Nuclear Operating Company
South Texas Project Electric Generating Station P.O. Box 289 Wadsworth, Texas 77483

April 28, 2000
NOC-AE-00000843
File No.: G02, G07
10CFR50.36b
STI: 31096270

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attention: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555

South Texas Project
Units 1 and 2
Docket Nos. STN 50-498, STN 50-499
1999 Annual Environmental and Annual
Radiological Environmental Operating Reports

Pursuant to the South Texas Project (STP) Unit 1 Operating License NPF-76, Unit 2 Operating License NPF-80 Appendix B, Environmental Protection Plan (Nonradiological), and Technical Specification 6.9.1.3, attached are the 1999 Annual Environmental and Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Reports.

If you have any questions, please contact J. D. Sherwood at (361) 972-8766 or me at (361) 972-7566.

G.T. Powell
Manager,
Health Physics

MKJ

Attachment: 1999 Annual Environmental and Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Reports.

IE23

O:WP\NL\NRC-AP\MISC-99\000843

cc:

Ellis W. Merschoff
Regional Administrator, Region IV
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 400
Arlington, Texas 76011-8064

John A. Nakoski
Project Manager, Mail Code 0-4D3
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Cornelius F. O'Keefe
c/o U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
P. O. Box 910
Bay City, TX 77404-0910

A. H. Gutterman, Esquire
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius
1800 M. Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036-5869

M. T. Hardt/W. C. Gunst
City Public Service
P. O. Box 1771
San Antonio, TX 78296

A. Ramirez/C. M. Canady
City of Austin
Electric Utility Department
721 Barton Springs Road
Austin, TX 78704

Jon C. Wood
Matthews & Branscomb
One Alamo Center
106 S. St. Mary's Street, Suite 700
San Antonio, TX 78205-3692

Institute of Nuclear Power
Operations - Records Center
700 Galleria Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30339-5957

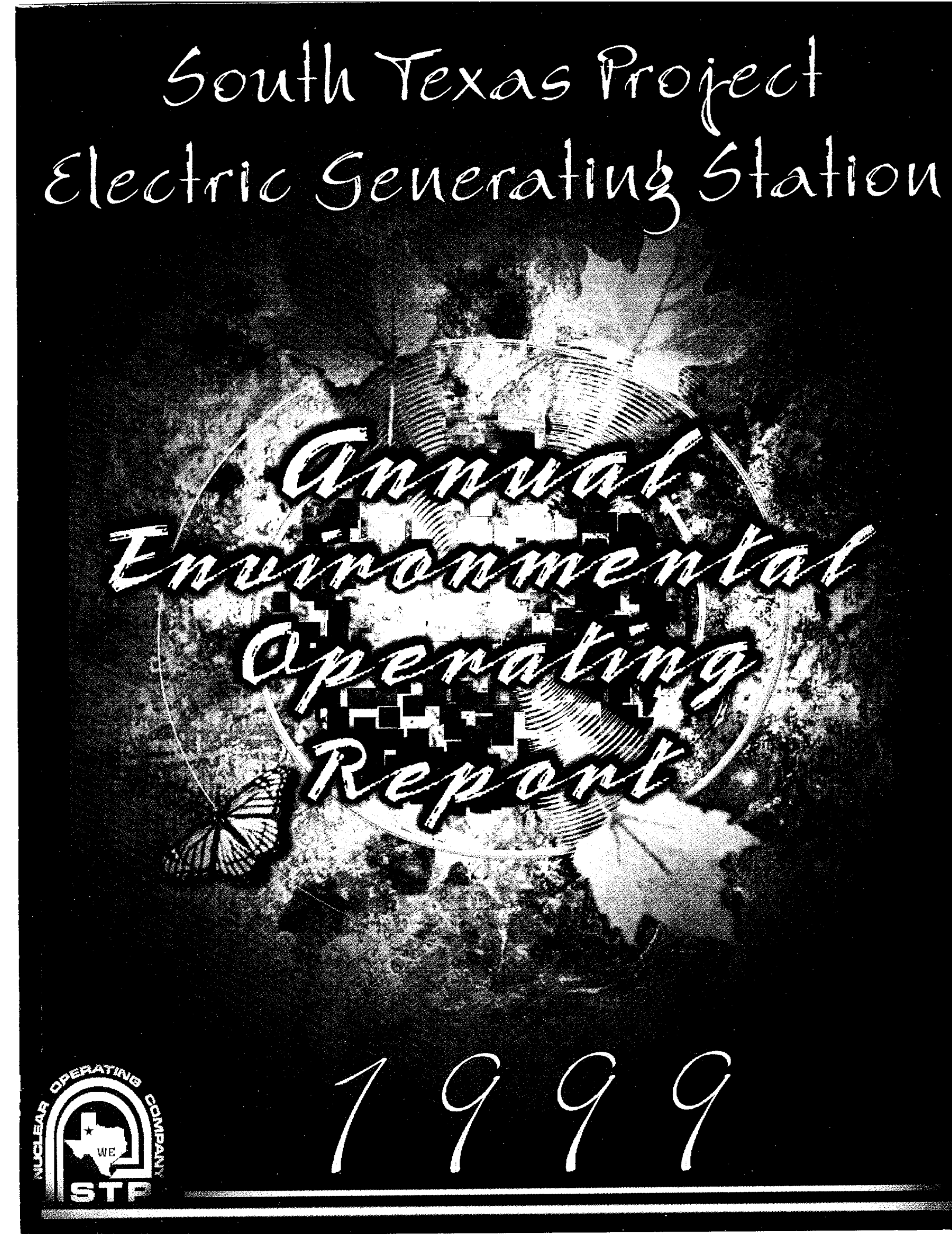
Richard A. Ratliff
Bureau of Radiation Control
Texas Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, TX 78756-3189

D. G. Tees/R. L. Balcom
Houston Lighting & Power Co.
P. O. Box 1700
Houston, TX 77251

Central Power and Light Company
ATTN: G. E. Vaughn/C. A. Johnson
P. O. Box 289, Mail Code: N5012
Wadsworth, TX 77483

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attention: Document Control Desk
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

South Texas Project Electric Generating Station

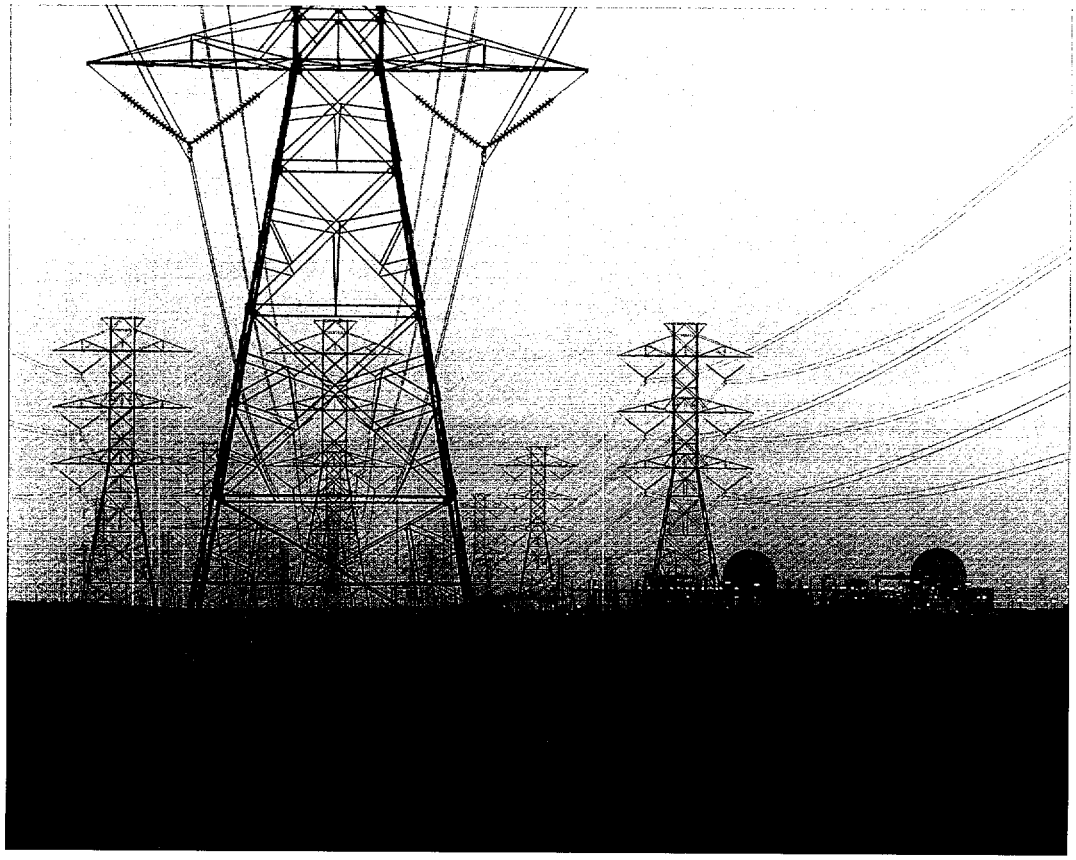


Annual Environmental Operating Report

1999

NUCLEAR OPERATING COMPANY

STP



Please visit our web site at http://www.stpnoc.com

Completed
in accordance with
Technical Specifications
for
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
License Nos.
NPF-76 & NPF-80
April 1999

Authored by:

J. Darrell Sherwood, Ph.D.
Supervisor
Health Physics Division

and

Peggy Loflon Travis, J.D., CHMM
Staff Consultant
Chemistry Division

Technical Review:

Leonard M. Earls, Ph.D., CHP
Health Physicist
Health Physics Division

Approved by:

Gerald T. Powell
Manager
Health Physics Division

1999

Annual Environmental
Operating Report

SOUTH TEXAS PROJECT ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION

The 1999 Annual Environmental Operating Report for the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station combines in one report the requirements for the Annual Environmental Operating Report (Non-radiological) found in Appendix B to Operating License Nos. NPF-76 and NPF-80 and the requirements for the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report found in Part A of the station's Offsite Dose Calculation Manual.

Photographs by: Gwenna Kelton
Edward Conaway
STP Photo Library

Graphics: Jean Franklin

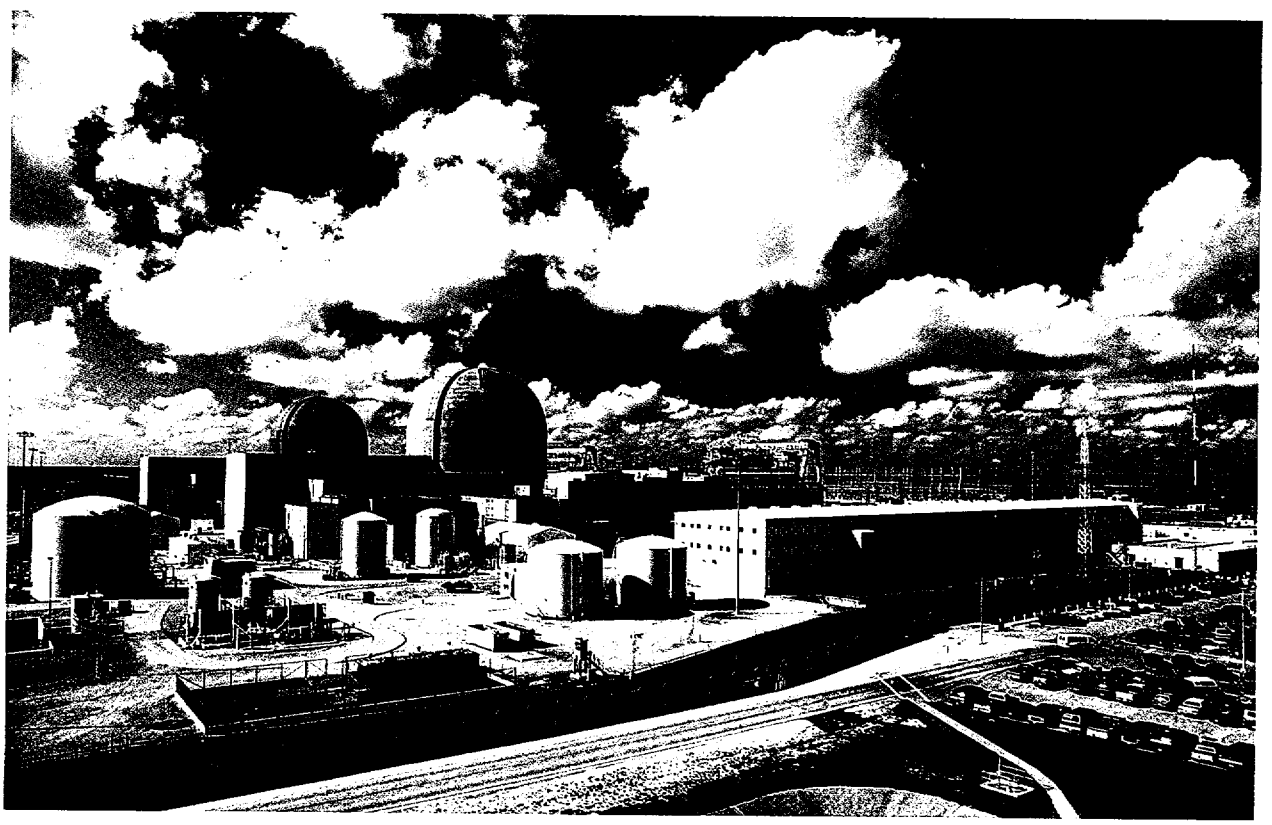
Table of Contents

Page

List of Figures

Page

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

This report describes the environmental monitoring programs, radiological and non-radiological, conducted at the South Texas Project during 1999. Included in this report are the Environmental Protection Plan Status, the results of the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program and the Land Use Census.

Radiation and radioactivity in the environment are constantly monitored within a 15-mile radius of the South Texas Project. Sampling locations are selected using weather, land use and water use information. Two types of sampling locations are used. The first type, control stations, are located in areas that are beyond measurable influence of the South Texas Project or any other nuclear facility. The sample results from these stations are used to explain radiation from sources other than the South Texas Project. Indicator stations are the second type of stations. The samples from these stations measure any radiation contributed to the environment by the project. Indicator stations are located in areas close to the South Texas Project where any plant releases would be at the highest concentration.

Prior to initial operation of the South Texas Project, samples were collected and analyzed to determine the amount of radioactivity present in the area. These results are used as a "pre-operational baseline." Results from the indicator stations are compared to both current control sample results and the pre-operational baseline values to determine if changes in radioactivity levels are attributable to station operations or other causes such as previous nuclear weapons testing programs and natural variations.

Radioactivity levels in the South Texas Project's environment frequently fall below the minimum detection capabilities of the state-of-the-art scientific instruments. Samples with radiation levels that cannot be detected are below the Lower Limits of Detection. The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission requires that equipment used for radiological monitoring must be able to detect specified minimum limits for certain types of samples. This ensures that radiation measurements are sufficiently sensitive to detect small changes in the environment. The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission also has a required "reporting level." Licensed nuclear facilities must prepare a special report and increase their sampling if any measured radiation level is equal to or greater than this reporting level. No sample from the South Texas Project has ever reached or exceeded a reporting level.

Measurements made are divided into four categories or pathways based upon how the results may affect the public. Airborne, waterborne, ingestion and direct radiation are the four pathways that are sampled. Each pathway is described below.

- The **airborne pathway** is sampled in areas around the South Texas Project by measuring the radioactivity of iodine and particulate air filters. Two samples indicated trace quantities of Iodine-131 at onsite indicator stations. The remainder of the 1999 airborne results were similar to pre-operational levels with only naturally

During 1999, as in each previous year, operation of the South Texas Project created no adverse environmental effects or health risks. The maximum radiation exposure calculated for a hypothetical person living at the boundary of the South Texas Project during 1999 was less than one millirem. For reference, this dose may be compared to the 360 millirem average annual radiation exposure to people in the United States from natural and medical sources. Natural radiation sources in the environment contribute most of the radiation exposure to humans while nuclear energy operations contribute less than one millirem.

occurring radioactive material unrelated to the operation of the South Texas Project detected.

- The **waterborne pathway** includes samples taken from surface water, ground water and drinking water. Also included in this path are sediment samples taken from the Main Cooling Reservoir and the Colorado River. Tritium was the only man-made isotope consistently detected in water samples and was measured in the shallow aquifer, the Main Cooling Reservoir and other bodies of water onsite. The average tritium level changed very little in the Main Cooling Reservoir over the past year and remained below United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission reporting limits and within United States Environmental Protection Agency drinking water standards. Sediment samples from the Main Cooling Reservoir continue to show traces of plant-related isotopes. The amount of plant related radioactive material found in reservoir bottom sediment samples has decreased since 1992 because less Cobalt-60 has been added to the reservoir by plant effluents than has undergone radioactive decay. As expected, the Cobalt-58 has decreased to below detectable levels. Offsite sediment samples continue to show no radioactivity from the South Texas Project. This indicates that the station produces no detectable effect offsite from this pathway.

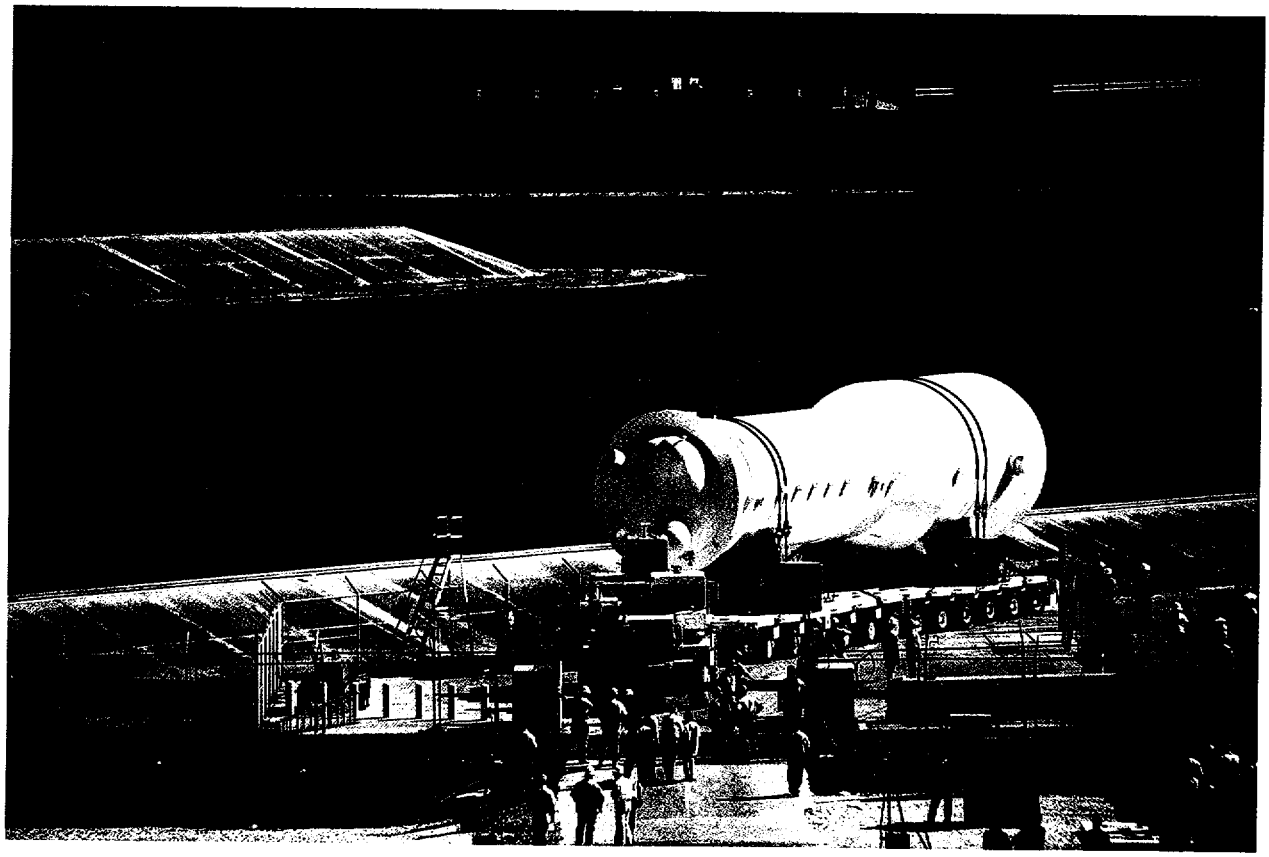
- The **ingestion pathway** includes broadleaf vegetation, agricultural products and food products from both onsite and offsite. Naturally occurring isotopes were detected at average environmental levels in the samples. Man-made isotopes found in the samples were consistent with values found in pre-operational samples.

- The **direct exposure pathway** measures environmental radiation doses using thermoluminescent dosimeters. These results are consistent with the readings from previous years and continue to show no effect from plant operations.

The South Texas Project continues to operate with no negative effect on the population or the environment. Radiation exposure for people living

in the area is maintained at less than one millirem per year. Environmental programs at the site monitor known and predictable relationships between the operation of the South Texas Project and the surrounding area. These monitoring programs verify that the operation of the South Texas Project has no detectable impact offsite and is well within state and federal regulations and guidelines. These programs are verified by the state of Texas through collection and analysis of independent samples and placement of the state's thermoluminescent dosimeters.

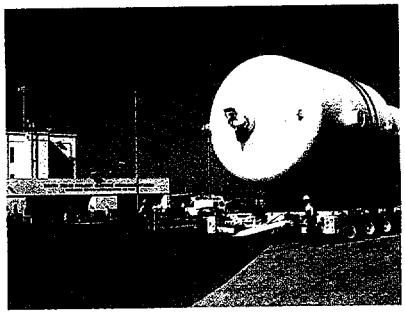
Site and Area Description



Site & Area Description

The South Texas Project is located on 12,220 acres in Matagorda County, Texas, approximately 15 miles southwest of Bay City along the west bank of the Colorado River. The South Texas Project is jointly owned by Reliant Energy - HL&P, Central Power and Light Company, the City of Austin and the City of San Antonio. Until late 1997, the Houston Lighting & Power Company was the designated Project Manager for the owners. In November of 1997, the STP Nuclear Operating Company assumed operational control of the South Texas Project and responsibility for implementation of all environmental programs.

The South Texas Project has two 1,250 megawatt-electric Westinghouse pressurized water reactors. Unit 1 received a low-power testing license on August 21, 1987, obtained initial criticality on March 8, 1988, and was declared commercially operational on August 25, 1988. Unit 2 received a low-power testing license on December 16, 1988, obtained initial criticality on March 12, 1989, and was declared commercially operational on June 19, 1989. Both units together produce enough electricity to serve over a million homes.



How the South Texas Project Works

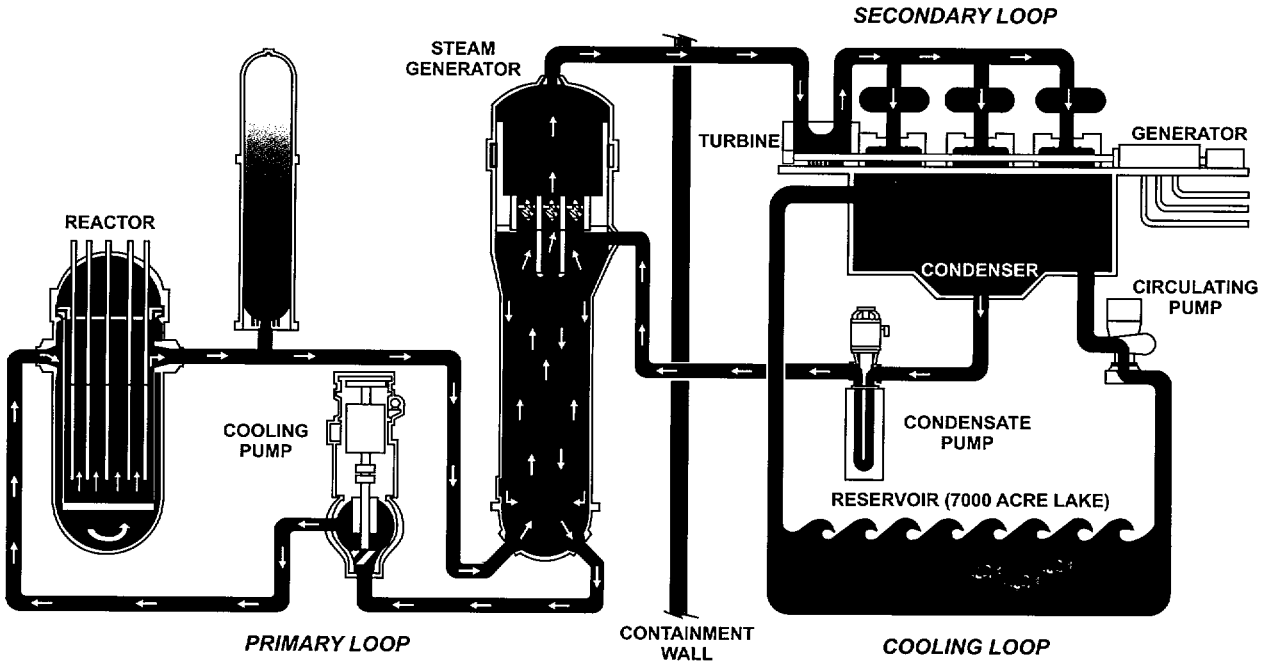
Fossil-fueled and nuclear-powered steam generating plants operate on the same principle. Fuel is used to produce heat to convert water into high-pressure steam. The steam is directed through a turbine to turn a generator. In a fossil fuel plant, burning coal, lignite, oil or natural gas in a boiler produces the heat. In a nuclear plant, the reactor replaces the boiler and the "fissioning" or splitting of uranium atoms inside the reactor produces the heat.

The fuel for a nuclear reactor is uranium. It is formed into cylindrical ceramic pellets, each about the size of the end of your little finger. One pellet has the energy potential of about a ton of coal. Millions of these pellets are stacked in fuel rods that are arranged into assemblies that make up the core of the reactor. The use of uranium allows us to conserve natural gas, oil and coal and to avoid the associated production of greenhouse gases and chemical compounds that can form acid rain.

A reactor starts operating when control rods in the core are withdrawn and fission begins. The fuel rods heat water circulating in sealed, stainless steel piping that passes through large heat exchangers called steam generators. The water in the reactor is pressurized to prevent boiling. This is why the South Texas Project's reactors are called "pressurized water reactors."

This hot, pressurized water heats a separate supply of water in the steam generators to produce steam that is directed through the blades of a turbine generator to produce electricity. The steam is then fed to a condenser where a separate supply of cooling water from the reservoir turns it back into water that is then pumped back to the steam generator for reuse. A diagram of the plant water systems is shown on the next page.

In addition to its safety systems, the South Texas Project has many built-in physical barriers that would prevent the release of radioactive materials in the unlikely event of an accident. The most visible ones are the 200-foot-tall, domed containment buildings with steel-reinforced walls four feet thick. Inside each of these massive structures, two more concrete walls provide another 11 feet of



shielding. The reactor vessel itself has steel walls six inches thick, and the fuel pellets inside it are sheathed in hardened metal tubes.

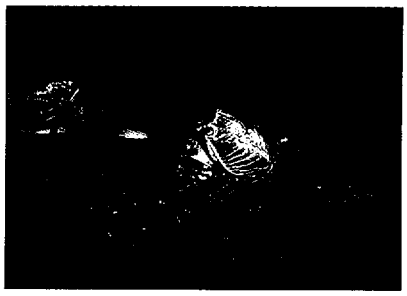
Late in 1998, in a continuation of strong business and industry support for nuclear energy, the International Chamber of Commerce recommended that delegates at the United Nations summit on global climate change include nuclear energy as an option for meeting increased electricity demand while avoiding greenhouse gas emissions. The International Chamber of Commerce's support reaffirms the significant carbon reductions achieved by nuclear energy in many countries. Nuclear power plants produce 17 percent of the world's electricity while saving the equivalent of approximately 2.3 billion tons of carbon dioxide production annually.

The Site

Sixty-five of the entire 12,220 acres at the South Texas Project are occupied by the two power plants. Plant facilities include a 7,000-acre main cooling reservoir and a 47-acre essential cooling pond. Many smaller bodies of water onsite include wetlands, Kelly Lake, drainage ditches, sloughs and depressions. Much of the land east of the cooling reservoir is leased for cattle grazing. Approximately 1,700 acres remain in a more natural state as a lowland habitat. A 110-acre wetland habitat area was established in 1996 on previously unused land located northeast of the power plants. The area surrounding the South Texas Project is characterized by coastal plain with farmland and pasture predominating. Local relief of the area is characterized by flat land, approximately 23 feet above sea level.

The Area

The economic base for this area is agricultural. Most of the land near the site is used for the production of five major agricultural products: beef, rice, grain sorghum, soybeans and cotton. In addition to the agriculture industry, there is commercial fishing in the lower



Colorado River, East and West Matagorda Bays, Intracoastal Waterway and the Gulf of Mexico. Currently shrimp, oysters, and crab are the predominant commercial fish while fin fishes have been commercially less important in recent years.

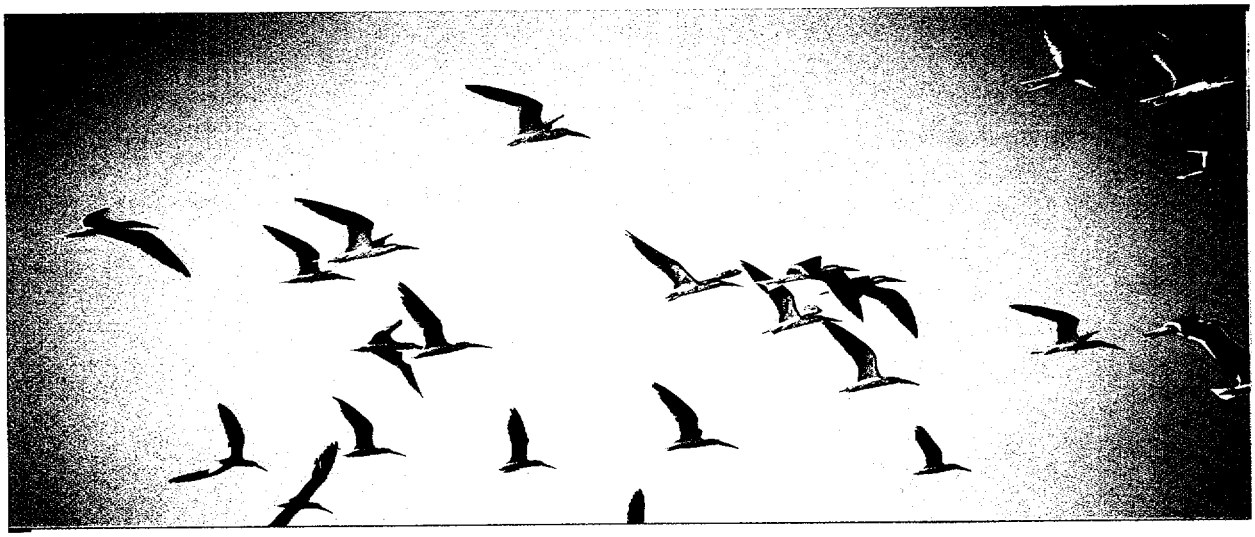
Although the surrounding area is heavily cultivated, significant amounts of woodlands, thicket, brush, fields, marsh and open water exist to support wildlife. The area lies in the southern region of the central flyway and is host to an abundance of migratory birds. The local estuary environments provide the necessary habitat for a variety of fish types to complete their life cycles. The area also affords opportunity for recreational hunting and fishing.

The South Texas Project is home to many species of animals. Our inhabitants include American alligators, a family of osprey, bald eagles

and several hundred deer. In winter, literally hundreds of thousands of waterfowl, principally migratory geese as well as white pelicans and the common tern, have found that the plant's 7,000-acre cooling

reservoir provides a good resting place during their migrations. The station also established a man-made wetland habitat in 1996 that attracts an increasing diversity of migratory fowl and other wildlife. Since 1997, the 15-mile-wide area that includes the South Texas Project has had the highest number of bird species nationwide in the National Audubon Society's annual Christmas Bird Count.

The climate of the region is subtropical maritime, with continental influence. It is characterized by short, mild winters and long, hot and humid summers. Rainfall is usually abundant throughout the year with an annual average of approximately forty-two inches. The prevailing wind direction is from the south-southeast, shifting to north-northeast for short intervals during the winter months.



Non-Radiological Environmental Introduction and Summary

Non-Radiological Environmental Introduction and Summary

The South Texas Project is committed to the production of electricity in a safe, reliable, economical and environmentally sound manner using nuclear energy. The station's programs, policies and business plan objectives reflect this commitment to environmental excellence. This commitment is exemplified by the efforts of station personnel who develop, implement and monitor site environmental protection programs and compliance.

Noteworthy 1999 environmental accomplishments that demonstrate the South Texas Project's environmental principles include the following:

- Recognized for continuing wetland habitat preservation efforts
- Reduced non-radiological waste generation
- Continued responsible management and conservation of water usage and quality

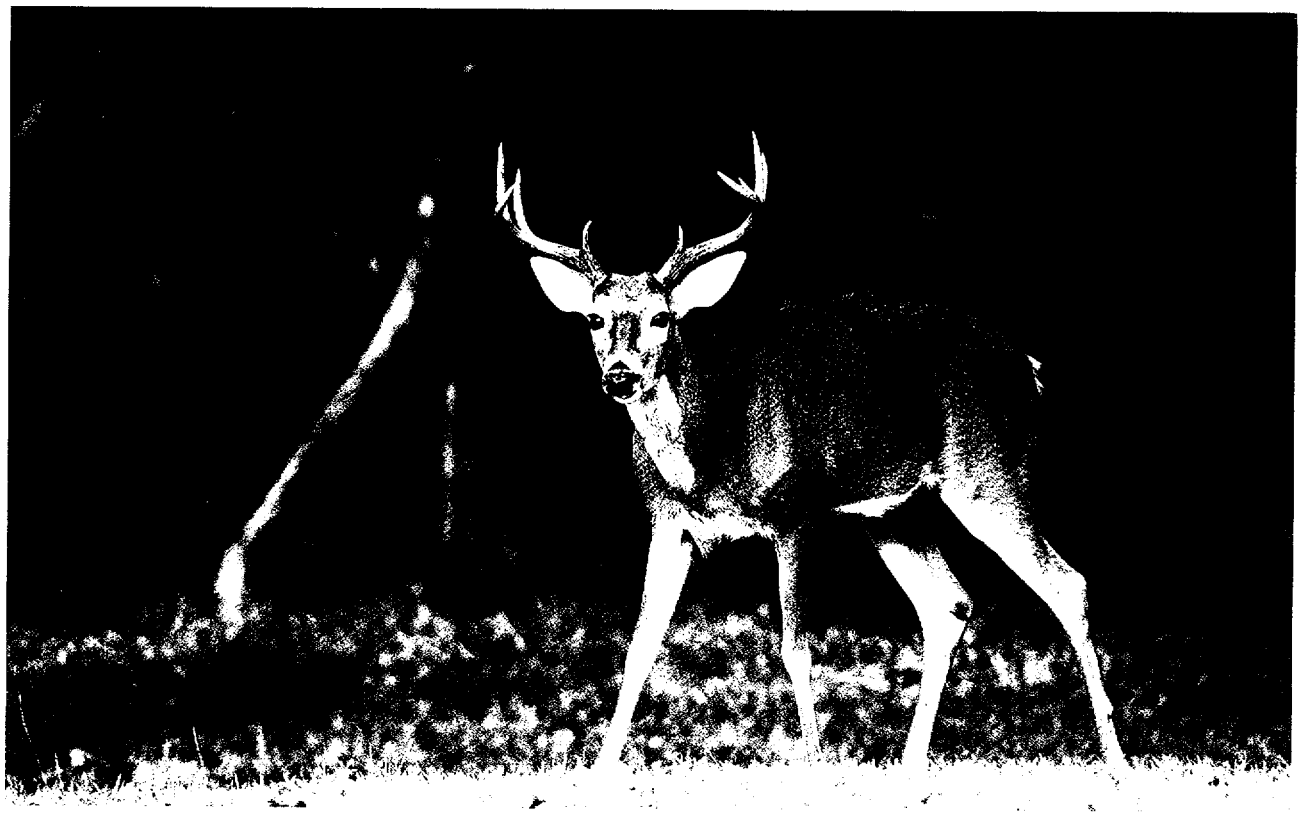
Everyone has a responsibility to protect the environment. Commitment to environmental responsibility is an integral component of the South Texas Project operating policy. This commitment is a core element in the South Texas Project

vision of a world class power producer. This responsibility reaches further than mere compliance with laws and regulations to encompass the integration of sound environmental practices into our daily operational and business decisions. The people at the South Texas Project understand the need to balance economic, operational and environmental issues for the benefit of the station and the public. The South Texas Project understands that, as a world-class power producer, we must hold ourselves to the highest principles of responsibility for our environmental and station activities.

Environmental Excellence

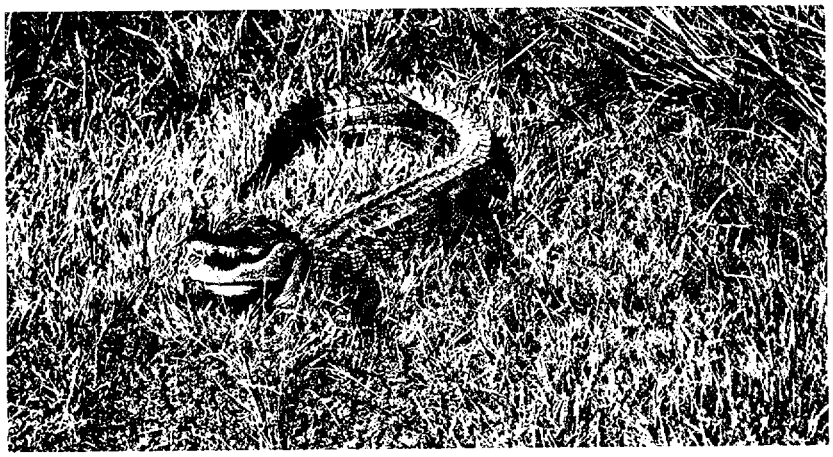
Nonradiological environmental conditions and performance at the South Texas Project during 1999 remained satisfactory and demonstrated that the South Texas Project continued to operate in an environmentally responsible manner. The assessment that follows illustrates that the South Texas Project achieved and maintained high standards of environmental performance and compliance throughout 1999.

Non-Radiological Environmental Operating Report



Non-Radiological Environmental Operating Report

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

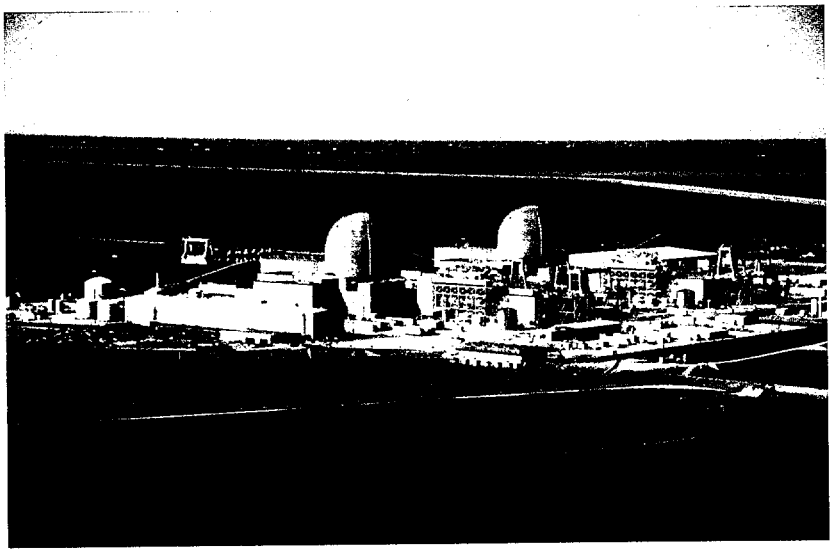


This section of the report describes the South Texas Project's non-radiological environmental program performance and environmental conditions from January 1 through December 31, 1999.

The STP Nuclear Operating Company environmental staff closely monitors environmental conditions and performance at the South Texas Project. Reliant Energy – HL&P provides support and technical assistance to the South Texas Project. Additionally in 1999, members of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission conducted wastewater and potable water compliance inspections at the station. These inspections documented the station's general compliance status. Inspectors consistently commented positively on the station's material condition and proactive approach on environmental issues. No significant deficiencies or areas of concern were noted during these inspections. This section discusses the station's environmental performance in 1999.

AQUATIC AND ECOLOGICAL MONITORING

The South Texas Project location falls within the Texas Land Resource Area designation as coastal prairie and can be divided into two broad ecological areas based on topography, soils and vegetation. The bottomland area is a swampy, marshy area that occupies approximately 1,700 acres of the site near the Colorado River. This area provides an important habitat for birds and other wildlife. A spoil impoundment constructed in 1972 by the United States Army Corps of Engineers is included in this area. In addition, a 110-acre wetland habitat area that attracts a variety of bird groups and other wildlife was established in 1996 on previously unused land located northeast of the power plants. The remaining area of the site offers diverse habitats for mammals and several types of birds. South Texas Project environmental staff regularly monitor the site's environs for changing conditions. Ecological conditions onsite in 1999 remained generally unchanged and satisfactory.



In 1996, the South Texas Project and Houston Industries

Incorporated (now Reliant Energy – HL&P) initiated a joint effort with Ducks Unlimited, Texas Parks and Wildlife, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service to establish a 110-acre wetland habitat for migratory waterfowl at the station. This habitat area immediately attracted a variety of bird species and other wildlife and has continued to support an increasing diversity of plants and animals. The wetland project received the Ducks Unlimited Habitat Conservation Award in 1996 and a United States Department of Agriculture Conservation Award in 1999 for habitat preservation. An observation trail adjacent to the wetland habitat allows easy access and viewing by visitors.

The South Texas Project and the wetland habitat project are located on the state-sponsored Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail that spans the entire Texas Gulf Coast from Brownsville to the Louisiana border. Several bird species listed on the state and federal threatened or endangered species lists have been observed at the wetland habitat and elsewhere onsite. These include the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, wood stork, white-faced ibis, wood ibis and white-tailed hawk. Additional migratory and resident bird species have been observed during informal surveys of the site's diverse natural and man-made habitats.

The South Texas Project continues to provide vital habitat for more than 125 different species of wintering and resident birds, including the common tern and white pelicans. In 1998, a small number of black skimmers established nests on a remote parking lot at the station. Special precautions were taken to protect the black skimmers' nesting area in hopes that this species would continue to return to the site. In 1999, the skimmers did return in increased numbers. A small population of least terns joined the returning skimmers in the same nesting areas. Intensive bird nesting continues throughout the lowland habitat, particularly in a heron rookery around the perimeter of Kelly Lake. One state biologist estimates that the internal Y-dike of the Main Cooling Reservoir hosts one third of the known nesting colonies of the common tern. Special precautions are taken each spring to protect the nesting areas on the internal dike's slopes and roadways.

Although no specific site aquatic monitoring studies were required in 1999 by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the State of Texas, the South Texas Project continues to monitor important wildlife species to detect population changes. These observations indicate that the site provides high-quality habitat in which a wide range of animals live. The site also continues to attract extensive wildlife populations, offering a refuge for resident species as well as seasonal migrants. The lowland habitat located between the Colo-

rado River and the east bank of the Main Cooling Reservoir offers a significant source of water year-round. These natural resource areas, in concert with numerous additional wetland and grassland areas, offer the key ingredients necessary to sustain the extensive wildlife population at the South Texas Project.

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Water is an essential component in electricity production, and all electric utilities must comply with extensive federal, state and local water regulations. These regulations govern virtually every aspect of business operations at the South Texas Project. Water usage and wastewater treatment onsite are regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Federal Clean Water Act and the Texas Water Quality Act. Collectively, these acts provide for the safeguarding of public drinking water supplies and maintaining the integrity of state and federal waters. Additionally, the station developed and implemented a specific water conservation plan for the South Texas Project in 1999 in accordance with new Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission requirements. The South Texas Project uses both surface water and groundwater for station purposes. Groundwater provides onsite drinking water for station personnel, replenishes the Essential Cooling Pond, and is used for other industrial purposes onsite. Surface water from the Main Cooling Reservoir and the Essential Cooling Pond is used as cooling water for plant activities. Water from the Colorado River replenishes the Main Cooling Reservoir via intermittent pumping periods. Surface water diverted to the Main Cooling Reservoir from the Colorado River accounted for approximately 95 percent of the water used at the South Texas Project in 1999.

Figure 4-1 illustrates the various users of groundwater sources in Matagorda County in 1994 based on information distributed by the Texas Water Development Board. At that time, the South Texas Project accounted for only three percent of the county's groundwater us-

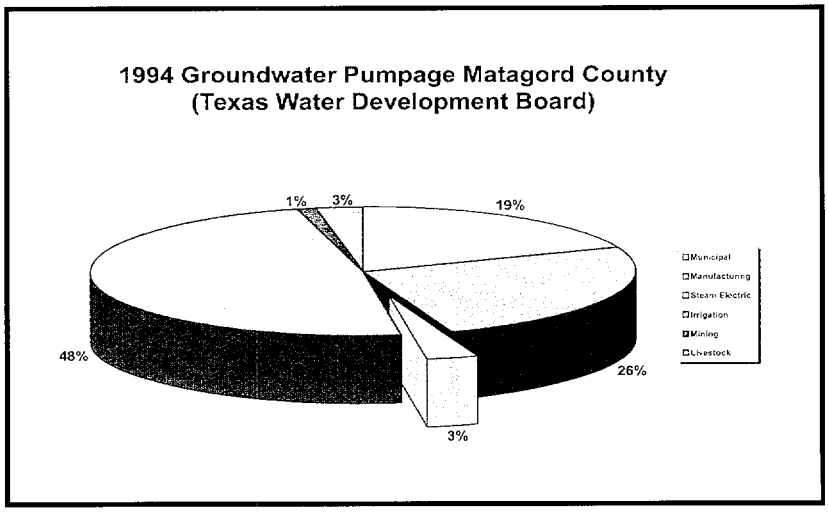


Figure 4-1

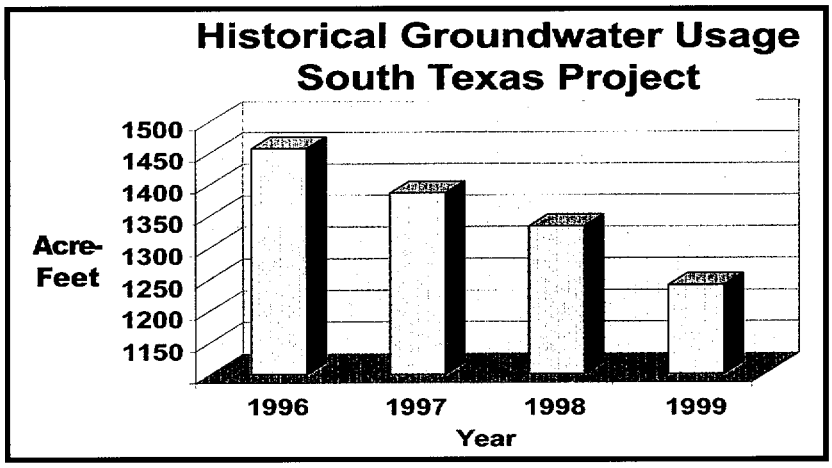


Figure 4-2

age. Consistent with station environmental principles encouraging efficient water usage and conservation, the station has steadily decreased its groundwater usage over the last four years as illustrated in Figure 4-2. Groundwater usage accounted for approximately five percent of the water utilized in 1999 by the South Texas Project. (Reference Figure 4-3)

Most of the water used by the South Texas Project is needed to condense steam and provide cooling for plant generating systems. The majority of this water is drawn from and returned to the station's Main Cooling Reservoir. The Main Cooling Reservoir is a 7,000-acre, above grade, off-channel reservoir capable of impounding 202,600 acre-feet of water at its maximum level. Reservoir makeup water is withdrawn intermittently from the adjacent Colorado River. In addition, the Essential Cooling Pond, a 46.9-acre, below grade, off-channel reservoir that supplies water to cool crucial plant components is capable of impounding 388 acre-feet of water. Various water rights permits, contractual agreements and compliance documents authorize the South Texas Project to maintain these reservoirs, impound water diverted from the Colorado River, and to circulate, divert and use water from the reservoirs for industrial purposes to operate the plant. These permits also limit the rate of diversion from the Colorado River. The South Texas Project diverted 23,616 acre-feet from the Colorado River in 1999 for the Main Cooling Reservoir fill operations while preserving adequate freshwater flow conditions for downstream bay and estuarine environments.

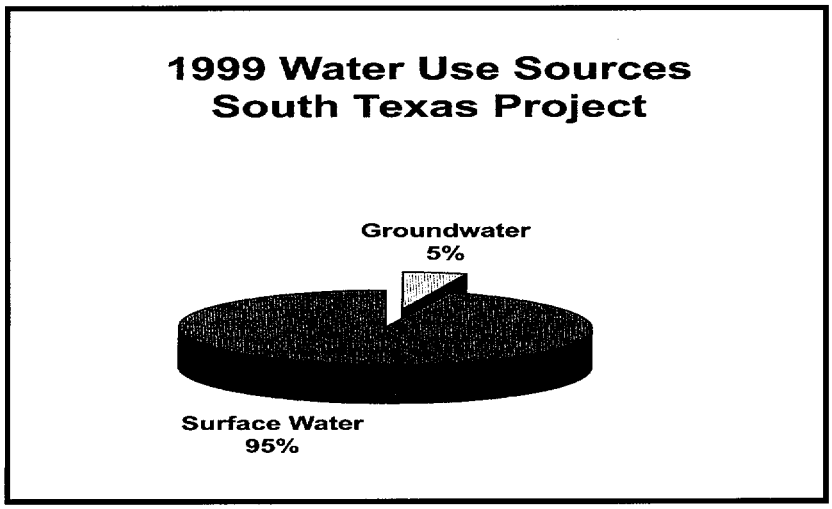


Figure 4-3

Existing federal and state water quality standards are implemented and enforced through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permit programs to restore and maintain the nation's and state's waters. In 1998, the State of Texas assumed authority to administer and implement the federal NPDES program. Under these permit programs, the South Texas Project monitors, records

Non-Radiological Environmental Operating Report

and reports the types and quantities of pollutants from wastewater discharges to ensure that we meet the stringent levels set in the applicable permits. Reports identifying ground and surface water use are submitted annually to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission. Monthly monitoring reports are also submitted to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission for wastewater discharges.

The South Texas Project understands that the water resources of the state are a critical natural resource requiring careful management and conservation to preserve water quality and availability. Accordingly, the station in 1998 joined efforts with other organizations—including the Lower Colorado River Regional Water Planning Group and the Lower Colorado River Valley Federation—that also seek to achieve these goals. The South Texas Project continues to explore and support efforts focusing on the efficient use of water resources and reduction of water waste.

Wastewater generated at the South Texas Project is processed and discharged to the onsite Main Cooling Reservoir to be reused by the station as cooling water for plant systems. No water was released from the reservoir in 1999. The station continued its outstanding wastewater discharge compliance performance record in 1999. Wastewater discharges met state and federal water quality standards demonstrating a complete 100 percent compliance record for the year while conserving and maximizing efficient water usage at the station.

In addition to the wastewater discharge permit programs discussed above, the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended in 1987, requires permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The South Texas Project Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, implemented since October of 1993, ensures that potential pollution sources at the site are evaluated, and that appropriate measures are selected and implemented to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. In September of 1998, the United States Environmental Protection Agency modified the storm water permit program to require facilities, such as the South Texas Project, permitted under the baseline general permit to obtain permit coverage under a multi-sector general storm water permit. Accordingly, the station filed a Notice of Intent for transfer from the General Permit to the Multi-Sector General Permit with the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 1998. The station's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan was modified and updated in March of 1999 to reflect these changes.

Following a severe drought in 1996, the Texas Legislature recognized the need to address a wide range of state water resource management issues. In 1997, the Texas Senate drafted legislation known as Senate Bill 1 to address these issues and to develop a comprehensive state water policy. Towards this end, this legislation required that the Texas Water Development Board create a statewide water plan that emphasizes regional planning. Sixteen planning regions were created, each tasked to prepare a regional plan for the orderly development, management and conservation of water resources. These plans are to be incorporated into a State Water Plan by the year 2001. The South Texas Project was chosen to represent the electric generating utility interest for the water-planning region that encompasses the Colorado River Basin. In addition to participation in the Lower Colorado Regional Water Planning group, the South Texas Project is an active participant in the Lower Colorado River Valley Federation. This organization encourages the efficient use of water resources and employment of water conservation measures to help meet future water needs in the Lower Colorado River Basin.

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

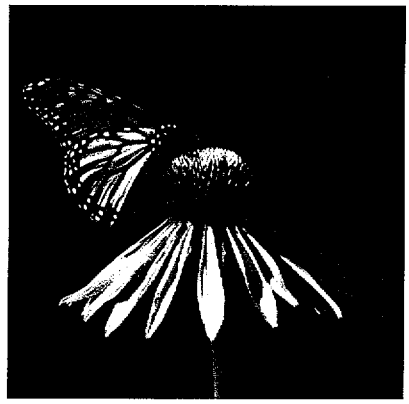
Unlike conventional electrical generating stations, nuclear power plants do not burn fossil fuel. Therefore, the South Texas Project produces virtually no greenhouse gases or other air pollutants that are the typical by-products of industrial production processes. The use of emissions-free nuclear power is a significant contributor to the preservation of our community's clean air resources. The South Texas Project uses small amounts of fossil fuel for backup and emergency equipment. Air emission sources at the South Texas Project fall under the scope of air pollution regulations promulgated under the Texas Clean Air Act, the Federal Clean Air Act and numerous associated amendments that protect air resources from pollution by controlling or abating air pollution and emissions. The major regulated air emission sources at the South Texas Project include one fossil-fueled boiler and various emergency diesel generators.

The South Texas Project has one oil-fired auxiliary steam boiler available to furnish steam for deaerator startup, turbine gland seals and radioactive liquid waste processing when steam is not available from the nuclear steam supply system. In addition to the auxiliary steam boiler, a number of fossil-fueled diesel generators are located onsite. These diesels are designed to provide emergency power to various plant systems or buildings in the event of a loss of power. This equipment is not normally needed for daily operations and the station does not use it to produce electricity for distribution. Routine start-up runs are made to ensure availability if needed and for equipment maintenance.

In 1990, amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act mandated a new permitting program to clearly define applicable air quality requirements for affected facilities such as the South Texas Project. This program is commonly known as the Title V Operating Permit Program and is administered by the state. The South Texas Project submitted its required application for the facility in 1997. State and federal review of the South Texas Project's application continued through 1999 following a site visit by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission in 1998.

NON-RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management procedures for hazardous and nonhazardous wastes generated at the South Texas Project ensure that wastes are properly dispositioned in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental and health regulations. By regulatory definition, solid waste includes solid, semi-solid, liquid and gaseous waste material. The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, which administers the Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act and also the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act program, is the primary agency regulating non-radioactive wastes generated at the South Texas Project. The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission also regulates the collection, handling, storage and disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes. The transportation of waste materials is regulated by the United States Department of Transportation.



The South Texas Project is registered with the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission as a large quantity generator of industrial solid wastes, including hazardous wastes. Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission regulations require that indus-

trial solid wastes generated at the South Texas Project be identified to the Commission and these are listed in the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission Notice of Registration for the South Texas Project. The registration is revised whenever there is a change in waste management practices at the site. Waste handling and disposal activities are summarized and documented in a waste summary report for the South Texas Project that is submitted annually to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission.

Hazardous waste accumulation at the South Texas Project is limited to a maximum holding period of 90 days. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act also require the use of proper storage and shipping containers, labels, manifests, reports, personnel training, a spill control plan and an accident contingency plan. Plant personnel routinely inspect areas throughout the site to ensure wastes are not stored or accumulated inappropriately.

Station policies and regulations encourage the recycling, recovery or reuse of waste when possible to reduce the amount of waste generated or disposed of in landfills. Approximately 70 percent of the non-radioactive waste generated at the South Texas Project was recyclable or re-usable in 1999. (Reference Figure 4-4) The South Texas Project ships for fuel blending and thermal energy recovery waste oil, grease, electrohydraulic fluid, sealants, adhesives, antifreeze solution, and solvent. Used oil and diesel fuels are sent to a recycling vendor for re-processing. Lead-acid batteries are returned, when possible, to the original manufacturer for recycling or are shipped to a registered battery recycler, thereby reducing the volume of hazardous waste that might otherwise be generated. An extensive site paper recycling program results in the collection of several tons of paper each year. In 1999, the station collected approximately 64 tons of paper for recycling. Every ton of paper recycled saves approximately 17 trees, eliminates approximately three cubic yards of landfill material and saves enough energy to power the average home for six months. The station continues to explore new areas where recycling may be expanded or initiated.

Non-radioactive solid waste that cannot be shipped for recycling is shipped for disposal. Municipal-type trash is transported to the county landfill transfer station for appropriate disposition. Construction-related non-combustible, inert debris, if generated, is placed in the onsite landfill. Waste minimization efforts and employee efforts allowed the South Texas Project to achieve approximately a 29 percent reduction in hazardous waste generated at the site during 1999. (Reference Figure 4-5) The station faces special challenges during the next three years due to planned maintenance and the replacement of steam generators in both units. The station, however, is prepared to provide the needed focus and attention to continue to achieve station goals and expectations in minimizing non-radioactive waste generation and reducing sources

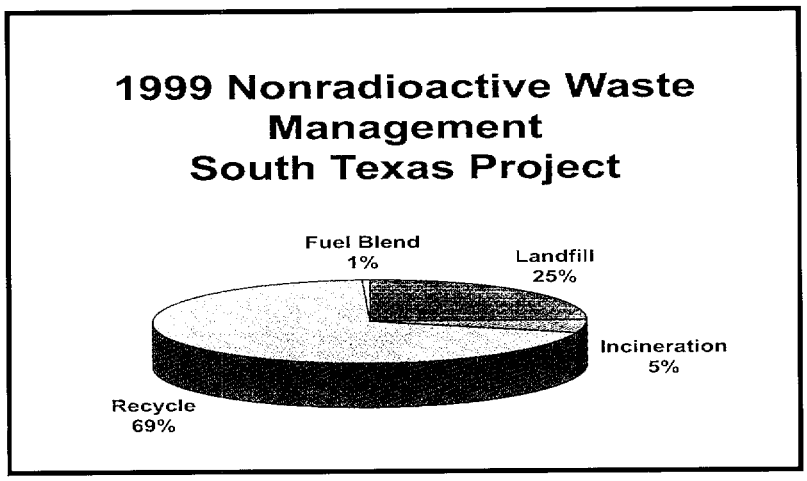


Figure 4-4

of hazardous waste. Although hazardous waste accounts for only a small portion of the waste generated at the South Texas Project, continued reduction of hazardous waste generation remains an important goal at the station. (Reference Figure 4-6)

CHEMICAL CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

The South Texas Project uses standard operating procedures, policies and programs to minimize the generation of waste materials, control chemical usage and prevent spills.

The South Texas Project also evaluates chemicals and products proposed for use, which could come in contact with plant components. Site procedures address the evaluation, storage, use, spill control, and disposal requirements of chemicals. These guidelines assist in reducing wastes, ensure proper packaging for disposal and mitigate the consequences of inadvertent spillage.

The South Texas Project emphasizes training to prevent spills, and maintains station readiness to respond should a spill occur. Spill response team members receive annual refresher training in hazardous material incident response. Effective spill control and prevention efforts resulted in no significant or reportable spills in 1999.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN STATUS

The South Texas Project's Environmental Protection Plan was issued in March of 1989 to provide for the protection of non-radiological environmental values during operation of the South Texas Project. This section reviews Environmental Protection Plan non-compliances identified by the plant in 1999 and the associated corrective actions taken to prevent their recurrence. Potential nonconformities are promptly addressed, as identified, to maintain operations in an environmentally acceptable manner. The station uses its Corrective Action Program to document these conditions and track corrective actions to completion. Internal assessments, reviews and inspections are also used to document plant compliance.

This section also reviews non-routine reports submitted by plant personnel and any activities that involved a potentially significant unreviewed environmental question. A proposed change, test or experiment is considered to present an unreviewed environmental questions if it concerns:

1) A matter that may result in a significant increase in any adverse environmental impact previously evaluated in the Final Environmental Statement related to the Operation of South Texas Project, Units 1 and 2 (Docket Nos. 50-498 and 50-499), environmental impact appraisals, or in any decisions of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board; or,

2) A significant change in effluents or power level; or,

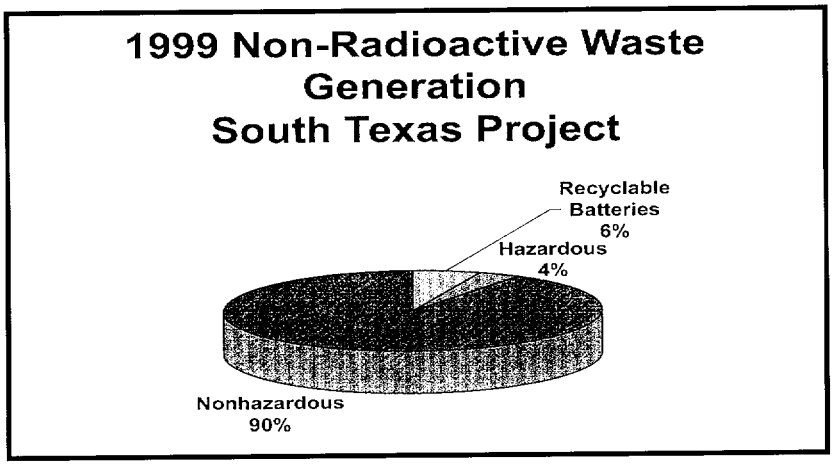


Figure 4-5

3) A matter not previously reviewed and evaluated in the documents specified in (1) above, that may have a significant adverse environmental impact.

No unreviewed environmental questions were identified in 1999.

Events that require reports to federal, state or local agencies other than the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are reported in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is provided with a copy of any such report at the time it is submitted to the cognizant agency. If a non-routine event occurs and a report is not required by another agency, then a 30-day report to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is required by the Environmental Protection Plan. No such 30-day or other non-routine report of this type was required in 1999.

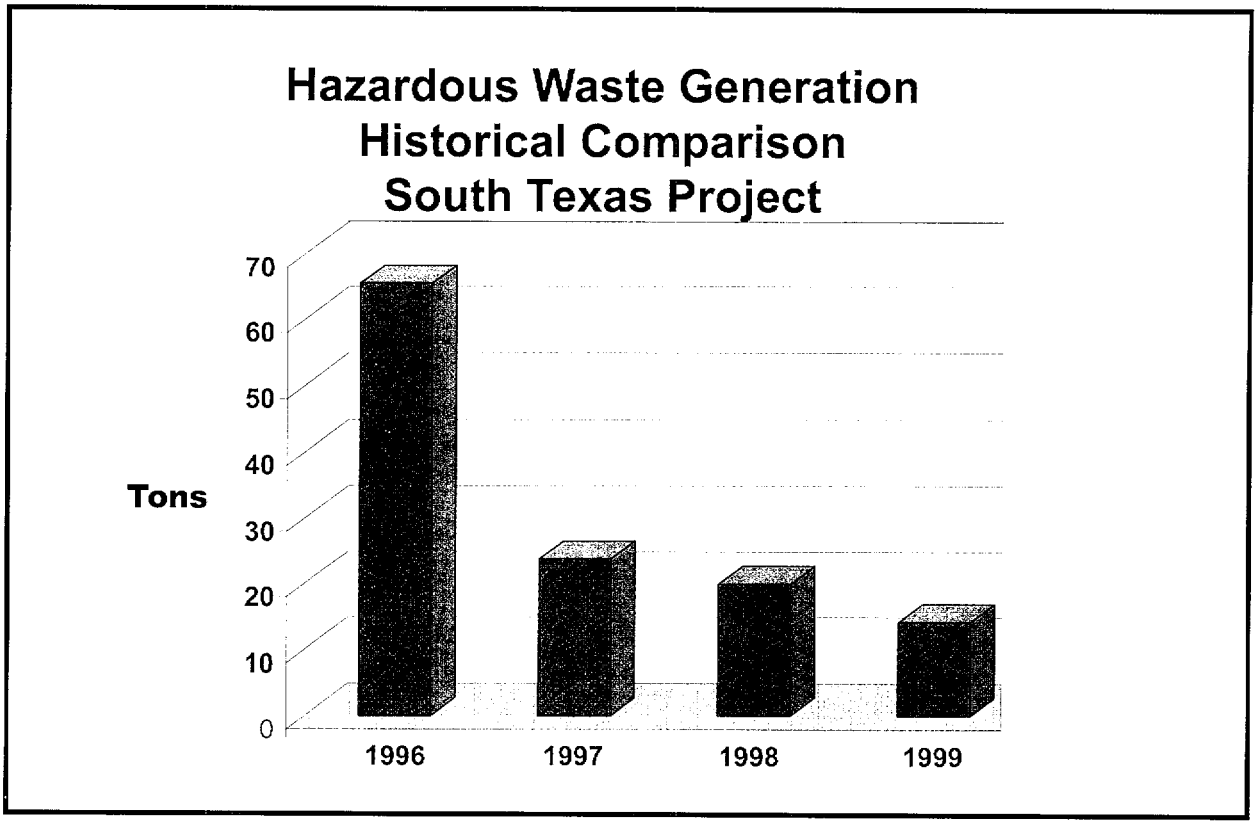


Figure 4-6

Radiological Environmental Introduction and Summary

Radiological Summary

There were three items of interest identified by this program during 1999. A short description of them follows.

- Cobalt-60 levels in reservoir bottom sediment samples vary but remain within the expected range. The amount of Cobalt-60 in the Main Cooling Reservoir has decreased because of additional equipment installed to reduce radioactive effluents.

- Iodine-131 was detected at two onsite air sampling stations during one week.

- Low level tritium was identified in shallow aquifer test well samples. The shallow well is located within approximately seventy-five yards of the Main Cooling Reservoir dike base. The concentration increased during the year.

Operation of the South Texas Project continues to have no detectable radiological impact offsite. Samples analyzed from the off-site sampling stations continue to show no radiological contribution from plant operation. The radiological doses received by the general public from plant operations were less than one millirem which is insignificant when compared to the 360 millirems average annual radiation exposure to people in the United States from natural and medical sources.

The purpose of the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program is to verify that the South Texas Project is operating within its design parameters and to assure that plant effluents do not result in a significant radiological dose to individuals off-site. This objective is accomplished by thoroughly evaluating known and predictable relationships between the plant and the environment, and performing additional evaluations where unique relationships may exist. Approximately 900 analyses of air, water, sediment, vegetation and meat samples were performed. during 1999.

Radiological Environmental Operating Report

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The South Texas Project initiated a comprehensive pre-operational Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program in July 1985. That program terminated on March 7, 1988, when the operational program was implemented. The pre-operational monitoring program data forms the baseline against which operational changes are measured.

Critical pathway analysis requires that samples be taken from water, air, and land environments. These samples are obtained to evaluate potential radiation exposure. Sample types are based on established pathways and from experience gained at other nuclear facilities. Sample locations were determined after considering site meteorology, Colorado River hydrology, local demography and land use. Sampling locations are further evaluated and modified according to field and analysis experience. Table 1 lists the minimum sampling locations and frequency of collection.

Sampling locations consist of indicator and control stations. Indicator stations are locations on or off the site that may be influenced by plant discharges during plant operation. Control stations are located beyond the measurable influence of the South Texas Project or any other nuclear facility. Although most samples analyzed are accompanied by a control sample, it should be noted that this practice is not always possible or meaningful with all sample types. Fluctuations in the concentration of radionuclides and direct radiation exposure at indicator stations are evaluated in relation to historical data and against the control stations. Indicator stations are compared with characteristics identified during the pre-operational program to monitor for radiological effects from plant operation.

Several sample identification methods are used to implement the program. Figures 6-1 and 6-2 are maps that identify permanent sample stations. Descriptions of sample stations shown on Figure 6-1 and 6-2 are found in Table 2. Table 2 also includes additional sampling locations and media types that may be used for additional information. Figure 6-3 illustrates the zones used when collection locations are not permanent sample stations.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS AND TRENDS

Environmental samples from areas surrounding the South Texas Project continue to indicate no significant radiological effects from plant operation. Analytical values from offsite indicator sample stations continue to trend with the control stations. Onsite indicator samples continued to increase or decrease in measured values at their expected rates.

Average quarterly beta activity from three onsite indicator stations and a single control station for air particulate samples have been compared historically from 1988 through 1999 (see Figure 6-4). The average of the onsite indicators trends closely with the offsite control values. The comparison illustrates that plant operations are not having an impact on air particulate activity even at the Sensitive Indicator Stations (#1, #15, and #16). These stations are located near the plant and are located downwind from the plant based on the prevailing

DESIGNATED SAMPLE LOCATIONS

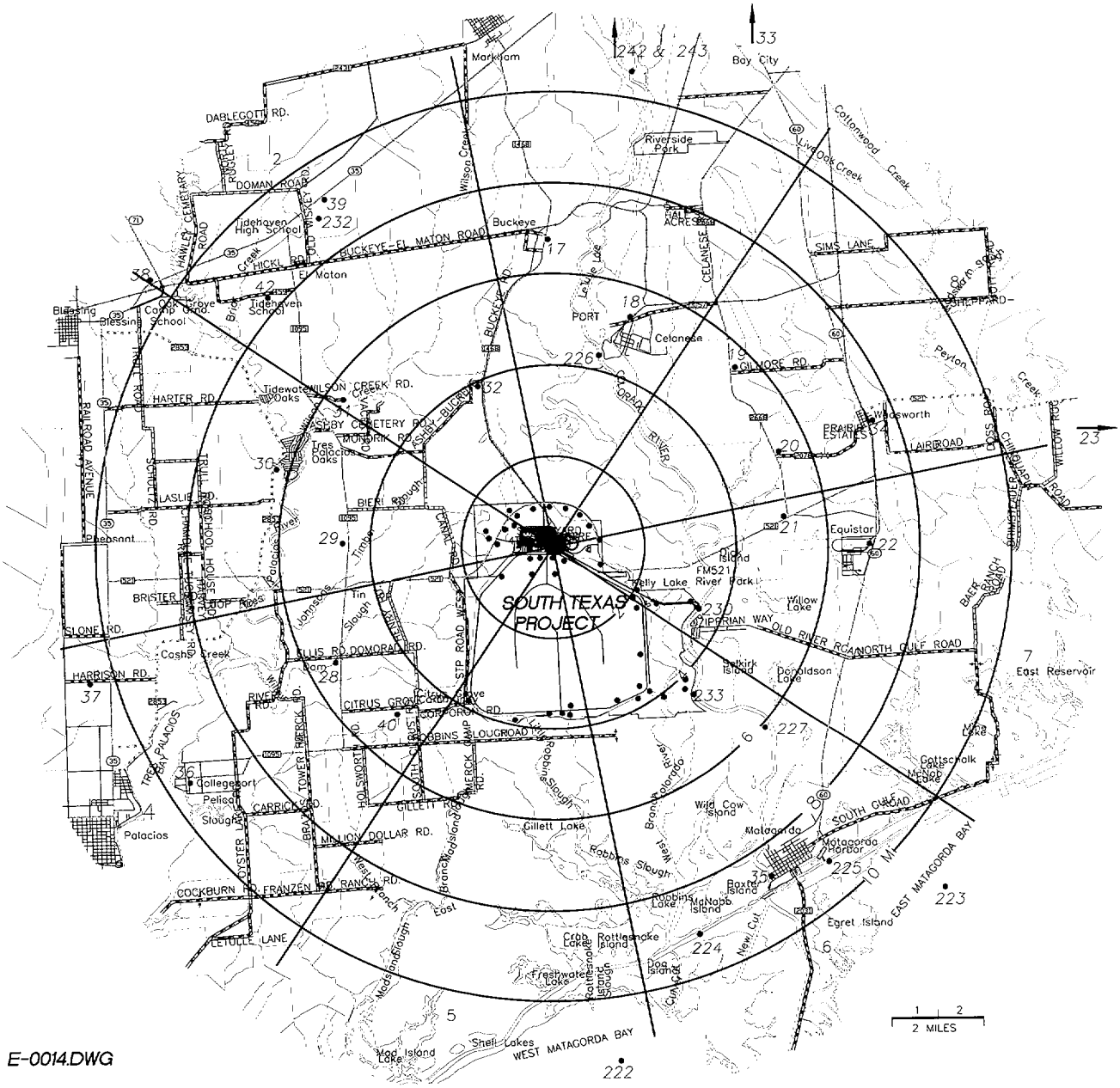


Figure 6-1

DESIGNATED SAMPLE LOCATIONS

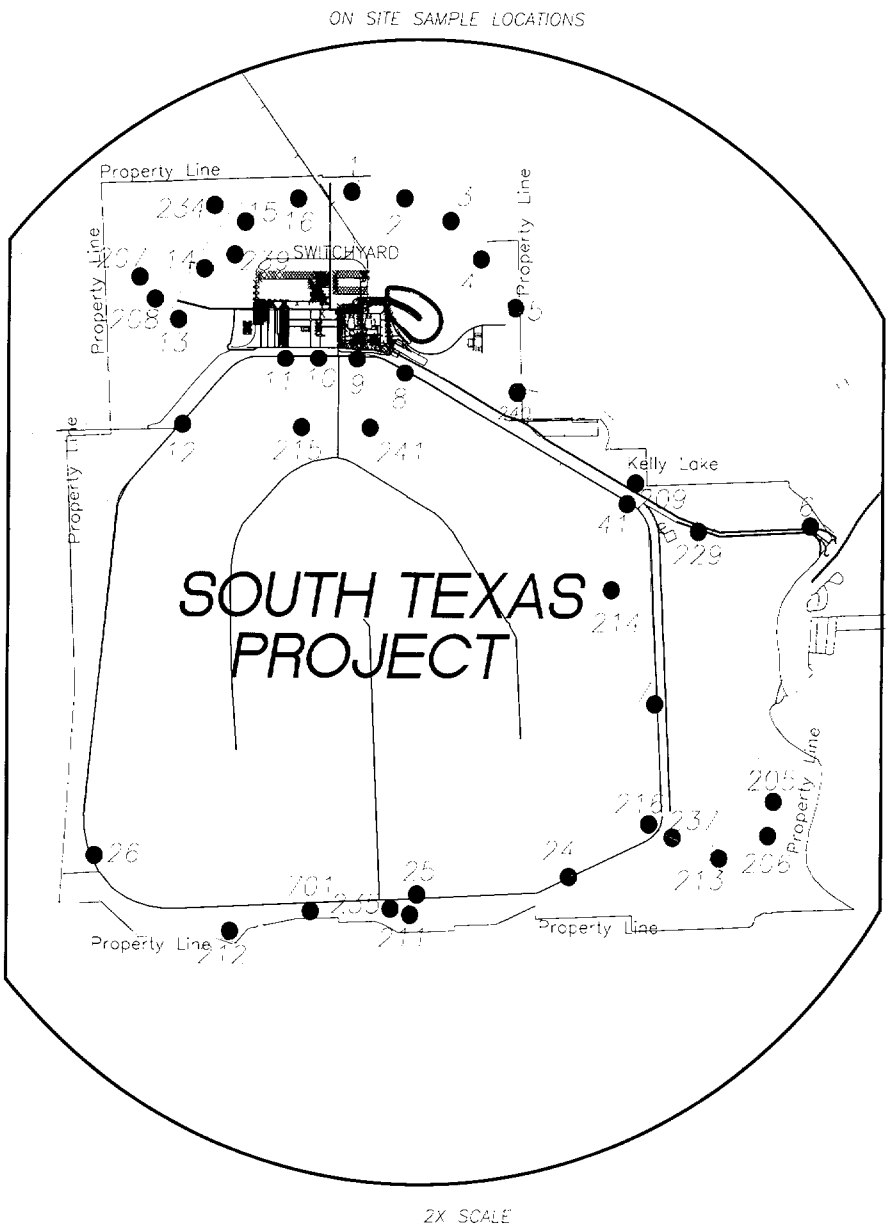
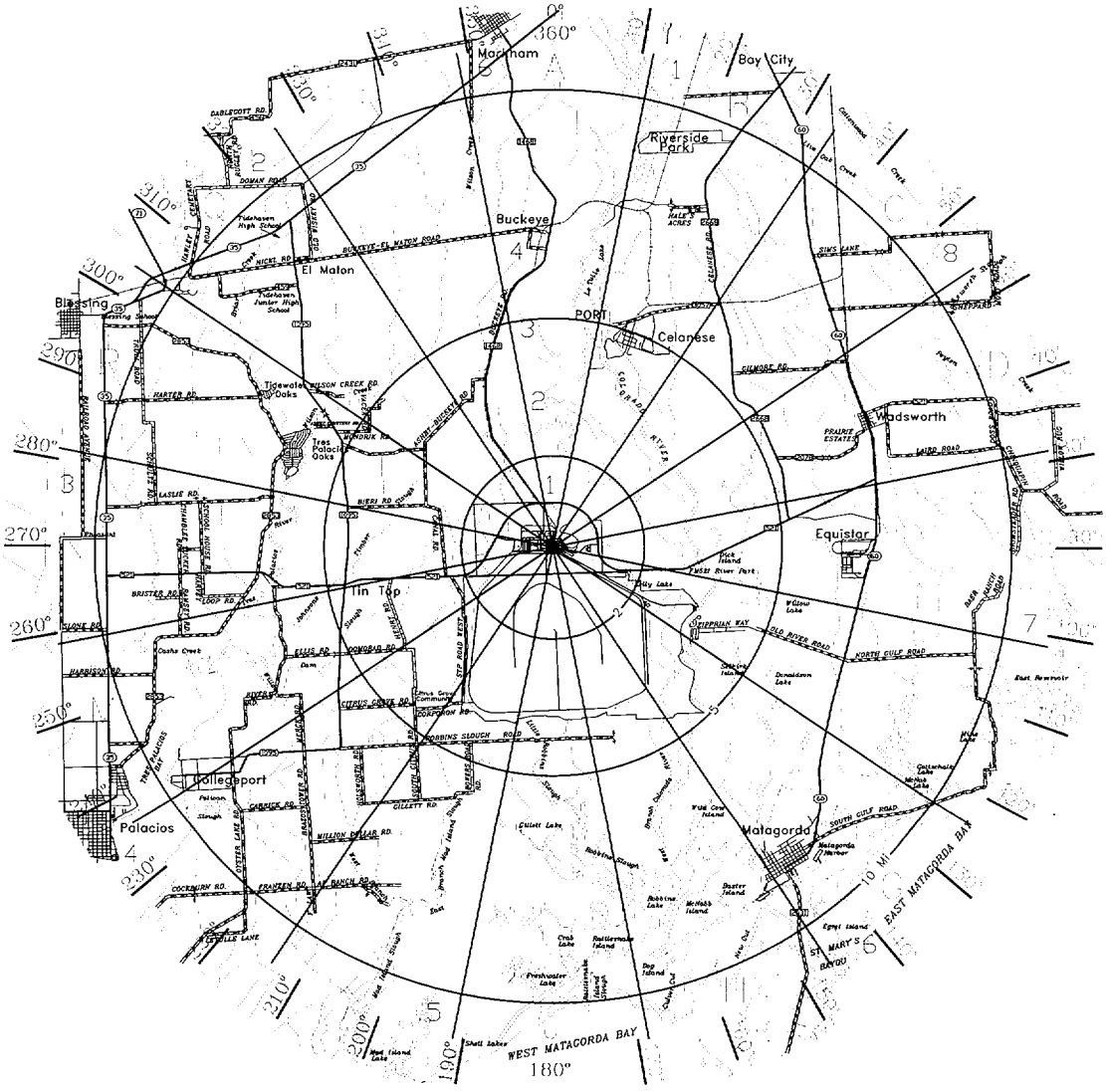


Figure 6-2

ZONE LOCATION MAP



LEGEND:

- MAJOR ROAD ELEVATED SURFACE
- PAVED ROAD LOW SURFACE
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- DIRT OR GRASS SURFACE
- GATE

Figure 6-3

The zone station number is determined in the following manner:

- The first character of the station number is 'Z' to identify it as a zone station.
- The second character is the direction coordinate numbers 1-8.
- The third character is the distance from site numbers 1-6.

wind direction. The beta activity measured in the air particulate samples is from natural radioactive material. As a routine part of the program, we perform gamma analysis on quarterly composites of the air particulate samples to determine if any activity is from the South Texas Project. During 1999, all of the stations indicated abnormally high beta activity during two weeks and the control station in Bay City during one week. The gamma analysis revealed that it was all natural radioactivity. Iodine-131 was identified in two iodine filter samples from onsite indicator stations. The concentrations detected were near the lower limit of detection but were positively identified. The release rate of Iodine-131 from the plants was compared to the concentration detected and they agreed within the errors of the calculations and the measurements.

Direct gamma radiation is monitored in the environment by thermoluminescent dosimeters located at 40 sites around the South Texas Project. The natural direct gamma radiation varies according to location because of differences in the natural radioactive materials in the soil, its moisture content and the vegetation cover. Figure 6-5 compares the amount of direct gamma radiation measured at the plant since the fourth quarter of 1985 for three different types of stations. The

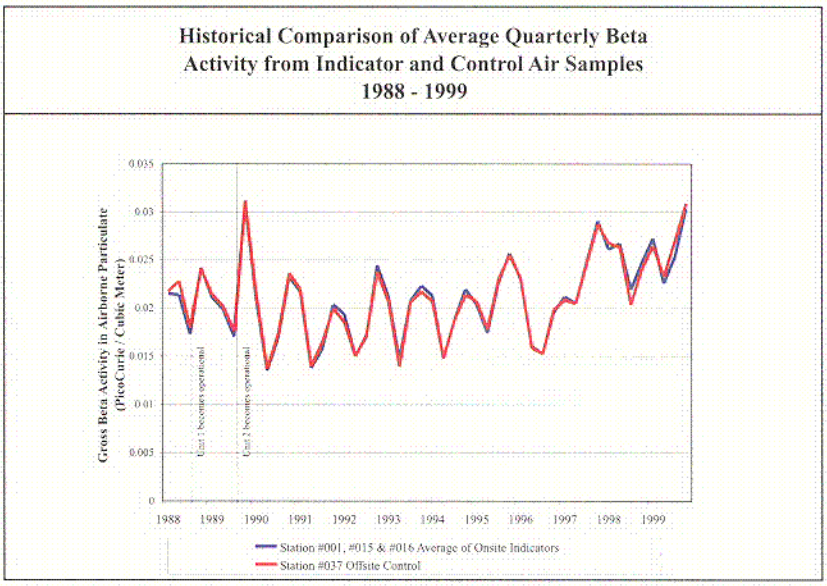


Figure 6-4

Control Stations are greater than 10 miles from the site and are in less prevalent wind directions (Stations #23 and #37). The Sensitive Indicator Stations are in the directions that the wind blows most often and are one mile from the power plants on Farm-to-Market Road 521 (Stations #1, #15 and #16). The Indicator Stations are the remainder of the stations up to and including Station #42. The values plotted are the averages for all of the stations according to type. Figure 6-5 indicates changing conditions in the area of the individual stations. The average of the Control Stations is higher than the other stations

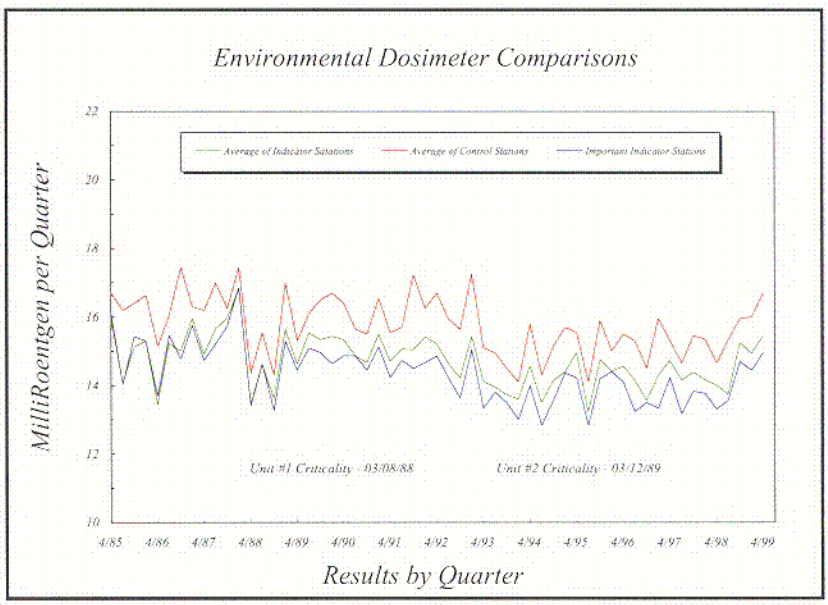


Figure 6-5

C-1

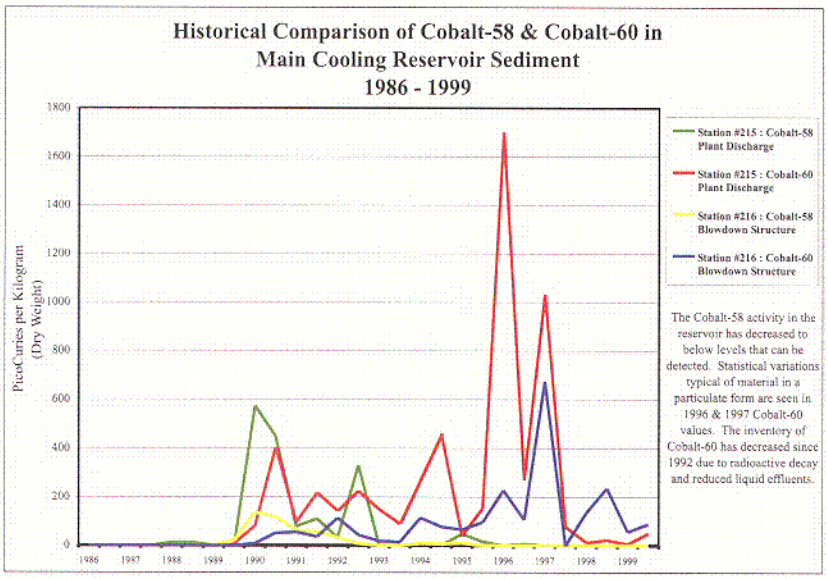


Figure 6-6

because station #23 is in an area that has a slightly higher natural background radiation, probably due to the soil composition. Considering the information above and the trends shown in Figure 6-5, it is clear that the power plants are not adding to the direct radiation in the environment.

Bottom sediment samples are taken in two locations in the Main Cooling Reservoir each year. The positive results from two plant-produced radioactive materials, Cobalt-58 and Cobalt-60, are shown in Figure 6-6. The Cobalt-58 and Cobalt-60 inventory in the reservoir has decreased since 1992 because of equipment installed to reduce radioactive effluents. The amount of Cobalt-58 has decreased to below levels that can be detected. The concentration of Cobalt-60 in the reservoir bottom sediment samples varies, but is within the expected range. Figure 6-7 demonstrates the calculated decline in the total amount of Cobalt-60 in the reservoir. Manganese-54 was identified in two bottom sediment samples in 1999. The concentrations of Maganese-54 were at the lower level of detection and is a possible misidentification of naturally occurring Actinium-228. Cesium-137 measurements are approximately equal to the preoperational values. In 1995, a slight increase was observed. However the increase was not enough to determine if it was due to the operation of the plants. Subsequent Cesium-137 measurements through 1999 have remained consistent with the preoperational data with one exception. When Cobalt-60 increases above the average value, the Cesium-137 does so as well.

Cesium-137 was present in the environment before the operation of the South Texas Project. Cesium-137 was identified in one of two indicator samples of shoreline sediments on the Colorado River. Cesium-137 was identified in two con-

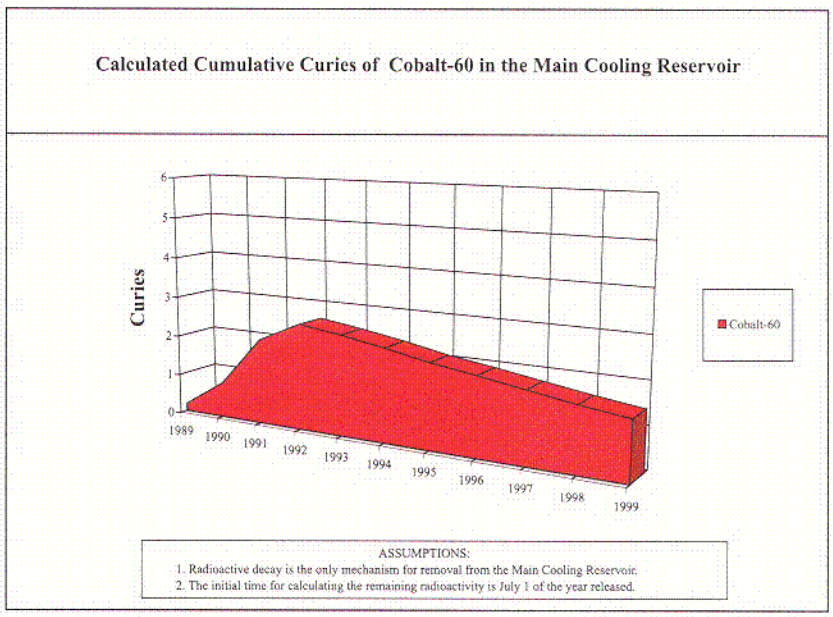


Figure 6-7

trol station pasture grass samples taken in 1999. These results are similar to pre-operational values. No other isotopes released from the plant were identified which indicates that the plant was probably not the source of the Cesium-137.

Gross beta analysis of one drinking water sample was noted to be higher than last year's readings. The sample was from the control station. A review of historical data indicated that these levels were to be expected because they were similar to some of the pre-operational data.

Tritium is a radioactive isotope of hydrogen and is produced during plant operation. Tritium produced in the reactors is a part of the water molecule. Wastewater is treated to remove impurities before release, but tritium cannot be removed because it is chemically part of the water molecule. Some of the tritium is released into the atmosphere and the remainder is released into the Main Cooling Reservoir. The tritium escapes from the Main Cooling Reservoir by evaporation and by percolation from the relief wells that are a part of the dike's stabilization system. Figure 6-8 shows the amount of tritium released in the Main Cooling Reservoir each year and the amount present during the last quarter of each year. This indicates that almost half of the tritium is removed from the reservoir annually. The majority of the tritium escapes from the reservoir by evaporation because the flow from the relief wells is insufficient to account for the tritium removed.

The concentration of tritium in the Main Cooling Reservoir changed very little in 1999 as expected. Tritium enters the sloughs and ditches of the site as runoff from the relief wells that surround the reservoir. The tritium concentration in eight surface water sample points for 1988 through 1999 is shown in Figure 6-9. The specific sample point locations can be found in Table 2. Tritium levels in the onsite sloughs and ditches have increased and are expected to continue increasing until they are near equilibrium with reservoir levels. The tritium concentration has increased in the sloughs and ditches through 1999 because it takes one to two years for water to move from the reservoir to the relief wells. Tritium

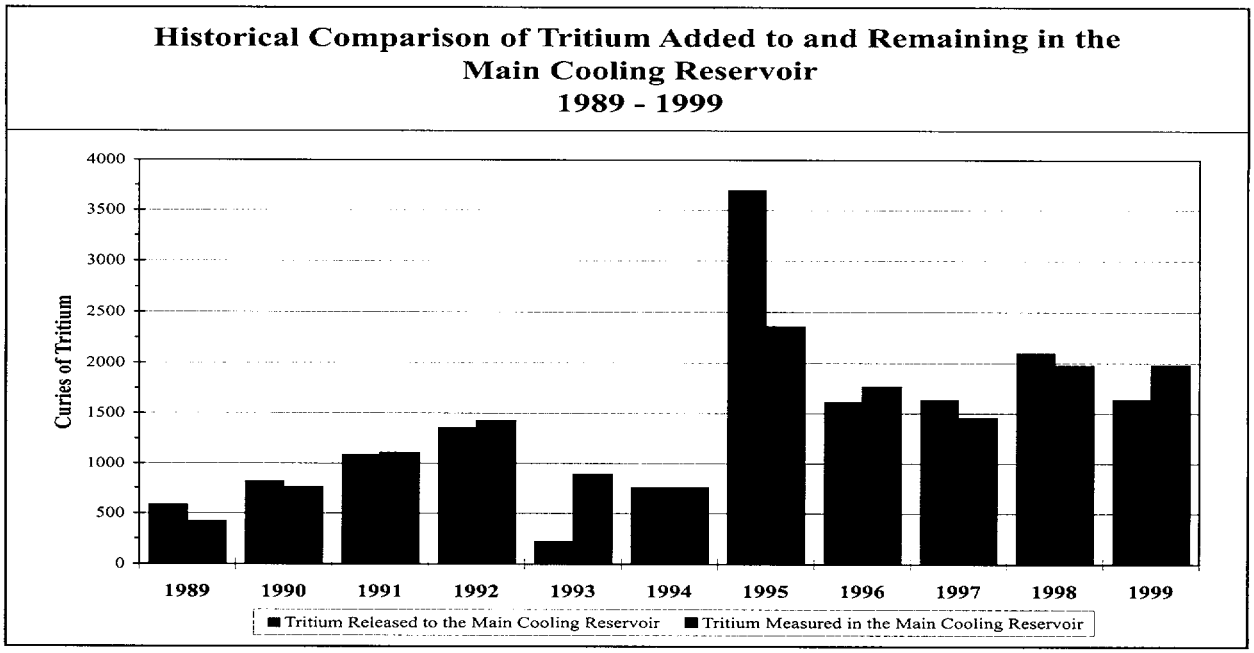


Figure 6-8

was observed in two samples, from the West Branch of the Colorado River, to be higher than normal because the weather had been dry and the water was not diluted by the normal amount of rain. Tritium was identified in a shallow (ten to thirty feet deep) aquifer test well approximately seventy-five yards south of the reservoir dike base. The concentration increased each quarter after it was identified. The concentration should continue to rise as it follows the trends established by the relief wells. The drinking watger onsite is pumped from deep aquifer wells and is tested quarterly to verify tritium is not present. The water in the reservoir and other surface bodies of water onsite are not used as drinking water. The only way tritium could be introduced into humans is by eating fish from the reservoir, which is not permitted. If a person ate forty pounds of fish a year from water that was at the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission reporting level (30,000 picoCuries per kilogram) less than one millirem would be received. This is insignificant compared to the almost twenty millirem a year everyone receives from the naturally occurring radioactive potassium in the body.

Some samples are collected and analyzed that are not required by our licensing documents or internal procedures, but which are obtained to give additional assurance that the public and the environment are protected from any adverse effects from the plant. These samples include wildlife, pasture grass, water samples from various ditches and sloughs onsite, and air samples near communities or other areas of interest. The results of these analyses indicate that there is no detectable radiological effect on the environment by plant operation.

Historical Comparison of Tritium Activity in Surface Water
1988 - 1999

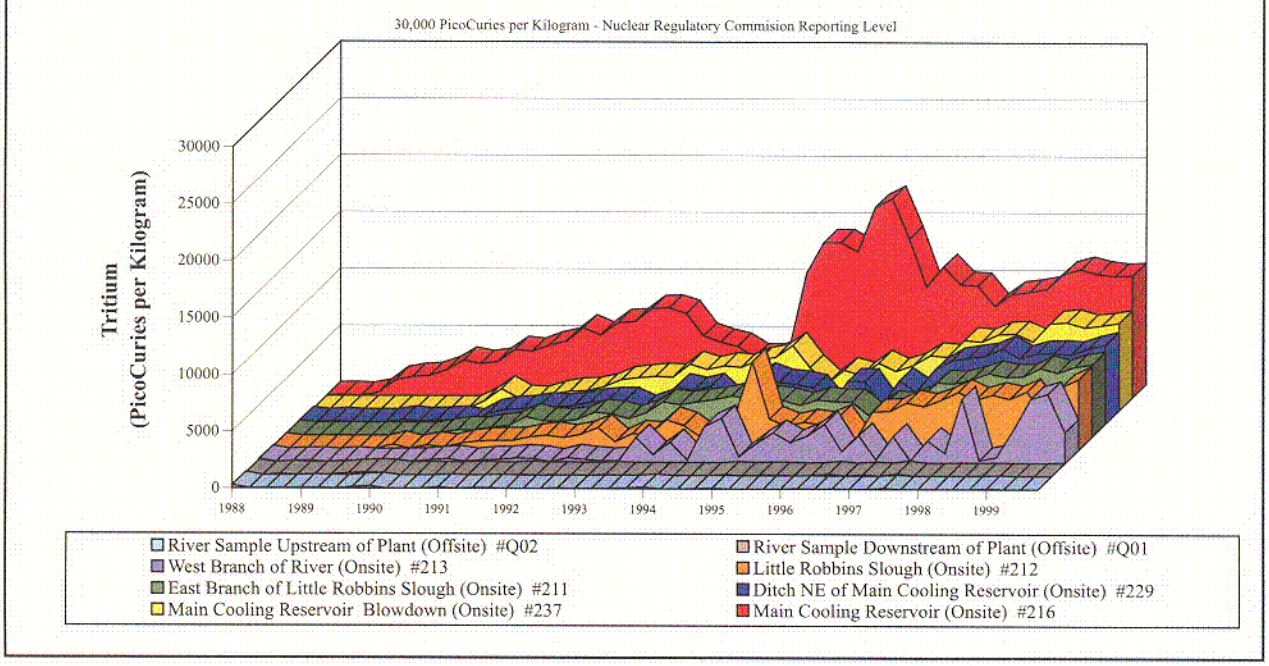


Figure 6-9

C-3

LAND USE CENSUS

The Annual Land Use Census is performed to determine if any changes have occurred in the location of residents and the use of the land within five miles of the South Texas Project generating units. The information is used to determine whether any changes are needed in the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program. The census is performed by contacting area residents and local government agencies that provide the information. The results of the survey indicated that no changes were required.

In addition, a survey is performed to verify the nearest residents within five miles of the South Texas Project generating units in each of 16 sectors. The nine sectors that have residents within five miles and the distance to the nearest residence in each sector are listed below.

The following items of interest were noted during the census

- A 110-acre wetland prairie project now provides a habitat for migratory birds and waterfowl. The habitat is located northeast of the power plants and is easily accessible to the public
- Colorado River water collected below the Bay City Dam has not been used to irrigate crops.
- No commercial dairy operates in Matagorda County and there is no agricultural milk source within the five-mile Zone.
- There were no identified commercial vegetable farms located within the five-mile Zone.
- There has been a seventy-five percent decrease in the bay shrimp. The cause is under study by the Matagorda County Marine Agent.

Sector	Distance (approx. miles)	Location
ESE	3.5	Selkirk Island
SE	3.5	Selkirk Island
SW	4.5	Citrus Grove
WSW	2.5	FM 521
W	4.5	FM 1095
WNW	4.0	Ashby-Buckeye Road
NW	4.5	Mondrik Road
NNW	3.5	Runnells Ranch (FM 1468)
N	3.5	Runnells Ranch (FM 1468)

- There has been a minor increase in the acreage dedicated to grain sorghum while there was a minor decrease in the cotton acreage.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Quality assurance encompasses planned and systematic actions to ensure that an item or facility will perform satisfactorily. Quality assurance for the Radiological Laboratory is measured and assessed by four distinct methods.

1. Quality

   - Periodic surveillance of specific activities occur throughout the year.
   - Comprehensive audits are performed.

2. Laboratory Quality Assurance Program.

   - Routine instrument control checks, including calibrations and calibration verification, were conducted.
   - Analysts' abilities are tested annually.
   - Intra-laboratory quality control analyses of samples are performed.
   - Quality control activities are self-assessed.

3. Interlaboratory Measurement Assurance Programs are conducted to ensure consistency with the rest of the industry.

   - The South Texas Project participates in the Nuclear Energy Institute/National Institute of Standards and Technology Measurement Assurance Program for the Nuclear Industry.
   - The South Texas Project participates in the Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories' Measurement Assurance Program.
   - The South Texas Project participates as well in an interutility measurement assurance program.
   - Environmental media blind samples are measured.

4. The South Texas Project is periodically reviewed by outside organizations or agencies, including the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, American Nuclear Insurers, etc.
   - The programmatic content and effectiveness of the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program is reviewed to assure license compliance and to gauge the degree of compliance with select operational guidelines.

Reviews and audits have determined that the programs, procedures and personnel are adequate and perform satisfactorily.

Quality audits and independent technical reviews help to determine areas that need attention and re-evaluation. Areas that need attention are addressed in accordance with the station's Corrective Action Program.

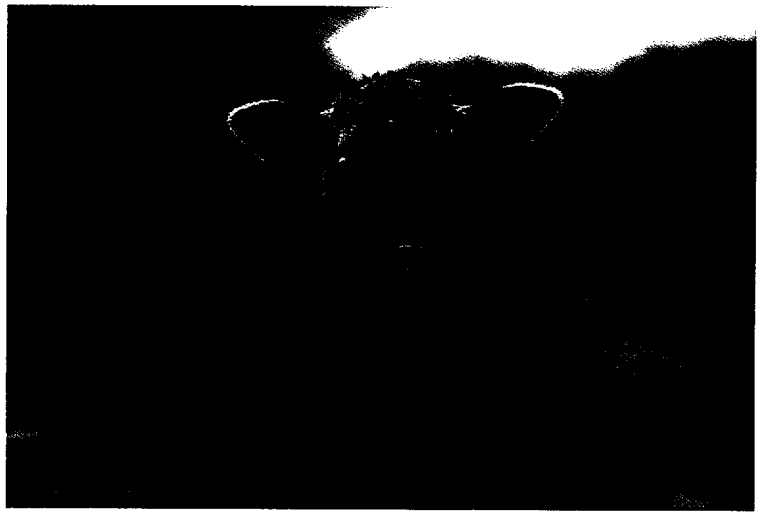
The measurement capabilities of the Radiological Laboratory are demonstrated by participating in interlaboratory measurement assurance programs. These programs provide samples that are similar in matrix and size to those measured for the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program.

Figure 6-10 summarizes the results of these inter-comparison programs. Analyses consisted of radiochemical measurements and measurement of direct radiation through the use of thermoluminescent dosimeters. In addition, approximately twenty percent of

the analyses made are quality control samples that consist of duplicate, split and blind samples.

Radiochemical measurements must meet sensitivity requirements at the lower level of detection for environmental samples. These stringent requirements were met in all samples taken in 1999.

Any deviations from the sampling program must be acknowledged and explained in this report. All required samples were collected in 1999. The 1998 quality assurance audit identified that incorrectly interpreted sampling intervals were used for several samples. Prior to correcting the sample collection schedule in early 1999, four samples were collected late, a monthly drinking water sample and three monthly broadleaf vegetation samples, two and three days, respectively.



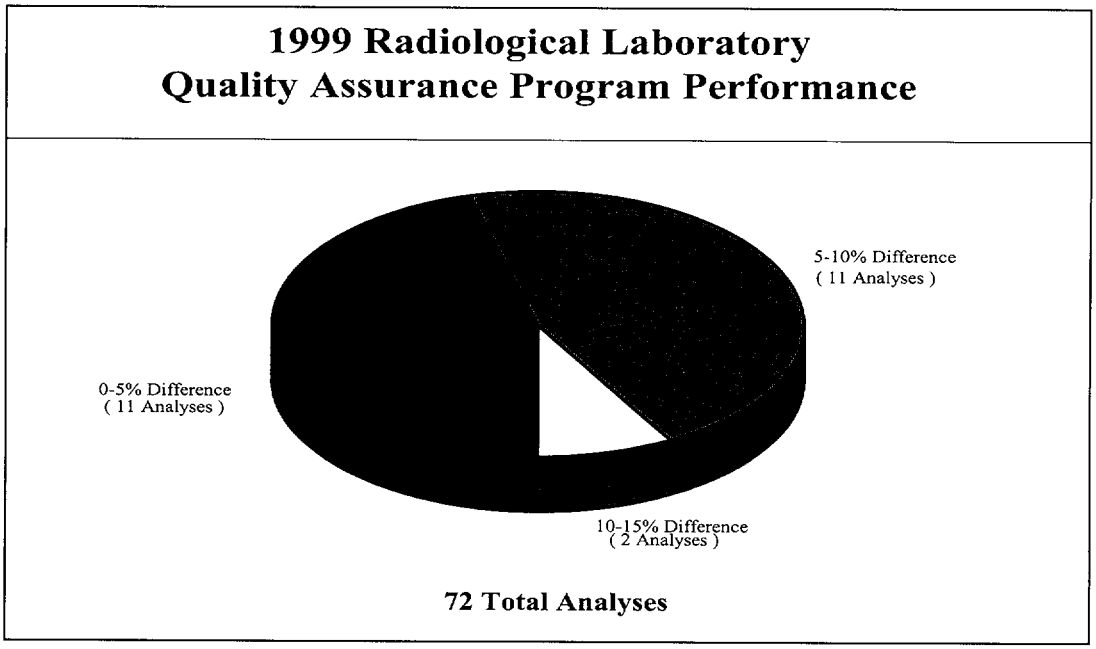


Figure 6-10

The minimum Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program is presented in Table 1. The table is organized by exposure pathway. The specific requirements of location, collection and analysis frequencies are given for each pathway.

TABLE 1
RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

EXPOSURE: **DIRECT RADIATION** — 40 TOTAL SAMPLING STATIONS

Sample Media, Number, Approximate Location and Distance of Sample Stations from Containment.	Routine Sampling Mode	Sampling and Collection Frequency	Analysis Type	Minimum Analysis Frequency
Exposure Media: TLD 16- Located in all 16 meteorological sectors, 0.2* to 4 miles. 16- Located in all 16 meteorological sectors, 2 to 7 miles. 6- Located in special interest areas (e.g. school, population centers), within 14 miles. 2- Control stations located in areas of minimal wind direction (WSW,ENE), 10-16 miles.	Continuously	**Quarterly**	**Gamma dose**	**Quarterly**

*The inner ring of stations in the southern sectors are located within 1 mile of the main cooling reservoir.

EXPOSURE: **AIRBORNE** — 5 TOTAL SAMPLING STATIONS

Sample Media, Number, Approximate Location, and Distance of Sample Stations from Containment.	Routine Sampling Mode	Nominal Collection Frequency	Analysis Type	Minimum Analysis Frequency
Charcoal and Particulate Filters 3- Located at the exclusion zone, N, NNW, NW Sectors, 1 mile. 1- Located in Bay City, 14 miles. 1- Control Station, located in a minimal wind direction (WSW), 10 miles.	Continuous sampler operations	Weekly or more frequently if required by dust loading	**Radioiodine Canister: I-131** Particulate Sampler: **Gross Beta Activity** Gamma-Isotopic of composite (by location)	**Weekly** Following filter change **Quarterly**

Radiological Environmental Operating Report

TABLE 1
RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

EXPOSURE: **WATERBORNE** 9 TOTAL SAMPLING STATIONS

Sample Media, Number And Approximate Location of Sample Stations	Routine Sampling Mode	Nominal Collection Frequency	Analysis Type	Minimum Analysis Frequency
Surface				
1- Located in MCR at the MCR blowdown structure.	**Composite sample** Over a 1 month period (grab if not available)	**Monthly**	Gamma-Isotopic	**Monthly**
1- Located above the site on the Colorado River not influenced by plant discharge (control).			**Tritium**	Quarterly Composite
1- Located downstream from blow down entrance into the Colorado River.				
Ground				
1- Located at well down gradient in the shallow aquifer.	Grab	**Quarterly**	Gamma-Isotopic & Tritium	**Quarterly**

EXPOSURE: **WATERBORNE** (CONTINUED)

Sample Media, Number And Approximate Location of Sample Stations	Routine Sampling Mode	Nominal Collection Frequency	Analysis Type	Minimum Analysis Frequency
Drinking Water				
1- Located on site. *	Grab	**Monthly**	Gross Beta & Gamma-**Isotopic**	**Monthly**
1- Located at a control station.			**Tritium**	**Quarterly Composites**
Sediment				
1- Located above the site on the Colorado River, not influenced by plant discharge.	Grab	**Semi-annually**	**Gamma-Isotopic**	**Semi-annually**
1- Located downstream from blowdown entrance into the Colorado River.				
1- Located in MCR.				

* No municipal water systems are affected by STP. This sample taken from deep aquifer supplying drinking water to employees while at work.

TABLE 1
RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

EXPOSURE: **INGESTION**

7 TOTAL SAMPLING STATIONS

Sample Media, Number And Approximate Location of Sample Stations	Routine Sampling Mode	Nominal Collection Frequency	Analysis Type	Minimum Analysis Frequency
Milk *	Grab	Semi-monthly when animals are on pasture; monthly at other times.	Gamma-Isotopic **and I-131**	Semi-monthly when animals are on pasture; monthly at other times.
Broadleaf Vegetation** 2- Located at the exclusion zone, N, NW, or NNW sectors. 1- Located in a minimal wind direction.	Grab	**Monthly during growing season** (When available)	Gamma-Isotopic **and I-131**	As collected

*Limited source of sample in vicinity of the South Texas Project. (Attempts will be made to obtain samples when available.)
**Three different kinds of broadleaf vegetation are to be collected over the growing season, not each collection period.

EXPOSURE: **INGESTION** (continued)

Sample Media, Number And Approximate Location of Sample Stations	Routine Sampling Mode	Nominal Collection Frequency	Analysis Type	Minimum Analysis Frequency
Fish and Invertebrates (edible portions) 1- Representing commercially or recreational important species in vicinity of STP that maybe influenced by plant operation. 1- Same or analogous species in area not influenced by STP. 1- Same or analogous species in the MCR.	Grab	**Sample semi-annually**	Gamma-Isotopic on edible portions	As collected
Agricultural Products *	Grab	At time of harvest	**Gamma-Isotopic** Analysis in edible portion	As collected
Domestic Meat 1- Represents domestic stock fed on crops grown exclusively within 10 miles of the plant.	Grab	**Annually**	**Gamma-Isotopic**	As collected

*No sample stations have been identified in the vicinity of the site. Presently no agricultural land is irrigated by water into which liquid plant wastes will be discharged. Agricultural products will be considered if these conditions change.

TABLE 2
SAMPLE MEDIA AND LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS

AI	AIRBORNE RADIOIODINE	L6	COLLARD GREENS
AP	AIRBORNE PARTICULATE	M1	BEEF MEAT
B1	RESIDENT DABBLER DUCK	M2	POULTRY MEAT
B2	RESIDENT DIVER DUCK	M3	WILD SWINE
B3	MIGRATORY DABBLER DUCK	M4	DOMESTIC SWINE
B4	MIGRATORY DIVER DUCK	M5	EGGS
B5	GOOSE	M6	GAME DEER
B6	DOVE	M7	ALLIGATOR
B7	QUAIL	M8	RABBIT
B8	PIGEON	OY	OYSTER
CC	CRUSTACEAN CRAB	SO	SOIL
CS	CRUSTACEAN SHRIMP	S1	SEDIMENT - SHORELINE
DR	DIRECT RADIATION	S2	SEDIMENT - BOTTOM
F1	FISH - PISCIVOROUS	VB	BROADLEAF VEGETATION
F2	FISH - CRUSTACEAN & INSECT FEEDERS	VP	PASTURE GRASS
F3	FISH - PLANTIVORES & DETRITUS FEEDERS	WD	DRINKING WATER
L1	BANANA LEAVES	WG	GROUND WATER
L2	CANA LEAVES	WS	SURFACE WATER
L4	TURNIP GREENS	WW	RELIEF WELL WATER
L5	CABBAGE		

TABLE 2
SAMPLE MEDIA AND LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS

MEDIA CODE	STATION CODE	VECTOR (Approximate)	LOCATION DESCRIPTION
DR AI AP VB VP SO	001	1 mile N	FM 521
DR	002	1 mile NNE	FM 521
DR	003	1 mile NE	FM 521
DR	004	1 mile ENE	FM 521
DR	005	1 mile E	STP Visitor Center on FM 521
DR AI AP SO	006	3.5 miles ESE	Site near Reservoir Makeup Pumping Facility
DR	007	3.5 miles SE	MCR Dike
DR	008	0.25 mile SSE	MCR Dike
DR	009	0.25 mile S	MCR Dike
DR	010	0.25 mile SSW	MCR Dike
DR	011	0.5 mile SW	MCR Dike
DR	012	1.5 mile WSW	MCR Dike
DR	013	1.5 mile W	FM 521
DR	014	1.5 mile WNW	FM 521
DR AI AP VB SO VP	015	1 mile NW	FM 521
DR AI AP VB SO VP	016	1 mile NNW	FM 521
DR	017	6.5 miles N	Buckeye - FM 1468
DR AI AP SO	018	5.5 miles NNE	Celanese Plant - FM 3057
DR	019	5.5 miles NE	FM 2668

TABLE 2
SAMPLE MEDIA AND LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS

DR	020	5 miles ENE	FM 2668 & FM 2078
DR	021	5 miles E	FM 521& FM 2668
DR	022	7 miles E	Equistar Chemical Plant
DR	023 *	16 miles ENE	Intersection of FM 521 and FM 2540
DR	024	4 miles SSE	MCR Dike
DR	025	4 miles S	MCR Dike
DR	026	4 miles SSW	MCR Dike
DR	027	2.5 miles SW	MCR Dike
DR	028	5 miles WSW	FM 1095 & Ellis Road
DR SO	029	4.5 miles W	FM 1095
DR	030	6 miles WNW	Tres Palacios Oaks, FM 2853
DR	031	5.5 miles NW	Wilson Creek Road
DR	032	3.5 miles NNW	FM 1468
DR AI AP SO	033	14 miles NNE	Microwave Tower at end of Kilowatt Road in Bay City
DR	034	7.5 miles ENE	Wadsworth Water Supply Pump Station
DR AI AP SO	035	8.5 miles SSE	Matagorda
DR	036	9 miles WSW	College Port
DR AI AP VB VP SO	037*	10 miles WSW	Palacios CP&L Substation
DR	038	10.5 miles NW	CP&L Substation on TX 71 near Blessing

MCR-STP Main Cooling Reservoir
STP - South Texas Project
Media codes typed in bold satisfy collection requirement described in Table 1.

* Control Station

TABLE 2
SAMPLE MEDIA AND LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS

DR AI AP SO	039	9 miles NW	TX 35 under High Voltage Power lines near Tidehaven High School
DR	040	4.5 miles SW	Citrus Grove
DR	041	2.0 miles ESE	MCR Dike
DR	042	8.5 miles NW	FM 459 at Tidehaven Intermediate School
DR	043	4.5 miles SE	Site boundary at blowdown outlet
WS	209	2 miles ESE	Kelly Lake
WD	210	On Site	Approved drinking water supply from STP
WS S1	211	3.5 miles S	Site, E. Branch Little Robbins Slough
WS S1	212	4 miles S	Little Robbins Slough
WS S1	213	4 miles SE	West Branch Colorado River
F (1,2, or 3) CC	214	2.5 miles SE	MCR at Makeup Water Discharge
F(1, 2, or 3) **S2**	215	0.5 mile SW	MCR at Circulating Water Discharge
F(1, 2, or 3) **WS** S2	216	3.5 miles SSE	MCR at blowdown structure
F (1, 2, or 3) CC CS OY	222	>10 miles	West Matagorda Bay
WS S(1 or 2)	227	5-6 miles SE	West bank of Colorado River downstream of STP across from channel marker #22
WD	228*	14 miles NNE	Le Tulle Park public water supply
WS S1	229	2-3 miles ESE	Drainage ditch north of the reservoir that empties into Colorado River upstream of the reservoir makeup pumping facility
S(1 or 2)	230	3.5 miles ESE	Colorado River at point where drainage ditch (#229) empties into it

MCR-STP Main Cooling Reservoir
STP - South Texas Project
Media codes typed in bold satisfy collection requirement described in Table 1.

* Control Station

TABLE 2
SAMPLE MEDIA AND LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS

S(1 or 2) WS	233	4.5 miles SE	Colorado River where MCR blowdown discharge channel empties into it.
WG	235	3.8 miles S	Well B-3 directly south from MCR
B8	236	N/A	STP Protected Area
WS	237	3.7 miles SSE	Blowdown discharge channel from MCR
S(1 or 2) WS	242*	14 miles N	Colorado River where it intersects Highway 35
WS	243*	14 miles N	Colorado River upstream of Bay City Dam at the Lower Colorado River Authority pumping station
WS	247	<1 mile E	Essential Cooling Pond
F(1,2, or 3)	249*	N/A	Control sample purchased from a local retailer
SO	250	0.75 miles NW	Sewage sludgeland farming area
F(1,2,or 3) CC S2	300	S	STP Main Cooling Reservoir
WW	701	4 miles S	MCR Relief Well # 440

MCR-STP Main Cooling Reservoir
STP - South Texas Project
Media codes typed in bold satisfy collection requirement described in Table 1.

* Control Station

Table 3: 1998 Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program Analysis Summary

An analysis summary for all of the required samples is given in Table 3. The table has been formatted to resemble a United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission industry standard. Modifications have been made for the sole purpose of reading ease. Only positive values are given in this table.

Media type is printed at the top left of each section of the table and the units of measurement are printed at the top right. The first column lists the activity or specific radionuclide for which each sample was analyzed. Total analyses performed for the "indicated nuclide/ the total number of nonroutine samples analyzed" is given in the second column. (A nonroutine measurement is a sample indicating a value greater than the reporting levels for Radioactivity Concentrations in Environmental Samples.) The "LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION" column lists normal values obtained which are lower than the required values.

A set of statistical parameters are listed for each radionuclide in the remaining columns. The parameters contain information from the indicator locations, the location having the highest annual mean, and information from the control stations. Some sample types do not have control stations. When this is the case, "no samples" is listed in the control location column. For each of these groups of data, the following is calculated:

* the mean value of positive real values.
* the number of positive real measurements / the total number of analyses.
* the lowest and highest values for the analysis.

The data placed in the table was changed in 1995 from the previous reports to include data from the samples listed in Table 1 plus a few optional samples as listed below:

* sixteen quality control thermoluminescent dosimeters
* six optional surface water samples
* two optional ground water samples
* one extra drinking water samples
* three extra bottom sediment samples
* seven supplemental fish samples
* one extra vegetation sample, and
* one extra beef sample

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Direct Radiation — Units: MilliRoentgen/Standard Quarter

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Gamma	176/0	---	1.4E+01 (167/ 167) (1.2E+01 - 2.0E+01)	1 mile W (#013)	1.9E+01 (5 / 5) (1.7E+01 - 2.0E+01)	1.5E+00 (9 / 9) (1.3E+01 - 1.9E+01)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Air Iodine — Units: PicoCuries per Cubic Meter

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Iodine-131	260/ 0	8.9E-03	5.3E-03 (2 / 208) (4.1E-03 - 6.5E-03)	1 mile N (#001)	6.5E-03 (1 / 52) (6.5E-03 - 6.5E-03)	(0 / 52)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Airborne Particulate — Units: PicoCuries per Cubic Meter

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Gross Beta	260/ 0	1.5E-03	2.6E-02 (208 / 208) (1.1E-02 - 5.8E-02)	10 miles WSW (#037)	2.7E-02 (52 / 52) (1.2E-02 - 5.9E-02)	2.7E-02 (52 / 52) (1.2E-02 - 5.9E-02)
Cesium-134	20/ 0	2.8E-04	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Cesium-137	20/ 0	2.5E-04	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Manganese-54	20/ 0	3.1E-04	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Iron-59	20/ 0	1.7E-04	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Cobalt-58	20/ 0	4.5E-04	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Cobalt-60	20/ 0	3.0E-04	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Zinc-65	20/ 0	6.7E-04	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Zirconium-95	20/ 0	8.3E-04	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Niobium-95	20/ 0	8.2E-04	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	20/ 0	5.3E-03	(0 / 16)	---	---	(0 / 4)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Surface Water — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Hydrogen-3	12/ 0	2.6E+02	1.1E+04 (4/ 8) (1.1E+04 - 1.1E+04)	3 miles SSE (#216)	1.1E+04 (4/ 4) (1.1E+04 - 1.1E+04)	(0/ 4)
Iodine-131	42/ 0	8.4E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Cesium-134	42/ 0	2.0E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Cesium-137	42/ 0	1.9E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Manganese-54	42/ 0	1.8E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Iron-59	42/ 0	5.7E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Cobalt-58	42/ 0	2.0E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Cobalt-60	42/ 0	1.9E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Zinc-65	42/ 0	3.9E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Zirconium-95	42/ 0	3.5E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Niobium-95	42/ 0	2.4E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	42/ 0	3.5E+00	(0/ 28)	---	---	(0/ 14)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Ground Water — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Hydrogen-3	6/ 0	2.6E+02	5.4E+02 (5/ 6) (2.4E+02 - 7.7E+02)	3.8 miles S (#235)	5.4E+02 (5/ 6) (2.4E+02 - 7.7E+02)	no samples
Iodine-131	6/ 0	8.4E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Cesium-134	6/ 0	2.0E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Cesium-137	6/ 0	1.9E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Manganese-54	6/ 0	1.8E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Iron-59	6/ 0	5.7E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-58	6/ 0	2.0E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-60	6/ 0	1.9E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Zinc-65	6/ 0	3.9E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Zirconium-95	6/ 0	3.5E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Niobium-95	6/ 0	2.4E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	6/ 0	3.5E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	no samples

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Drinking Water — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Gross Beta	25/ 0	1.2E+00	2.0E+00 (6 / 12) (1.6E+00 - 2.9E+00)	14 miles NNE (#228)	3.3E+00 (13 / 13) (1.4E+00 - 6.7E+00)	3.3E+00 (13 / 13) (1.4E+00 - 6.7E+00)
Hydrogen-3	8/ 0	2.6E+02	(0 / 4)	---	---	(0 / 4)
Iodine-131	25/ 0	5.4E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Cesium-134	25/ 0	2.0E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Cesium-137	25/ 0	1.9E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Manganese-54	25/ 0	1.8E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Iron-59	25/ 0	5.7E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Cobalt-58	25/ 0	2.0E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Cobalt-60	25/ 0	1.9E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Zinc-65	25/ 0	3.9E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Zirconium-95	25/ 0	3.5E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Niobium-95	25/ 0	2.4E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	25/ 0	3.5E+00	(0 / 12)	---	---	(0 / 13)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Sediment-Shoreline — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram dry weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Cesium-134	4/ 0	2.5E+01	(0 / 2)	---	---	(0 / 2)
Cesium-137	4/ 0	2.0E+01	4.5E+01 (1 / 2) (4.5E+01 - 4.5E+01)	6 miles SE (#227)	4.5E+01 (1 / 2) (4.5E+01 - 4.5E+01)	(0 / 2)
Manganese-54	4/ 0	1.5E+01	(0 / 2)	---	---	(0 / 2)
Iron-59	4/ 0	8.1E+01	(0 / 2)	---	---	(0 / 2)
Cobalt-58	4/ 0	2.3E+01	(0 / 2)	---	---	(0 / 2)
Cobalt-60	4/ 0	1.3E+01	(0 / 2)	---	---	(0 / 2)
Zinc-65	4/ 0	4.9E+01	(0 / 2)	---	---	(0 / 2)
Zirconium-95	4/ 0	5.0E+01	(0 / 2)	---	---	(0 / 2)
Niobium-95	4/ 0	4.6E+01	(0 / 2)	---	---	(0 / 2)
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	4/ 0	1.9E+02	(0 / 2)	---	---	(0 / 2)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Sediment-Bottom — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram dry weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Cesium-134	5/ 0	2.5E+01	(0/ 5)	---	---	no samples
Cesium-137	5/ 0	2.0E+01	6.8E+01 (3/ 5) (5.7E+01 - 8.6E+01)	3 miles SSE (#216)	6.8E+01 (3/ 3) (5.7E+01 - 8.6E+01)	no samples
Manganese-54	5/ 0	1.5E+01	1.6E+01 (2/ 5) (1.5E+01 - 1.7E+01)	1 mile SW (#215)	1.7E+01 (1/ 2) (1.7E+01 - 1.7E+01)	no samples
Iron-59	5/ 0	8.1E+01	(0/ 5)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-58	5/ 0	2.3E+01	(0/ 5)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-60	5/ 0	1.3E+01	7.8E+01 (3/ 5) (4.9E+01 - 1.3E+02)	3 miles SSE (#216)	7.8E+01 (3/ 3) (4.9E+01 - 1.3E+02)	no samples
Zinc-65	5/ 0	4.9E+01	(0/ 5)	---	---	no samples
Zirconium-95	5/ 0	5.0E+01	(0/ 5)	---	---	no samples
Niobium-95	5/ 0	4.6E+01	(0/ 5)	---	---	no samples
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	5/ 0	1.9E+02	(0/ 5)	---	---	no samples

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Banana Leaves — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram wet weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Iodine-131	19/ 0	7.7E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Cesium-134	19/ 0	2.0E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Cesium-137	19/ 0	1.7E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Manganese-54	19/ 0	1.9E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Iron-59	19/ 0	8.0E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Cobalt-58	19/ 0	2.0E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Cobalt-60	19/ 0	2.2E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Zinc-65	19/ 0	5.5E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Zirconium-95	19/ 0	3.5E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Niobium-95	19/ 0	2.4E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	19/ 0	3.6E+00	(0/ 12)	---	---	(0/ 7)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Cana Leaves — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram wet weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Iodine-131	6/ 0	7.7E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Cesium-134	6/ 0	2.0E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Cesium-137	6/ 0	1.7E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Manganese-54	6/ 0	1.9E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Iron-59	6/ 0	8.0E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Cobalt-58	6/ 0	2.0E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Cobalt-60	6/ 0	2.2E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Zinc-65	6/ 0	5.5E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Zirconium-95	6/ 0	3.5E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Niobium-95	6/ 0	2.4E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	6/ 0	3.6E+00	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 2)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Turnip Greens — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram wet weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Iodine-131	3/ 0	4.6E+00	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Cesium-134	3/ 0	8.2E-01	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Cesium-137	3/ 0	6.2E-01	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Manganese-54	3/ 0	7.6E-01	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Iron-59	3/ 0	3.8E+00	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Cobalt-58	3/ 0	8.6E-01	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Cobalt-60	3/ 0	9.3E-01	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Zinc-65	3/ 0	2.5E+00	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Zirconium-95	3/ 0	1.5E+00	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Niobium-95	3/ 0	1.1E+00	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	3/ 0	1.6E+00	(0/ 2)	---	---	(0/ 1)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Collard Greens — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram wet weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Iodine-131	9/ 0	4.6E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Cesium-134	9/ 0	8.2E-01	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Cesium-137	9/ 0	6.2E-01	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Manganese-54	9/ 0	7.6E-01	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Iron-59	9/ 0	3.8E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Cobalt-58	9/ 0	8.6E-01	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Cobalt-60	9/ 0	9.3E-01	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Zinc-65	9/ 0	2.5E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Zirconium-95	9/ 0	1.5E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Niobium-95	9/ 0	1.1E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	9/ 0	1.6E+00	(0/ 6)	---	---	(0/ 3)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Piscivorous Fish — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram wet weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Cesium-134	7/ 0	2.8E+01	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Cesium-137	7/ 0	2.7E+01	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Manganese-54	7/ 0	2.6E+01	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Iron-59	7/ 0	8.4E+01	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Cobalt-58	7/ 0	3.0E+01	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Cobalt-60	7/ 0	2.7E+01	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Zinc-65	7/ 0	5.7E+01	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Zirconium-95	7/ 0	5.5E+01	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Niobium-95	7/ 0	4.3E+01	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	7/ 0	1.3E+02	(0/ 4)	---	---	(0/ 3)

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Arthropodivorous Fish — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram wet weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Cesium-134	3/ 0	2.8E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Cesium-137	3/ 0	2.7E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Manganese-54	3/ 0	2.6E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Iron-59	3/ 0	8.4E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-58	3/ 0	3.0E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-60	3/ 0	2.7E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Zinc-65	3/ 0	5.7E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Zirconium-95	3/ 0	5.5E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Niobium-95	3/ 0	4.3E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	3/ 0	1.3E+02	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Crustacean Shrimp — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram wet weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Cesium-134	3/ 0	2.8E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Cesium-137	3/ 0	2.7E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Manganese-54	3/ 0	2.6E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Iron-59	3/ 0	8.4E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-58	3/ 0	3.0E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-60	3/ 0	2.7E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Zinc-65	3/ 0	5.7E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Zirconium-95	3/ 0	5.5E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Niobium-95	3/ 0	4.3E+01	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	3/ 0	1.3E+02	(0/ 3)	---	---	no samples

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.

TABLE 3

1999 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Medium: Beef Meat — Units: PicoCuries per Kilogram wet weight

ANALYSIS TYPE	TOTAL ANALYSES /NONROUTINE MEASUREMENTS	LOWER LIMIT OF DETECTION	INDICATOR LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION WITH HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN MEAN (f)* RANGE	CONTROL LOCATIONS MEAN (f)* RANGE
Cesium-134	2/ 0	2.8E+01	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples
Cesium-137	2/ 0	2.7E+01	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples
Manganese-54	2/ 0	2.6E+01	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples
Iron-59	2/ 0	8.4E+01	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-58	2/ 0	3.0E+01	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples
Cobalt-60	2/ 0	2.7E+01	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples
Zinc-65	2/ 0	5.7E+01	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples
Zirconium-95	2/ 0	5.5E+01	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples
Niobium-95	2/ 0	4.3E+01	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples
Lanthanum-140 Barium-140	2/ 0	1.3E+02	(0/ 2)	---	---	no samples

* (f) Number of positive measurements / total measurements at specified locations.