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134 - HEALTH PHYSICS RADIOMAN: EMERGENCY PLAN POSTION SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION

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CATEGORY: PROCEDURES TYPE: EP
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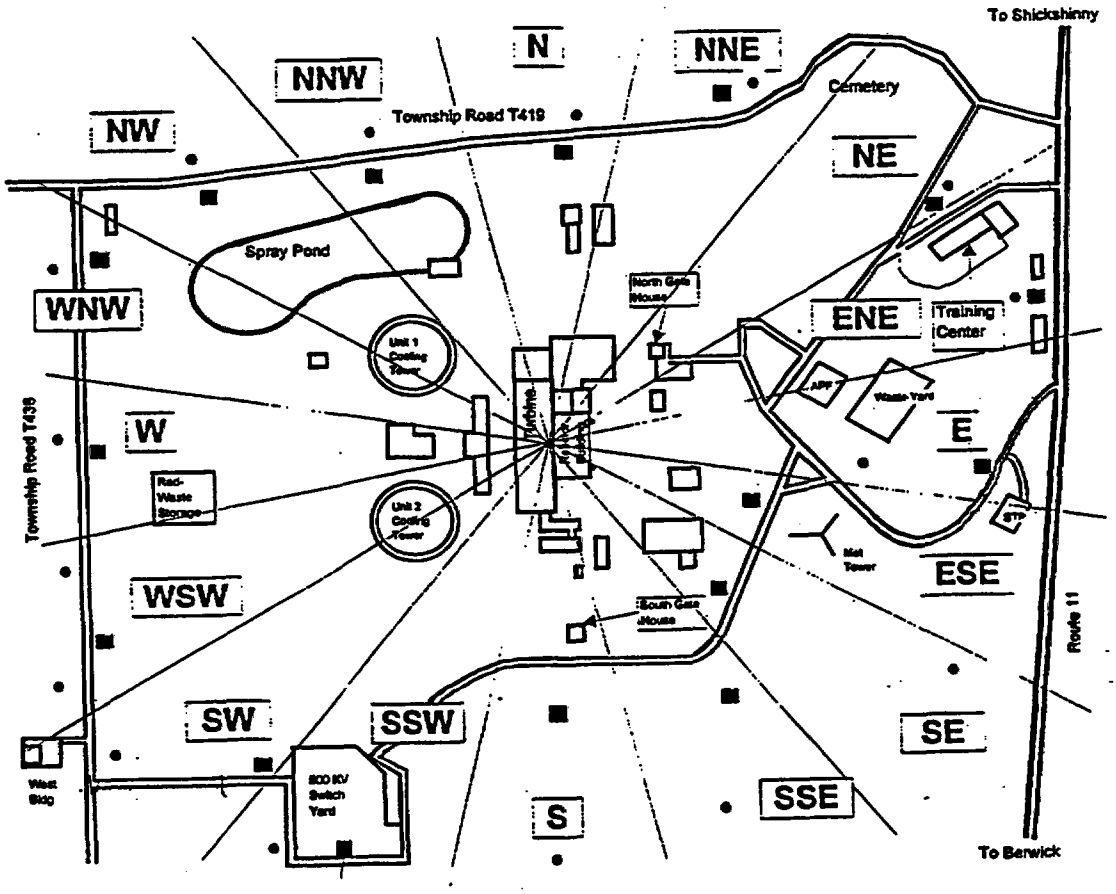
A045

ONSITE EMERGENCY MONITORING LOCATONS



● Remote Monitoring Station Locations

■ OSCAR Monitoring Team Locations

REMOTE MONITORING SYSTEM BASE STATION INSTRUCTIONS

1.0 Perform RMS Setup/Operational Check prior to initiating field monitoring.

NOTE: For RMS keyboard command reference, see *RMS Keyboard Commands* included within this tab.

1.1 On the RMS terminal, open the panel located above the keyboard and rotate the power switch (first knob, right side) to the ON position.

1.2 Select the Area Monitor Coverage Screen using **[←]** and **[ENTER]**.

1.3 Input BASE for the requested user name, then **[ENTER]**.

1.4 Input STATION for the requested password, then **[ENTER]**.

1.5 If Mobile Survey Plot screen does not appear, select **[1]** to bring up the Mobile Survey Plot (MSP).

1.6 Select **[S]** to display the System Summary Screen.

1.7 Verify RMS operability.

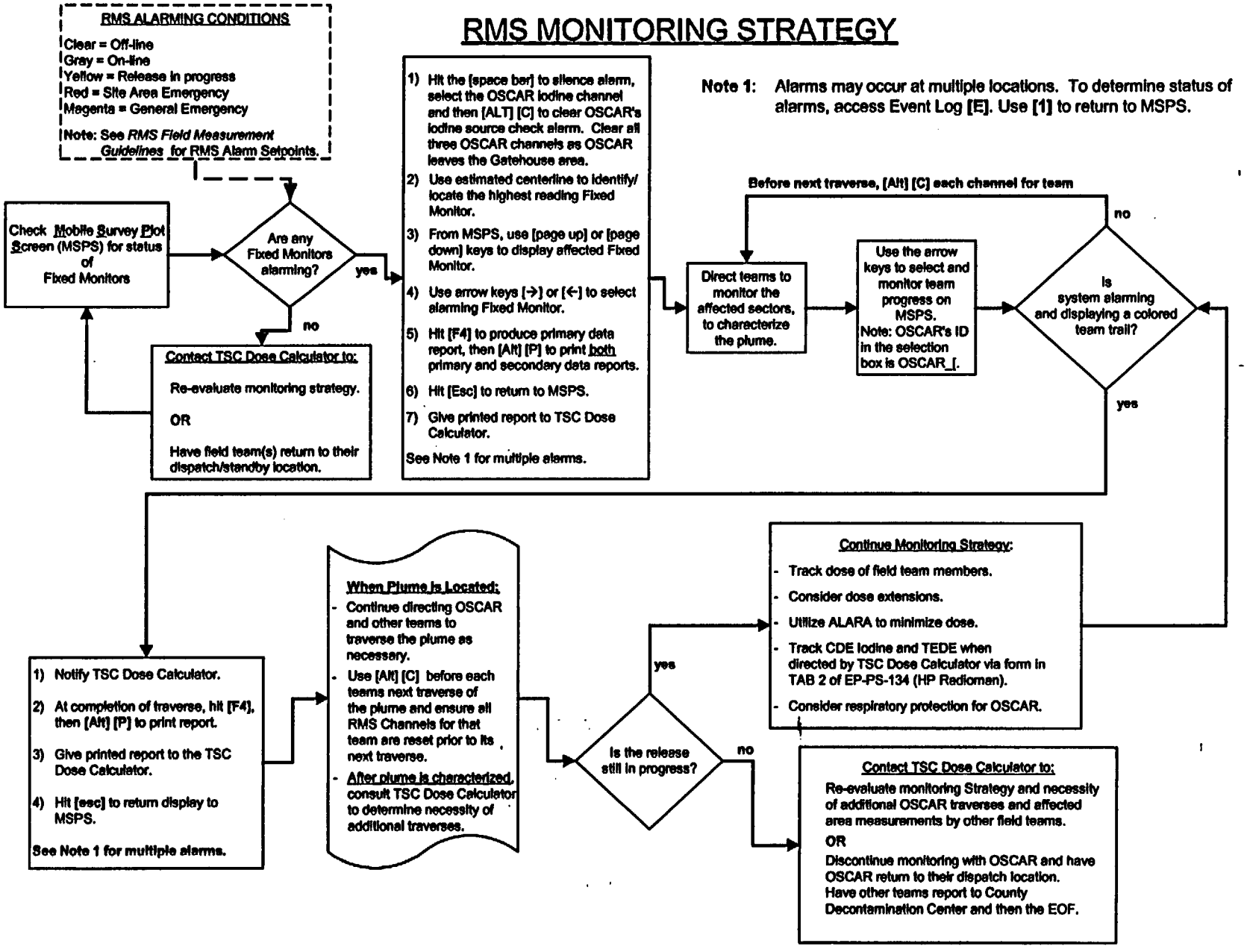
1.7.1 If each *available* Fixed and Remote Monitor reading displayed on the System Summary Screen is being updated approximately every 10 seconds, RMS is considered to be *fully functional*. Utilize Tab B instructions and the attached RMS Monitoring Strategy (flowchart).

1.7.2 If all of the Fixed and Remote Monitors shown on the System Summary Screen are NOT being updated (i.e., there is no incoming radiological telemetry), then go to Tab A, Step 5a.

1.8 Depress **[1]** key to restore the MSP screen.

2.0 Implement RMS Monitoring Strategy in accordance with the flowchart on the following page.

RMS MONITORING STRATEGY

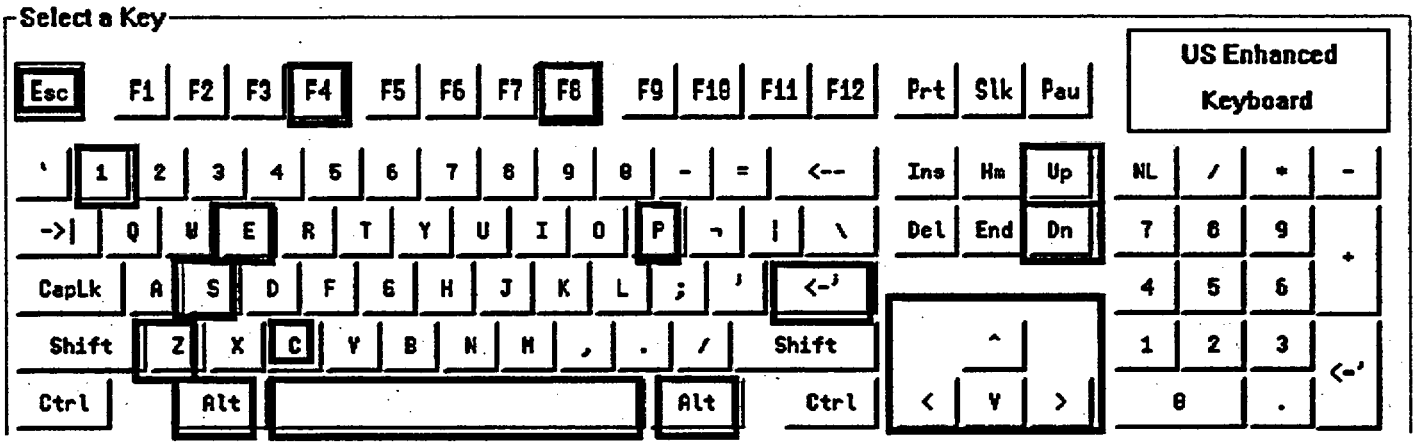


RMS FIELD MEASUREMENT GUIDELINES

	RELEASE	SITE AREA EMERGENCY	GENERAL EMERGENCY
RMS		mrem/hr	
GAMMA DOSE RATE:	0.1	100	1000
CHILD THYROID CDE DOSE RATE:	68.4	500	5000
FRISKER		net cpm	
AIR SAMPLE (CARTRIDGE):	100	600	6000
Notify TSC Dose Calculator	ASAP	IMMEDIATE	IMMEDIATE

MAGENTA DATA: (last column) Indicates the need for immediate consideration of field team protective actions.

RMS KEYBOARD COMMANDS



[S]: System Summary Screen

[E]: View Event Log

[1]: Display MSP from Main Menu

Return to MSP from Event Log

[←], [↑], [↓], [→] : Move Cursor (left, up, down, right) to select displayed radiological telemetry

[ENTER]: Inputs command / selection

[PAGE UP]: Pages Up Through System Formats

[PAGE DOWN]: Pages Down Through System Formats

[ALT] [Z]: Zoom MSP Maps In and Out

[SPACE BAR]: Silences Alarm

[F4]: Generate Report

[ALT] [P]: Print Generated Report

[ESC]: Previous Screen

[ALT] [C]: Clears Trail off MSP for channel selected

[F8]: Transfers display source from EOF to TSC

TERRAIN EFFECTS CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DEPLOYING FIELD TEAMS

1.0 General Guidance

Consideration should be given to potential plume directions (affected sectors) when deploying field teams. When the plume may be found on the east side of the Susquehanna River, at least one field team (other than OSCAR) should be kept on the east side of the River to facilitate monitoring of the affected sectors. If the TSC personnel dispatch a field team other than OSCAR, consideration should be given to using that team for monitoring on the east side of the River if the projected plume direction suggest that the plume will be found on the east side of the River. (In such a case, a field team dispatched by the EOF may then be sent down the west side of the River toward the site area.) In general, the further from the plant that you get, the less reliable a MIDAS projection will be on the plume's location.

2.0 Specific Guidance

2.1 Winds from the **S** sector could result in a significant backwash effect. This type of terrain-induced backwash could occur in the hills immediately north of SSES and at a number of other locations within several miles of the plant. High external dose rates and surface contamination levels characterize these backwash effects.

2.2 Winds from the **S, SSW, SW, WSW,** or **W** sectors can also result in:

2.2.1 The plume remaining within the river valley.

2.2.2 The plume traveling up Wapwallopen gorge, east of SSES.

2.3 Winds from the **NNE, NE, ENE, E, ESE, SE,** or **SSE** sectors can result in the entrainment of the release in the updraft of the operating cooling tower(s). In this case, evaluate the use of upper level wind sensor information when determining field team placement.

2.4 Be aware that the plume may travel much faster than is indicated by the onsite wind speeds, particularly when the plume is traveling along the river valley.

2.5 Be aware that the complex terrain south and southeast of the plant and on the east side of the Susquehanna River has a negative effect on the accuracy of a MIDAS projection of the plume's location.