

**From:** Charles Tinkler *cs*  
**To:** Jason Schaperow  
**Date:** Mon, Aug 21, 2000 8:48 AM  
**Subject:** Fwd: Re: Consequence Calculations for Decommissioning PRA

m/58

**From:** John Flack *RES*  
**To:** Charles Tinkler  
**Date:** Fri, Aug 18, 2000 3:23 PM  
**Subject:** Fwd: Re: Consequence Calculations for Decommissioning PRA

See attached

**From:** Susan Abrahams *SAA*  
**To:** John Flack  
**Date:** Fri, Aug 18, 2000 9:14 AM  
**Subject:** Fwd: Re: Consequence Calculations for Decommissioning PRA

Per Mr. Barrett's and Mr. Palla's instructions, I am forwarding this information to you. If you have any questions, please contact Richard Barrett at 415-2198 or Robert Palla at 415-1095 (he is on CWS today, but will return on Mon 8/21).

Thank you.

sea/3183

**CC:** Robert Palla

**From:** Richard Barrett *RRR*  
**To:** Abrahams, Susan, Conn, Rose  
**Date:** Fri, Aug 18, 2000 8:12 AM  
**Subject:** Fwd: Re: Consequence Calculations for Decommissioning PRA

**ACTION:**

This needs to be done first thing today.

Thanks

--Rich

**From:** Robert Palla *NRP*  
**To:** Richard Barrett  
**Date:** Thu, Aug 17, 2000 10:39 AM  
**Subject:** Re: Consequence Calculations for Decommissioning PRA

Rich - RES asked that our request for SFP consequence calculations versus time be forwarded at the branch chief level. The description of what we are asking for follows. Can you pls forward this request to John Flack so that Jason Schaperow can perform these calculations when he returns to the office on Monday. Thanks

#### Research Request

As discussed in the August 10 task force meeting, we would like to show the reduction in the consequences of a SFP fire as a function of time after shutdown. We expect that certain consequence measures will drop off rapidly within the first few years (due to decay of ruthenium) and that after 5 years the consequences would be driven by cesium, which has a much longer half-life. The impact of various evacuation assumptions would need to be assessed as part of these calculations since early evacuation, which is not generally expected in a large seismic event one year after shutdown, would become increasingly likely in later years when release times exceed 1 day even under adiabatic heatup conditions.

We request that the consequence calculations be performed for 1, 2, 5, and 10 years after shutdown based on the assumptions below. As a separate action, we are developing estimates of the frequency of a SFP fire at these times. Thus, in addition to displaying the reduction in consequences with time, we will be able to show the reduction in risk (frequency x consequences) with time.

Reactor: 3440 MWth at Surry site with Surry population

Release Fractions: 0.75 iodine and cesium, 0.75 ruthenium, 0.01 fuel fines (i.e., the same as Case 45b)

Fission Product Inventory: determine values at 1, 2, 5, and 10 years after shutdown based on participation of 3.5 cores

Plume Model: same as used in Appendix 4 calculations, unless RES believes modifications are appropriate

Evacuation: three cases for each time (1, 2, 5, 10 years) -

- (1) no evacuation, but relocation at 24 hours (This model is based on the NUREG-1150 model for high g earthquakes. Additional information is provided on p. 4.2 of NUREG/CR-4551, Vol. 3, Rev. 1, Part 1)
- (2) early evacuation of 95% of the population (Use the same timing and relocation as in your previous calculations that assumed early evacuation, i.e., evacuation starts and is completed prior to the release.)
- (3) late evacuation of 95% of the population (Use the same timing and relocation as in your previous calculations that assumed late evacuation, i.e., evacuation starts after the release.)

Risk Measures of Interest: Early fatalities, latent cancer fatalities (entire region), person-rem within 50 miles, interdicted land area, condemned land area, and economic cost.

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On a related matter, in NUREG-1150 latent cancer fatalities were reported for the "entire region". Based on discussions with people involved with 1150 (and depending on who you talk with) the entire region corresponds to a 1000 mile radius, but might have alternatively been based on a 500 mile radius with a specified rain event in the last interval. Since we are comparing the latent cancer fatalities for a SFP accident with 1150 results for a reactor accident, we need to have equivalent results for the consequence cases we are using in our comparison. These cases are: base case, 13, 45a, 45b, 46b.

*with NUREG-1150*  
Please contact R. Palla at x1095 to discuss this request before proceeding with the calculations.

>>> Jason Schaperow 08/11 4:42 PM >>>

I have discussed your request for calculations with my management. It looks like we will need a letter at the branch level with:

a. A description of the consequence calculations to be run, including release fractions, release start time, evacuation start time and speed, evacuation percentage, and relocation criteria.

b. A discussion of the intended use of these calculations, including how the results will be portrayed with respect to the earlier RES calculations. We are particularly concerned with changing the assumptions for the treatment of evacuation and relocation from those used in our earlier consequence calculations.

**CC:** George Hubbard, Mark Rubin, Timothy Collins