for expected MSIV drift due to the degraded Instrument Air header pressure. When outboard MSIVs were observed to be drifting, Operators closed the outboard and inboard MSIVs at 2345. At 2352, Safety Relief Valves (SRVs) reached the Low-Low Setpoint and began cycling to control reactor pressure.

"RWL is currently being maintained in the normal level band with the Standby Feedwater and Control Rod Drive systems. Reactor Pressure is being controlled with Safety Relief Valves. Operators are currently in the Emergency Operating Procedure for Reactor Pressure Vessel control. Investigation into the loss of TBCCW continues.

"No safety-related equipment was out of service at the time of the event. All offsite power sources were adequate and available throughout the duration of the event.

"The NRC resident inspector has been notified."

* * * UPDATE AT 0555 EDT AT 09/14/15 FROM CHRIS ROBINSON TO JEFF HERRERA * *

"At 0409 EDT the Reactor Core Isolation Cooling (RCIC) system was placed in service due to identification of an unisolable leak in the Standby Feedwater System. Reactor water level and pressure is now being controlled through the RCIC system and Safety Relief Valves. This event update is reportable as a valid manual initiation of a specified safety system under 10CFR50.72(b)(3)(iv)(A).

"The NRC resident inspector has been notified."

The leak rate was reported as approximately 5-10 gallons per minute from a weld on the standby feedwater pump header drain valve F326. The licensee reported the leak stopped once RCIC was placed into service. The licensee is still investigating the issue.

Notified the R3DO (Pelke), IRD Manager (Grant), NRR EO (Morris).

* * * UPDATE PROVIDED BY CHRIS ROBINSON TO JEFF ROTTON AT 2135 EDT ON 09/14/2015 * * *

"At 1847 EDT on September 14, 2015, a valid automatic Reactor Protection System (RPS) actuation occurred due to Reactor Water Level 3 while shutdown in MODE 3. Operators were manually controlling Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) level and pressure with Reactor Core Isolation Cooling (RCIC) and Safety Relief Valves (SRV). While operators were cycling SRVs, the RPV level went below the Level 3 setpoint. Operators promptly restored RPV level by manual operation of RCIC. The Level 3 actuation and associated isolations were verified to operate properly.

"The scram signal has been reset. Fermi 2 remains in MODE 3 controlling RPV Level and Pressure through manual operation of RCIC and SRVs.

"This is the second occurrence of a valid specified safety system actuation reportable under 10CFR50.72(b)(3)(iv)(A) for this ongoing event.

"The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified."

Notified R3DO (Riemer), IRD Manager (Grant), and NRR EO (Morris)

News

IAEA Report: The Fukushima Daiichi Accident

Subject Classification: 0610-Accident response

STI/PUB/1710 (ISBN:978-92-0-107015-9) 1254 pp.; 311 figures; 60.00 Euro; Date Published: 2015

The Fukushima Daiichi Accident consists of a Report by the IAEA Director General and five technical volumes. It is the result of an extensive international collaborative effort involving five working groups with about 180 experts from 42 Member States with and without nuclear power programmes and several international bodies. It provides a description of the accident and its causes, evolution and consequences, based on the evaluation of data and information from a large number of sources available at the time of writing.

The Fukushima Daiichi Accident will be of use to national authorities, international organizations, nuclear regulatory bodies, nuclear power plant operating organizations, designers of nuclear facilities and other experts in matters relating to nuclear power, as well as the wider public.

The set contains six printed parts and five supplementary CD-ROMs.

Contents: Report by the Director General; Technical Volume 1/5, Description and Context of the Accident; Technical Volume 2/5, Safety Assessment; Technical Volume 3/5, Emergency Preparedness and Response; Technical Volume 4/5, Radiological Consequences; Technical Volume 5/5, Post-accident Recovery; Annexes.

Free PDF Downloads available online at:

<http://www-pub.iaea.org/books/IAEABooks/10962/The-Fukushima-Daiichi-Accident>

NRC won't require safeguards urged by Fukushima task force

[Ben Panko](#), E&E reporter

Published: Wednesday, September 2, 2015

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has decided not to require plant operators to create guidelines for responding to extreme emergencies that could lead to a core meltdown, disregarding a key recommendation made by a task force assembled in the wake of Japan's 2011 Fukushima disaster.

Though every nuclear plant in the United States has had Severe Accident Management Guidelines (SAMGs) in place since 1998, adoption of the procedures is voluntary and dictated by an industry-developed and NRC-endorsed [model](#) created in the wake of the 1979 Three Mile Island accident.

Each plant's SAMGs specify how the operators should respond to extreme emergency events that go beyond the legally required Emergency Operating Procedures -- when the ability to cool the reactor core is lost and a meltdown becomes imminent.

Following the Fukushima Daiichi disaster, in which a tsunami destroyed the Japanese nuclear plant's cooling equipment, thus causing a meltdown and release of radioactive material, the NRC created the Japan Task Force to identify lessons that could be learned from the 2011 disaster. The group's July 2011 [report](#) recommended that the NRC make SAMGs mandatory and create a standard for them.

"The Task Force believes that voluntary industry initiatives should not serve as a substitute for regulatory requirements but as a mechanism for facilitating and standardizing implementation of such requirements," wrote the six senior NRC staffers constituting the task force. The report pointed to multiple instances of the voluntary industry guidelines not being rigorously followed by plant operators, "so much so that the SAMG inspection would have resulted in multiple violations had it been associated with a required program."

The task force also recommended that the NRC apply the mandate through its basic authority to ensure nuclear safety, thus circumventing the commission's "backfit" rule, which requires a cost-benefit analysis to be performed for new regulations.

But in [statements](#) accompanying their votes, the three commissioners who opposed mandating SAMGs argued there is relatively small benefit to be gained compared with the burden of implementing a regulatory framework for them.

"Specifically, the staff referenced technical work showing that the risk of a severe accident is well below a level that equates to one-tenth of 1 percent of the surrounding population's latent cancer fatality risk and therefore, from a quantitative standpoint, achieving risk reductions that might satisfy backfitting requirements would be unlikely," wrote Commissioner William Ostendorff. He also criticized what he saw as the NRC staff's overreliance on "qualitative factors" in justifying the SAMG requirement, a pattern that has been criticized by House and Senate Republicans recently ([Greenwire](#), Aug. 18).

Ostendorff was joined in that view by Chairman Stephen Burns and Commissioner Kristine Svinicki. Commissioner Jeff Baran was the sole voice in favor of mandating SAMGs, arguing that the voluntary industry system was not reliable enough to be safe.

"In light of the results of the post-Fukushima inspections, the agency cannot be confident that a continued voluntary approach to SAMGs would provide reasonable assurance that SAMGs would be maintained and effective at every plant in the United States," Baran wrote.

The commission's fifth seat is currently vacant, pending the Senate confirmation of former Energy Department official Jessie Roberson to the position ([E&E Daily](#), July 16).

Nuclear Energy Institute spokesman John Keeley said his group was "obviously pleased" with the NRC's decision.

"Plant personnel and the reactor owners groups have taken significant action to bolster the severe accident guidelines and to ensure effective implementation across the industry," Keeley said. "At the same time, we are convinced -- and it is good to see the commission recognize, as well -- that it would be improper for the agency to impose a requirement in this area on the basis of qualitative factors."

But Union of Concerned Scientists senior scientist Edwin Lyman said the decision represents the NRC bowing to the interests of the nuclear industry.

"Once again, the NRC is ignoring a key lesson of the Fukushima accident: Emergency plans are not worth the paper they are printed on unless they are rigorously developed, maintained and periodically exercised," Lyman said. "When it comes to these critical safety measures, the NRC is allowing the industry to regulate itself."

When it was first unveiled, the nuclear industry came out strongly against that recommendation, arguing that mandating SAMGs is unnecessary and a costly burden on nuclear plant operators. Industry also criticized the abbreviated timeline of the review and its small pool of contributors.

"This needs to be vetted thoroughly. ... The NRC has another 3,996 people there that have expertise," Anthony Pietrangelo, chief nuclear officer of the Nuclear Energy Institute, the industry group that led development of the voluntary SAMG program, said in 2011. "We've got another 100,000 people in the industry that have a lot of expertise. And there are other stakeholders that need to get engaged" ([ClimateWire](#), July 14, 2011).

Industry watchdogs, meanwhile, had said the recommendations were long overdue and thus should be implemented immediately.

"It's when the NRC ... takes a long time, and deliberates and ponders and flip-flops around, that no one gains," David Lochbaum, director of the Union of Concerned Scientists' Nuclear Safety Project, said in 2011. "The NRC needs to move expeditiously on its list of recommendations to make sure that these safety and security fixes are made and not debated for the next decade."

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/09/02/stories/1060024208>

Study warns of waste radioactivity

[Manuel Quiñones](#), E&E reporter

Published: Wednesday, September 2, 2015

A new study led by Duke University researchers is warning regulators about the potential public health risks of radioactivity in coal combustion waste.

The [study](#), published this week in the journal *Environmental Science & Technology*, found radioactivity in waste from burning coal from three major U.S. basins -- the Illinois, Appalachian and Powder River basins.

Radioactivity levels, the study said, were up to five times higher than those in soil and up to 10 times higher than in the coal prior to being burned for power production.

"Until now, metals and contaminants such as selenium and arsenic have been the major known contaminants of concern in coal ash," Avner Vengosh, a geochemistry and water quality professor at Duke University's Nicholas School of the Environment, said in a statement.

"This study raises the possibility we should also be looking for radioactive elements, such as radium isotopes and lead-210, and including them in our monitoring efforts," he said.

Duke Ph.D. student Nancy Lauer in another statement said, "Radioactive radium and lead-210 ends up concentrated in these tiny particles of fly ash, which though individually small, collectively comprise the largest volume of coal ash waste going into holding ponds and landfills."

The authors said pollution controls at power plants catch the radioactive particles. But they worry about the possibility of spills from wet ash waste ponds.

The authors say coal from the Illinois Basin led to the most radioactive ash, followed by the Appalachian Basin. They said radium and uranium levels in coal can predict the radioactivity in coal ash.

"This analysis can be applied to all coal ash worldwide, and is useful information for regulators, industries and scientists alike," said Vengosh.

Studies and concern about radioactivity in coal ash are not new. Debate has raged over whether coal ash releases more radiation than closed nuclear waste.

Companies and regulators have generally said coal ash radioactivity is not a major public health concern. On its website, U.S. EPA said, "The amount of natural radiation in wastes from coal-fired power plants is so small that no precautions need to be taken."

A 1997 study from the U.S. Geological Survey said, "Radioactive elements in coal and fly ash should not be sources of alarm. The vast majority of coal and the majority of fly ash are not significantly enriched in radioactive elements, or in associated radioactivity, compared to common soils or rocks."

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/09/02/stories/1060024197>

'Bubbles' study could prevent meltdowns, improve efficiency

[Katherine Ling](#), E&E reporter

Published: Tuesday, September 8, 2015

In nuclear power plant boilers, bubbles are the enemy.

Lingering bubbles on a surface trap air and create a dry spot on the heating surface that under extreme conditions can lead to the "boiling crisis" -- meltdowns in nuclear power plants and industrial boilers.

Keeping a safe heating level -- known as critical heat flux -- greatly reduces the performance level of power plants and industrial boilers, which translates into higher capital investment and more greenhouse gas emissions.

A team of engineers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology used a high-speed optical and infrared imaging analysis of boiling to find optimal conditions of textured surfaces and heating points to reduce the risk of the boiling crisis and allow power plants to operate at higher temperatures.

The results would also improve boiling technology in desalination, chemical processing, refrigeration and electronics thermal management, according to the researchers.

Their [findings](#) were published this week in the journal *Nature Communications*. The research was supported by Chevron Corp., the Kuwait-MIT Center for Natural Resources and the Environment, and an MIT fellowship.

"Roughly 85 percent of the worldwide installed base of electricity relies on steam power generators, and in the U.S. it's 90 percent," said Kripa Varanasi, a paper co-author and associate professor of mechanical engineering. "If you're able to improve the boiling process that produces this steam, you can improve the overall power plant efficiency."

While using a textured surface in boilers has been in practice for a while, the researchers' conclusions provide an understanding of the specific mechanism textured surfaces supply to prevent the dry spots -- and why more texture does not necessarily work better.

"As the bubble begins to depart the surface, the surrounding liquid needs to rewet the surface before the temperature of the hot dry spot underneath the bubble exceeds a critical value," Varanasi said.

When a layer of bubbles limits heat transfer, "locally, the temperature can increase by several thousand degrees" and lead to a boiling crisis, said Navdeep Singh Dhillon, co-author and mechanical engineering postdoctoral student.

Textured surfaces can improve the attraction of the liquid to the dry spot either through influencing "sloshing" liquid over it or enhancing the right balance of the liquids resistance to flow (viscosity) and ability to seep into narrow spaces in defiance of gravity and other external forces (capillary).

The research team focused on the latter process of attracting or "imbibing" the liquid into the dry spot.

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/09/08/stories/1060024347>

Agency stops study of cancer risks near nuclear plants

[Ben Panko](#), E&E reporter

Published: Tuesday, September 8, 2015

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is discontinuing a study it commissioned the National Academy of Sciences to conduct on the cancer risks of people living near U.S. nuclear facilities. NRC staff cited the high cost and long timeline required for the study, and said they would instead look into a proposal for contracting with the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements to update a [1990 study](#) by the National Cancer Institute and National Institutes of Health.

"We're balancing the desire to provide updated answers on cancer risk with our responsibility to use congressionally provided funds as wisely as possible," said Brian Sheron, director of the NRC's Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research. "The NAS estimates it would be at least the end of the decade before they would possibly have answers for us, and the costs of completing the study were prohibitively high."

The NRC asked the NAS in 2010 to conduct the first large-scale study of the cancer risks of people living near nuclear power facilities in 20 years to allay concerns over the health effects of minor radiation releases ([E&ENews PM](#), April 7, 2010).

The NAS had just finished planning the second phase of a pilot study, according to a [document](#) released by the NRC, and had said executing the pilot study would require \$8 million and 39 months. Completion of the full study could have taken eight to 10 years, according to the NRC. NRC staff acknowledged that updating the 1990 National Cancer Institute study would have the same limitations as the original study, namely a focus only on radiation-related mortality, not adverse health effects.

In a statement, Sen. Ed Markey (D-Mass.), who called for a cancer study to be conducted in 2005 and 2009, blasted as irresponsible the decision to discontinue the study.

"The NRC blames budgetary constraints for ending the study, but what price do residents pay for living near operating nuclear facilities?" Markey said. "We should know that answer, and the NRC should prioritize the resources to continue and complete this study."

Edwin Lyman, a senior scientist with the Union of Concerned Scientists, echoed Markey's sentiment about more information being necessary.

"This is not a good kind of thing for scientific inquiry," said Lyman, adding that even though it was expected that the study would find no health risks, it would have still been important to establish a scientific process to detect any in the future. "If they don't go through with it, there's going to be continued uncertainty and public concern."

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/09/08/stories/1060024349>

Four years after Fukushima meltdown, town reopens

Published: Tuesday, September 8, 2015

A Japanese town contaminated in the 2011 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster became the first to reopen Saturday, more than four years after emergency workers evacuated its residents.

Japanese officials have said radiation levels in Naraha are safe.

"The clock that was stopped has now begun to tick," Naraha Mayor Yukiei Matsumoto said at a ceremony. The city is "at the starting line at last."

Though the town has officially been declared safe, an Associated Press poll found that 53 percent of the 7,400 residents who were displaced by the disaster "say they're either not ready to return home permanently or are undecided."

Some respondents to the survey said they had since found jobs elsewhere, while others said they were staying away because of lingering radiation concerns.

A Japanese newspaper reported that workers will give residents returning home dosimeters and that residents concerned about radioactive contamination of tap water

can have it tested. Workers will also monitor the water filtration plant 24 hours a day (Scott Neuman, [NPR](#), Sept. 5). -- **AW**

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/09/08/stories/1060024325>

Obama admin abandons contentious enrichment project

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

Published: Monday, September 14, 2015

The Obama administration is walking away from a uranium-enrichment project in Ohio that at one time was angling for a \$2 billion loan guarantee.

Centrus Energy Corp., formerly known as the U.S. Enrichment Corp., announced Friday that the Department of Energy is abandoning the American Centrifuge project, a \$5 billion plant located in the economically struggling Pike County, which has one of the state's highest unemployment rates, about 7 percent.

Centrus [said](#) DOE will continue centrifuge research in Oak Ridge, Tenn., for one year -- through Sept. 30, 2016 -- but will no longer fund the American Centrifuge project in Piketon, Ohio, which currently employs 280 technical and other staff. Overall, DOE is slashing 60 percent of the project's budget, Centrus said.

Bipartisan senators and House members from the Buckeye State expressed both surprise and anger in response to the news and vowed to push the administration to change course.

Democratic Sen. Sherrod Brown promised to push DOE to rethink its decision, while Republican Sen. Rob Portman said the facility is critical for the nation's nuclear arsenal and Navy, private-sector nuclear power fuel needs, and nuclear nonproliferation efforts. He faulted the administration for breaking its promise to help Ohio while pushing through the Iran deal.

"I am stunned by today's announcement by the administration that they are pulling the plug on our country's uranium enrichment project," Portman said in a statement. "I find it particularly troubling that the same month the administration, against the will of the U.S. Congress and the American people, is pushing through its Iran deal that recognizes Iran's right to enrich, conduct research, and maintain access to over 6,000 centrifuges, it is also shutting down our only American-owned enrichment capability."

Ohio Reps. Brad Wenstrup (R) and Bill Johnson (R) also seized on the Iran deal to blast the administration's decision.

"[The Iran deal] will infuse the Iranian regime with billions of dollars to develop nuclear weapons," Johnson said in a statement. "And [the DOE's announcement] could result in the shutdown of America's only source of domestic uranium enrichment capability for our nuclear forces, leaving the U.S. dependent on other nations for nuclear enrichment." The Maryland-based company has for years been at the center of controversy on and off Capitol Hill, with debates swirling around the company's yearslong bid for a \$2 billion loan guarantee and generous federal support before it filed for bankruptcy last year. USEC at the time blamed the bankruptcy on waning demand for reactor fuel following the 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Japan that prompted reactor closures in that country and in Germany ([Greenwire](#), Sept. 30, 2014).

Centrus was thrown into the spotlight again this year when Republicans questioned the company's appointment of former Energy Deputy Secretary Daniel Poneman as its next president and CEO. Sen. John Barrasso (R-Wyo.), whose home state is rich in uranium,

expressed concern that DOE had given away significant quantities of publicly owned uranium for the benefit of USEC and said the company had an "inappropriate" relationship with the government, an accusation DOE later denied ([E&E Daily](#), May 5). What comes next for the facility is unclear.

Poneman in a statement said the company in the coming weeks will explore options to protect the technology and Centrus workers.

"Cuts to our workforce would impose hardship on families and communities, while jeopardizing future progress," Poneman said. "We will do all that we can to ease transitions while preserving as much of our scientific, technical, and industrial expertise as we can with the available funding."

Portman, who is up for re-election next year, vowed to work with the Piketon community if DOE moved forward with abandoning the project.

"Should our efforts fail to convince the administration to reverse its position, I stand ready to work with local officials to help the hundreds of workers in Piketon who will have lost their jobs through no fault of their own," the senator said.

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/09/14/stories/1060024626>

Portsmouth Daily Times

DOE effectively ends ACTDO at Piketon

First Posted: 3:07 pm -September 11th, 2015

Updated: 10:26 am -September 14th, 2015.

By Frank Lewis

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On Friday afternoon Congressman Brad Wenstrup issued a statement regarding what he says is the Department of Energy's announcement to end the American Centrifuge Test Demonstration and Operation (ACTDO) contract at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon.

"This is beyond belief," Wenstrup said. "While this Administration is greenlighting uranium enrichment in Iran and legitimizing 6,000 Iranian centrifuges, they're shutting down domestic production here in America –a dangerous threat to our national security.

"Congress, the people's elected representatives, responsibly and repeatedly prioritized the American Centrifuge Project with full funding. The project is a national security imperative to ensure we have a continued domestic supply of enriched uranium to support our nuclear weapons program and the Navy nuclear reactors program."

An email from Jaime Shimek of the Department of Energy dated Friday, Sept. 11, 2015 said in part –"At the direction of Congress and the U.S. interagency, the

Department has been evaluating the availability of existing enriched uranium supplies for tritium production, among other options, for meeting national security needs.

DOE has concluded that sufficient supplies exist to extend the date by which additional enriched uranium would be needed for national security missions.

"As such, the Department will continue its efforts to preserve the option to deploy the AC100 centrifuge technology in the future, while using additional uranium from the

inventory to provide schedule contingency for the eventual reestablishment of a domestic uranium enrichment capability.”

The correspondence continued –“Operations at the American Centrifuge Plant (ACP) in Piketon, Ohio with the 120 centrifuge cascade in FY 2014 and FY 2015 have successfully provided useful reliability and operational data, as well as enabled the identification and development of solutions to certain technical complications. We Have concluded that continued support from the federal government for additional data from Piketon operations has limited remaining value. Ongoing activities at the K-1600 facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, however, could provide additional value.”

Wenstrup continued his reaction to the announcement.

“This is a shameful and unilateral move by Department of Energy to walk away from a longstanding investment, and leaves the region and the nation blindsided with another broken promise,” Wenstrup said. “This administration has unnecessarily and inexplicably inflicted more pain and uncertainty on the hardworking people of Pike County and Southern Ohio. The Ohio delegation will continue working towards solutions to keep the region working on this important project.”

The email from Shimek continued –“Therefore, for FY 2016, DOE intends to inform UT -Battelle that the government’s interest is in preserving and advancing the AC100 technology for possible future deployment for a national security mission, and directing UT-Battelle to focus its efforts on activities at the K-1600 facility. We anticipate that UT -Battelle will initiate discussions with Centrus Energy Corporation to satisfy these interests.”

Shimek says Centrus would be free to continue its operations at Piketon for its own purposes.

“We will honor our obligations to ensure public safety is maintained and items of national security interest are properly protected,” Shimek said. “We will take appropriate steps to ensure our continued access to the intellectual property associated with the AC100 centrifuges as an option to meet our national security requirements.”

It was announced on Thursday some 235 WARN Act notices have been sent to all of the American Centrifuge staff at the Piketon site, according to sources at Centrus Energy, Inc.

Reach Frank Lewis at 740-353-3101, ext. 1928, or on Twitter @franklewis.

Dayton Daily News

Feds may end nuclear project in southern Ohio

Updated: 6:06 p.m. Friday, Sept. 11, 2015

Posted: 6:03 p.m. Friday, Sept. 11, 2015

By Jessica Wehrman
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON —The Department of Energy is recommending pulling the plug on the Piketon uranium enrichment project.

Lawmakers Friday received word that the Energy Department has decided to end a contract to test and demonstrate new uranium centrifuge technology that the Ohio lawmakers had hoped would be a boon for southern Ohio's economy. The Energy Department decision would essentially stop the centrifuges from spinning while preserving them for possible future use.

The news came one day after Centrus, the company that operates the plant, announced that it was issuing notices to 235 workers at the plant warning them that they might be out of a job in 60 days.

The site is about 90 miles southeast of Dayton.

"I am stunned by today's announcement by the Administration that they are pulling the plug on our country's uranium enrichment project," said Sen. Rob Portman, R-Ohio.

"This news is a major blow to the Piketon community and southeast Ohio and yet another broken promise by this Administration."

"This is beyond belief," said Rep. Brad Wenstrup, R-Cincinnati, whose district includes the project. He called the decision "a shameful and unilateral move by Department of Energy to walk away from a longstanding investment."

"This administration has unnecessarily and inexplicably inflicted more pain and uncertainty on the hardworking people of Pike County and Southern Ohio," he said.

The current contract for the proposed uranium centrifuge runs out Sept. 30.

In an email, the Department of Energy said while they are interested in "preserving and advancing" the Piketon technology "for possible future deployment for a national security mission," it will focus its efforts on activities at another nuclear site in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

"Centrus would be free to continue its operations at Piketon for its own purposes," the email read. A spokeswoman for the National Nuclear Security Administration said the 120 centrifuges in Piketon "have successfully provided useful reliability and operational data, as well as enabled the identification and development of solutions to certain technical complications."

Still, said Shelley Laver, deputy director of public affairs for the NNSA, "We have concluded that continued support from the federal government for additional data from Piketon operations has limited remaining value."

The agency said it plans to stop the centrifuges but preserve them "for possible future deployment for a national security mission."

Sen. Sherrod Brown, D-Ohio, said he will urge the administration to reverse what he calls a "shortsighted" decision."

The agency, he said, should maintain the plant "while also working with the private sector and Ohio stakeholders to ensure the future, commercial viability of the facility."

The news is another tough blow for southern Ohio. In August, 1,400 Fluor-BWXT employees doing cleanup at the nearby former Department of Energy site received WARN notices as well. A spokesman for the company later said that more than 500 may ultimately be laid off.

Jeremy Derryberry, a spokesman for Centrus, said earlier this year, the House included a total of \$100 million for the program in its appropriations bills –including \$50 million in reprogramming authority. The Senate has yet to pass that bill, and federal funding expires at the end of this month.

During the 2008 elections, then-Sen. Barack Obama voiced support for the project, which southern Ohio businessmen had hoped would bring some 4,000 jobs to the state. Centrus, formerly known as USEC, has long held hopes for federal funding to commercially enrich uranium, but the project has struggled for about as long as it has been in the works. USEC failed to secure a \$2 billion loan guarantee aimed at commercializing their technology, then were given a thread of hope when the government launched a research and testing project for the new technology. Critics said that the plant was little more than a federal boondoggle, with Sen. Ed Markey, D-Mass., once referring to USEC as the "United States Earmark Corporation."

Portman said he reached out Friday to the Department of Energy "to express my surprise and deep disappointment and have urged them to reconsider this irresponsible decision to shut down our one source of enrichment needed for our nuclear arsenal, our nuclear navy, private sector nuclear power fuel needs, and nuclear nonproliferation efforts."

Industry urges NRC to scrap new regs

[Ben Panko](#), E&E reporter

Published: Wednesday, September 16, 2015

This story was updated at 2:13 p.m. EDT.

The nuclear industry asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission yesterday not to issue a number of proposed safety upgrades for U.S. reactors, among other recommendations, just as the agency rethinks its staffing levels.

The Nuclear Energy Institute submitted a broad [list](#) of reforms as part of a public comment period for NRC's Project AIM 2020 initiative, an effort to downsize the agency in light of a number of reactor projects that failed to materialize.

NRC created Project AIM 2020 last year to reduce the agency's staff and budget by about 10 percent as cheap natural gas and other energy sources have deterred investment in nuclear power ([E&ENews PM](#), Feb. 18).

Leading the 27 NEI recommendations was a request that NRC revise its rulemaking process to eliminate the use of "qualitative factors" in justifying decisions, a pattern that has been attacked by House and Senate Republicans this summer ([Greenwire](#), Aug. 18).

"This has resulted in relatively high scores for rulemakings that are costly to both NRC and industry but provide little benefit relative to the agency's core mission of protecting public health, safety and security," the letter reads.

NEI also advocated for canning a handful of proposed rules, including two designed to align NRC's radiation protection and radiation dose assessment regulations with recommendations released by the International Commission on Radiological Protection in 2007.

"In neither instance is there a safety basis for the identified changes yet the cost to implement these rules is estimated to exceed \$3 million per facility," NEI wrote about the proposed rules.

NEI also recommended that NRC seek more input from licensees in revising its regulatory guides, increase transparency in the increasing number of hours used for inspections and streamline its licensing process.

NRC spokeswoman Maureen Conley said the agency would review NEI's letter along with other comments and recommendations about Project AIM 2020.

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/09/16/stories/1060024794>

Locals question report on Yucca Mountain health risks

Published: Wednesday, September 16, 2015

Nearly 80 Nevadans piled into a meeting last night about a Nuclear Regulatory Commission draft report on the health risks of a controversial and stalled plan for a nuclear waste repository at Yucca Mountain, and officials expressed their continued opposition to it.

According to the 173-page study, if the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository were built and licensed, there would be "a negligible increase" in health risk from nuclear particles leaking into groundwater.

Attendees of the meeting largely were not content with this finding.

Richard Bryan, chairman of the Nevada Commission on Nuclear Projects, said he was not prepared "to gamble on the health and safety of Nevadans" with a flawed waste repository that was the only one studied because of "raw naked politics. We were steamrolled."

Rep. Dina Titus (D-Nev.) and Las Vegas Mayor Carolyn Goodman called the repository dangerous and bad for the state's tourism economy.

A statement from Gov. Brian Sandoval (R) that was read at the meeting warned that the Energy Department "does not possess the land and water rights necessary to receive a construction authorization."

While President Obama discontinued the Yucca Mountain project in 2010, some supportive attendees saw this NRC report as a hopeful step toward reviving the repository.

"There is no danger with the Yucca Mountain project," said Leonard Kreisler, former medical director of the Nevada Test Site.

NRC was required to complete the study by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, which ruled in 2013 that the commission was wrong to end licensing hearings for Yucca Mountain even after Obama's decision to cut the project's funding ([Greenwire](#), Aug. 13, 2013).

The study found that the maximum dose of leaked radiation in nearby Amargosa Valley would be 1.3 millirems, or a "small fraction" of the normal background radiation of 300 millirems a year and "much less" than NRC standards (Keith Rogers, [Las Vegas Review-Journal](#), Sept. 15). – **BTP**

Source: <http://www.eenews.net/greenwire/2015/09/16/stories/1060024774>

The New York Times

When Radiation Isn't the Real Risk

SEPT. 21, 2015

Photo

This spring, four years after the nuclear accident at Fukushima, a small group of scientists met in Tokyo to evaluate the deadly aftermath.

No one has been killed or sickened by the radiation — a point confirmed last month by the [International Atomic Energy Agency](#). Even among Fukushima workers, the number of additional [cancer](#) cases in coming years [is expected to be so low as to be undetectable](#), a blip impossible to discern against the statistical background noise. But about 1,600 people [died from the stress of the evacuation](#) — one that some scientists believe was not justified by the relatively moderate radiation levels at the Japanese nuclear plant.

Epidemiologists speak of “stochastic deaths,” those they predict will happen in the future because of radiation or some other risk. With no names attached to the numbers, they remain an abstraction.

But these other deaths were immediate and unequivocally real.

“The government basically panicked,” said Dr. Mohan Doss, a medical physicist who spoke at the Tokyo meeting, when I called him at his office at Fox Chase Cancer Center in Philadelphia. “When you evacuate a hospital intensive care unit, you cannot take patients to a high school and expect them to survive.”

Among other victims were residents of [nursing homes](#). And there were the suicides. “It was the fear of radiation that ended up killing people,” he said.

Most of the fallout was swept out to sea by easterly winds, and the rest was dispersed and diluted over the land. Had the evacuees stayed home, their cumulative exposure over four years, in the most intensely radioactive locations, would have been about 70 millisieverts — roughly comparable to receiving a high-resolution whole-body diagnostic scan each year. But those hot spots were anomalies.

By Dr. Doss’s calculations, most residents would have received much less, about 4 millisieverts a year. The average annual exposure from the natural background radiation of the earth is 2.4 millisieverts.

How the added effect of the fallout would have compared with that of the evacuation depends on the validity of the “linear no-threshold model,” which assumes that any amount of radiation, no matter how small, causes some harm.

Dr. Doss is among scientists who question that supposition, one built into the world’s radiation standards. Below a certain threshold, they argue, low doses [are harmless and possibly even beneficial](#) — a long-debated phenomenon called radiation hormesis.

Recently he and two other researchers, Carol S. Marcus of Harbor-U.C.L.A. Medical Center in Los Angeles and Mark L. Miller of Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, [petitioned the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to revise its rules](#) to avoid overreactions to what may be nonexistent threats.

The period for public comments is still open, and when it is over, there will be a mass of conflicting evidence to puzzle through.

A full sievert of radiation is believed to eventually cause fatal cancers in about 5 percent of the people exposed. Under the linear no-threshold model, a millisievert would impose one-one thousandth of the risk: 0.005 percent, or five deadly cancers in a population of 100,000.

About twice that many people were evacuated from a 20-kilometer area near the Fukushima reactors. By avoiding what would have been an average cumulative exposure of 16 millisieverts, the number of cancer deaths prevented was perhaps 160, or 10 percent of the total who died in the evacuation itself.

But that estimate assumes the validity of the current standards. If low levels of radiation are less harmful, then the fallout might not have caused any increase in the cancer rate. The idea of hormesis goes further, proposing that weak radiation can actually reduce a person's risk. Life evolved in a mildly radioactive environment, and [some laboratory experiments and animal studies](#) indicate that low exposures unleash protective antioxidants and stimulate the immune system, conceivably protecting against cancers of all kinds.

Epidemiological studies of survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have been interpreted both ways — as [demonstrating](#) and [refuting](#) hormesis. But because radiation regulations assume there is no safe level, clinical trials testing low-dose therapy have been impossible to conduct.

One experiment, however, occurred inadvertently three decades ago in Taiwan after about 200 buildings housing 10,000 people were constructed from steel contaminated with radioactive cobalt. Over the years, residents were exposed to an average dose of about 10.5 millisieverts a year, more than double the estimated average for Fukushima. Yet a study in 2006 [found fewer cancer cases](#) compared with the general public: 95, when 115 were expected.

Neither the abstract of the paper nor of a [second one published two years later](#) mention the overall decrease. (The authors speculated that the apartment dwellers may have been healthier than the population at large.) The focus instead was on weaker results suggesting a few excess leukemia and [breast cancer](#) cases — and on a parsing of the data showing an overall increased cancer risk for residents exposed before age 30.

More recently, a study of radon by a Johns Hopkins scientist suggested that people living with higher concentrations of the radioactive gas [had correspondingly lower rates of lung cancer](#). If so, then homeowners investing in radon mitigation to meet federal safety standards may be slightly increasing their cancer risk. These and similar findings have also been disputed.

All research like this is bedeviled by “confounders” — differences between populations that must be accounted for. Some are fairly easy (older people and smokers naturally get more cancer), but there is always some statistical wiggle room. As with so many issues, what should be a scientific argument becomes rhetorical, with opposing interest groups looking at the data with just the right [squint](#) to resolve it according to their needs. There is more here at stake than agonizing over irreversible acts, like the evacuation of Fukushima. Fear of radiation, even when diluted to homeopathic portions, compels people to forgo lifesaving diagnostic tests and radiotherapies.

We're bad at balancing risks, we humans, and we live in a world of continual uncertainty. Trying to avoid the horrors we imagine, we risk creating ones that are real. A version of this article appears in print on September 22, 2015, on page D3 of the New York edition with the headline: When Radiation Isn't the Risk. [Order Reprints](#)

Source: http://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/22/science/when-radiation-isnt-the-real-risk.html?_r=2

Columbus Dispatch
Federal spending bill would include money to
continue cleanup at Piketon site
By Jessica Wehrman

The Columbus Dispatch
Friday September 25, 2015 2:57 AM

WASHINGTON —A measure aimed at funding the federal government includes money hoped to preserve the jobs and continue cleanup at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant —an abandoned Department of Energy site in southern Ohio.

The short-term measure, which would fund the government through Dec. 11, would allow the government to continue cleanup projects at the site —one month after workers at that plant were warned that they might lose their jobs because of a budget shortfall. Sens. Sherrod Brown, D-Ohio, and Rob Portman, R-Ohio, both implored Senate appropriators to continue paying for cleaning up the site. Some 500 employees currently are working on cleanup.

Brown called the work “vital” to the region’s economy. Portman will visit Piketon on Saturday.

The draft of the bill includes a measure that would direct the Department of Energy to transfer money from other accounts to pay for the continued cleanup at the site.

Portman said the bill includes a provision that would continue operations at a proposed uranium-enrichment test project not far from the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant operated by Centrus, formerly known as USEC. The Department of Energy earlier this month decided to end a contract to test and demonstrate new uranium-centrifuge technology. The contract is set to expire Wednesday.

The Energy Department decision would essentially stop the centrifuges from spinning while preserving them for possible future use. Some 235 workers are employed at that plant. Under the Senate bill, a \$100 million line item that currently pays for the project would be renewed.

Portman, in an interview, said even if the spending bill is approved —and even that is in question, because of unrelated political fights over the larger measure —the Ohio delegation must fight to have the money included in long-term spending legislation.

He said the combination of the end of the uranium enrichment project and no new cleanup money has been a “gut shot” to the region.

Portman said lawmakers were given no warning that the Energy Department planned to pull the plug on the uranium-enrichment project, and haven’t given lawmakers a report required by law to justify ending the pilot program.

“That’s an outrage,” he said. “We’re very upset with the way they’re handling it, because it’s leaving people high and dry. We thought they were going to have the ability to keep their jobs.”

The region’s counties have some of the highest unemployment rates in the state. Pike County has a 6.2 percent unemployment rate. Scioto County, just south, has a 6.5 percent unemployment rate.

Jeff Albrecht, owner of the nearby Portsmouth Holiday Inn, called funding cuts a “double whammy” for an area struggling economically. He and others from the region will go to Washington next month to lobby on behalf of their community.

“There are just so many unanswered questions in my mind and for so many others in southern Ohio,” he said.

jwehrman@dispatch.com

Issa floats bill to relocate unwanted spent fuel

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

Published: Wednesday, September 30, 2015

Republican Rep. Darrell Issa of California unveiled a bill yesterday that would link communities that house unwanted, radioactive nuclear waste with regions of the country willing to store the material.

Issa said the "Interim Consolidated Storage Act" wouldn't change the fate of the hotly contested Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository in Nevada but would ensure that waste sitting at shuttered reactors -- like the San Onofre units in his district -- is stored somewhere safe.

"Progress on moving the nation's nuclear waste to the designated site at Yucca Mountain has been stalled for years due to political posturing," Issa said in a statement. "This failure of government to act has littered communities across the nation with high level nuclear waste stored in less than ideal conditions, including at the closed San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station in my own district."

Issa said the bill would not dip into money meant for Yucca Mountain in the Nuclear Waste Fund but instead would rely on interest the fund accrues.

"Maintaining the status quo is not an option," he said. "The waste from the closed San Onofre nuclear plant sits near an active fault line, adjacent to the heavily-trafficked Interstate 5 and the Pacific Ocean, and sandwiched between densely-populated Orange and San Diego Counties. This is just one example out of 120, nationwide."

Earlier this month, local officials in San Diego County called on the Energy Department to remove and relocate waste stored at the San Onofre plant. Southern California Edison decided to close the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station in June 2013, 18 months after the plant had been shut down when severe wear and leaks were discovered in its two reactors.

Since then, the plant's 1,400 metric tons of spent nuclear fuel has been stored on-site in dry casks and fuel pools, which members of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors decried as unsafe and irresponsible ([E&ENews PM](#), Sept. 15).

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Source: <http://www.eenews.net/eedaily/2015/09/30/stories/1060025553>

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Part 21 and Miscellaneous

Coordination of Request for Information Regarding Flooding Hazard Reevaluations and Mitigating Strategies for Beyond-Design-Basis External Events
ADAMS Accession No.: ML15174A257

IN 2015-08, "Criticality and Chemical Safety Events Involving Unanalyzed Conditions and Unanticipated Unavailability of IROFS at Fuel Cycle Facilities," dated September 2, 2015
ADAMS Accession No.: ML15176A708

IN 2015-09, "Mechanical Dynamic Restraint (Snubber) Lubricant Degradation Not Identified Due to Insufficient Service Life Monitoring," dated September 24, 2015
ADAMS Accession No.: ML15126A531

FirstEnergy

Davis-Besse

MID-CYCLE ASSESSMENT LETTER FOR DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION
(REPORT 05000346/2015005)
ADAMS Accession No. ML15239B356

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station; NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report
05000346/2015407 (Cover Letter Only)
ADAMS Accession No. ML15246A442

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1 - Interim Staff Response to Reevaluated Flood Hazards Submitted in Response to 10 CFR 50.54(f) Information Request - Flood-Causing Mechanism Reevaluation
ADAMS Accession No. ML15239B212

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unt No. 1 - Review of Security Plan Changes (TAC NO. MF5801)
Accession Number: ML15260B370

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1 - Request for Additional Information Related to Amendment Request for Emergency Diesel Generator Minimum Voltage Surveillance Requirements (TAC NO. MF6060)(L-15-117)
Accession Number: ML15222A179

Application for amends to Licenses DPR-38,DPR-47 & DPR-55, deleting Tech Specs 4.2.4 & 4.2.5 & Table 4.2-1 re reactor vessel matls surveillance.Application supercedes 840802 submittal.Fee paid.
ML15261A030

Recommendation Tracking Sys Rept.
ML15260A451

Perry

MID-CYCLE ASSESSMENT LETTER FOR PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT (REPORT 05000440/2015005)

ADAMS Accession No. ML15239B420

Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1 - Correction of Typographical Error Incurred During Prior License Amendment No. 162

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15243A153

Perry Nuclear Power Plant – NRC Security Baseline Inspection Report 05000440/2015407

ADAMS Accession No. ML15252A359

Perry Nuclear Power Plant – NRC Problem Identification and Resolution Inspection Report 05000440/2015007

ADAMS Accession No. ML15264B078

Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1 – Staff Review of Interim Evaluation Associated with Reevaluated Seismic Hazard Implementing Near-Term Task Force Recommendation 2.1

ADAMS Accession No. ML15240A032

Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1 - Correction to Notice of Consideration of Approval of Transfer of Facility Operating License and Conforming Amendment, Opportunity for a Hearing, and Order (TAC No. MF6412) (L-15-195)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15261A769

IR 05000440/2015007; on 07/20/2015 - 08/07/2015; Perry Nuclear Power Plant; Biennial Problem Identification and Resolution (PI&R) Inspection.

ML15264B078

Perry, Unit 1 - Mid-Cycle Revision to the Core Operating Limits Report for Operating Cycle 16.

ML15252A228

2015/08/27 NRR E-mail Capture - RESEND: PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, UNIT 1 - TECHNICAL REVIEW CHECKLIST RELATED TO INTERIM ESEP SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF NTTF R2.1, SEISMIC (TAC NO. MF5261)

ML15240A212

NY Times Request

ML15247A207

2015/08/25 NRR E-mail Capture - PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, UNIT 1 - TECHNICAL REVIEW CHECKLIST RELATED TO INTERIM ESEP SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF NTTF R2.1, SEISMIC (TAC NO. MF5261)

ML15238A586

Perry - Response to Request For Additional Information Regarding License Amendment to Adopt Technical Specification Task Force Traveler-425.

ML15237A035

Beaver Valley

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 2 - Upcoming Steam Generator Tube Inservice Inspection (TAC No. MF6630)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15236A089

Mid-Cycle Assessment Letter for Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2 (Report 05000334/2015005 and 05000412/2015005)

ADAMS Accession No. ML15229A116

Beaver Valley Power Station, Units 1 and 2 – Transmittal of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flood Hazard Reevaluation Information

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15254A273

Beaver Valley Power Station Discharge Monitoring Report (NPDES) Permit No. PA0025615. ML15244B154

Portsmouth Facilities

Transmittal of Summation of Natural Phenomena Hazards for the American Centrifuge Lead Cascade and American Centrifuge Plant in Response to the NRC's Generic Letter GL 2015-01.

ML15271A157

Conference Call Results - NRC Response to USEC's NRC Bulletin 2003-03 Submittal.

ML041560120

Letter to Steven Toelle re: Response to NRC Bulletin 2003-003.

ML040770043

Paducah and Portsmouth - Response to NRC Bulletin 2003-03.

ML032880118

Fermi 1

No reports

Fermi 2

MID-CYCLE ASSESSMENT LETTER FOR FERMI POWER PLANT, UNIT 2 (REPORT 05000341/2015005)

ADAMS Accession No. ML15239B384

REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE REVIEW OF THE FERMI 2 LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION – SET 37 (TAC NO. MF4222)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15237A044

Fermi 2 - Issuance of Amendment RE: License Amendment Request to Revise the Emergency Action Level Scheme for the Fermi Emergency Plan (TAC No. MF5048)

ADAMS Accession No.: ML15233A084

Commission Memorandum And Order CLI-15-18.

ML15251A049

Fermi 3

No Reports
