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244 - 244 - DOSE ASSESSMENT STAFFER

REMOVE MANUAL TABLE OF CONTENTS DATE: 06/24/2003

ADD MANUAL TABLE OF CONTENTS DATE: 06/26/2003

CATEGORY: PROCEDURES TYPE: EP
ID: EP-PS-244
REMOVE: REV:6

ADD: REV: 7

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A045

PROCEDURE COVER SHEET

PPL SUSQUEHANNA, LLC	NUCLEAR DEPARTMENT PROCEDURE	
EOF DOSE ASSESSMENT STAFFER: Emergency-Plan-Position-Specific Instruction		EP-PS-244 Revision 7 Page 1 of 5

QUALITY CLASSIFICATION:	APPROVAL CLASSIFICATION:
( ) QA Program (X) Non-QA Program	( ) Plant ( ) Non-Plant (X) Instruction

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6-26-2003

PERIODIC REVIEW FREQUENCY: 2 Years

PERIODIC REVIEW DUE DATE: 6-26-2005

RECOMMENDED REVIEWS:
All

Procedure Owner: Nuclear Emergency Planning

Responsible Supervisor: Primary Dose Assessment Supervisor

Responsible FUM: Supervisor-Nuclear Emergency Planning

Responsible Approver: General Manager-Plant Support

Dose Assessment Staffer: Emergency Plan Position-Specific Procedure

WHEN:	Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) is Activated.
HOW NOTIFIED:	Paged/Telenotification System
REPORT TO:	Dose Assessment Supervisor
WHERE TO REPORT:	Emergency Operations Facility

OVERALL DUTY:

Direct, coordinate and review operations of the radiation protection and dose assessment area, assuring the Dose Assessment Supervisor receives an accurate overview of off-site radiological conditions to support development of Protective Action Recommendations, (PARs).

MAJOR TASKS:	TAB:	REVISION:
Plume Phase:	TAB A	4
Provide direction to EOFDC (EOF Dose Calculator) in performance of MIDAS dose projections for the analysis of airborne releases. As necessary, perform the dose projections. Confirm input for these calculations from available engineering, field monitoring, and computer based (PICSY) data.		
Review results of field team measurements and dose projections and provide a summary of results for ease of interpretation and use by DASU.	TAB B	5
When indicated by calculation results or available field data, notify DASU of trends and/or flag situations where conditions are approaching critical points, triggers or action levels. Monitor possible liquid release pathway, if indicated.	TAB C	3
Support Field Team Director (FTD) for team placement and radiological protection.	TAB D	4
Post Plume:		
Assist the Dose Assessment Supervisor in determining the post plume phase analytical sampling strategy and providing radiological protection requirements and briefings to environmental sampling teams.	TAB E	1

SUPPORTING INFORMATION:	TAB:
Shift Takeover List	TAB 1
MIDAS Field to Projection Measurement Projection	TAB 2
Emergency Classification	TAB 3
Intentionally Blank	TAB 4
Placement of Field Teams	TAB 5
PPL Emergency Personnel Dose Assessment and Protective Action Recommendation Guide	TAB 6
MIDAS Operation	TAB 7
Meteorological Data Acquisition	TAB 8
SSES Environmental Sampling Strategy	TAB 9
Environmental Team Briefing Sheet	TAB 10
Public Protective Action Recommendation Guide	TAB 11
Instructions for Obtaining Current Personnel Exposure Using NIMS	TAB 12
TSC to EOF Radiological Dose Assessment Phone Log	TAB 13
Dose Assessment Flowchart	TAB 14
Intentionally Blank	TAB 15
PICSY SPING Release Rates Guidelines	TAB 16
Intentionally Blank	TAB 17
Clarification of Responsibilities of Initial and Augmented Staff	TAB 18

REFERENCES:

EPA Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents (EPA 400-R-92-001 May 1992)

FDA Guidance: "Accidental Radioactive Contamination of Human Food and Animal Feed and Recommendations for State and Local Governments." Federal Register, pp 47073-47083, October 22, 1982

ICRP Publication 28, The Principles and General Procedures for Handling Emergency and Accidental Exposures of Workers. International Commission on Radiation Protection. (1978)

IE Notice 83-28

NCRP Report 55, Protection of the Thyroid Gland in the Event of Releases of Radioiodine, National Council Radiation Protection and Measurements. (1977)

NCRP Report 91, Recommendations on Limits for Exposure to Ionizing Radiation, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. (1987)

NCRP Report 116, "Limitation of Exposure to Ionizing Radiation, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements." (1993)

NUMARC Graded Response Study

NUREG-0654, Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria

NUREG-0731, Guidelines for Utility Management Structure and Technical Resources, September 1980

Radiological Assessment Reference Book

Spray Pond Blowdown Water Outlet Flow Rate PLI 50258 (May 8, 1987)

Susquehanna SES Emergency Plan

10 CFR 20 Appendix B

Study of Travel Time and Mixing Characteristics for the Susquehanna River below the Susquehanna SES - SUTRON CORPORATION - November 1985

NDAP-QA-1190, Nuclear Department Radiation Protection Program and Policies

NDAP-QA-1191, ALARA Program and Policy Program

NEPM-QA-1014, Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program

REFERENCES:

National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations, EPA 570/9-76-003 (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 1976

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Emergency Operations Plan, Appendix 6 to Annex E - BRP Technical Assessments and Protective Actions, September 22, 1988.

Guidance - Potassium Iodide as a Thyroid Blocking Agent in Radiation Emergencies, HHS/FDA, December 2001.

MAJOR TASK:

Provide direction to EOFDC (EOF Dose Calculator) in performance of MIDAS dose projections for the analysis of airborne releases. As necessary, perform the dose projections. Confirm input for these calculations from available engineering, field monitoring, and computer based (PICSY) data.

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
1. Notify DASU upon arrival in the EOF.	
2. Prepare to assume responsibilities for the Dose Assessment Area.	2a. Complete DAST section of "Shift Takeover Checklist."
	—HELP **SHIFT TAKEOVER CHECKLIST** **See TAB 1**
	HELP **Clarification of Responsibilities of Initial and Augmented Staff** **See TAB 18**
	2b. **Determine status of MIDAS and PICSY equipment. If equipment is not functional, notify NERO staff.**
	2c. Inform DASU when you are prepared to assume responsibilities for your area.
3. Determine if any dose calculations were performed by the TSC Dose Calculator.	3a. Contact the TSC Dose Calculator and determine if any dose calculations were performed.
	3b. Request copies of calculations be faxed, if not available in the EOF.
	3c. Discuss and verify the validity of assumptions used in previously performed calculations by the TSC Dose Calculator.
	HELP **MIDAS OPERATION** **See TAB 7**

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
4. Verify the EOF Dose Calculator, (EOFDC), is ready to assume responsibilities.	4a. If the EOFDC is unavailable, initiate data collection activities in Task 6, and prepare calculations as needed.
5. Attend staff briefing(s) convened by DASU to review overall situation.	5a. Obtain information on accident status and current Protective Action Recommendations (PAR). 5b. Verify/confirm which type of MIDAS calculations are to be performed in EOF: 1) FORWARD 2) BACK 3) NUREG-1228 - EVENT TREE 4) DEFAULT ACCIDENT 5) BLOW OUT PANEL
6. Ensure the EOFDC has initiated the MIDAS program. If a radiological release has started, begin input data collection.	6a. Begin data input collection from available resources. These resources include: 1) Previously performed TSC dose calculations 2) Available engineering information 3) PICSY data 4) Available field team data 5) RMS data 6) Chemistry Vent Sample data 7) HP air sample data 8) Default Noble Gas to I-131 or Noble Gas to Particulate ratio(s).

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
7. Monitor available plant data for changes which may be indicative of a radiological release. Consult/inquire with engineering support as conditions warrant.	7a. A radiological release may be indicated by (but is not limited to) the following: (1) Elevated valid vent release data from PICSY screen or control terminal. **NOTE:** **"Elevated" in this context means visibly higher than data prior to the start of the event. The STA may be able to provide quantitative indication of increased release rate attributable to the event should visible observation be indeterminate.** (2) Elevated Field Monitoring data from field teams or the RMS system. **NOTE:** **"Elevated" in this context means field monitoring readings above instrument lower limits of detection or RMS readings yielding unanticipated alarms.** (3) Initiation of the Standby Gas Treatment System for treatment of activity within containment. (4) Any of the following EALs has been entered: • 3.0 Fuel Clad Degradation • 15.0 Radiological Effluents • 17.0 Spent Fuel Related Incident • 18.0 Steam Line Break • 21.0 Dry Fuel Storage AND the DSC has been breached

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
	(5) Indication of an unmonitored release in progress. **HELP** **DOSE ASSESSMENT FLOWCHART** **See TAB 14**
8. Provide VALID dose calculations whenever plant conditions indicate a release has occurred. **NOTE:** **At least one calculation is to be completed if there is indication that a release has occurred. Calculations must be performed every 15 minutes if site total release rates exceed TRM limits.**	8a. Select an appropriate and valid accident menu. 1) Use measured vent data in the Forward Calculation MIDAS model whenever possible. 2) Initiate Back Calculations if field data is available. Test the validity of field data using the Default Accident or NUREG 1228 MIDAS models.

SPECIFIC TASKS: **HOW:**

CAUTION

Only VALID calculations are to be used for EAL Classification, Initial PAR Determination or a PAR Upgrade.

A VALID calculation is defined as one that is based on:

1) Current meteorology and expected release duration, and

2) Valid vent data, Chemistry vent sample, HP air sample results or approved I-131/Particulate default ratios, or

3) Valid in the field radiological measurements, or

4) In the absence of valid measured radiological data, a MIDAS Default or NUREG 1228 calculation based on inputs that are judged by Engineering to be consistent with the current conditions in the affected unit.

NOTE:
Study Case Calculations are hypothetical calculations that are based on assumed, unverified plant conditions and leakage rates and meteorology that existed at the time of the calculation.

3) In the absence of valid measured radiological data, perform a Valid MIDAS Default Accident or NUREG 1228 Calculation. Use results for EAL Classification and PAR determinations only when:

   a) Plant conditions indicate a release is in progress.

   b) Valid vent or field data is not available or will not be available within the allowed 15 minute assessment interval.

   c) The calculation represents current meteorology and expected release duration.

   d) Input parameters are based on current plant conditions that have been validated as appropriate by Engineering.

NOTE:
The Default Model is the appropriate and preferred model for a filtered release that does not exceed design basis leak rates.

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
9. When required, direct/develop input for **"FORWARD CALCULATIONS."** These calculations use MIDAS Menu B.	**NOTE:** **FORWARD CALCULATIONS are performed when valid vent release data is available and there is indication that a release has occurred. Calculations continue to be performed when release rates exceed TRM limits.** **Vent data should be confirmed with Engineering if PICSY data appears any color other than YELLOW. WHITE data should be considered as a potential unmonitored release unless Engineering/Chemistry data indicates otherwise. Notify DASU immediately if WHITE data occurs for vent release rates indicated on PICSY. If valid vent data is not available, perform BACK CALCULATIONS and appropriate Default or NUREG 1228 Calculation.** 9a. Review information collected by EOFDC for accuracy. 9b. Direct the EOFDC to perform calculation. **HELP** **MIDAS OPERATION** **See TAB 7** 9c. Ensure ANY calculations performed in EOF are numbered sequentially, i.e., EOF-1, EOF-2, etc.
10. Assess reliability of dose rate and release rate data.	10a. Periodically evaluate dose and release rate data by: (1) Reviewing field measured to projected dose rate ratios when possible.

SPECIFIC TASKS: **HOW:**

HELP

MIDAS Field Measurement to Projection Comparison
See TAB B and TAB 2

(2) Determining if low confidence (white) PICSY vent release rate data exists.

NOTE:
WHITE data should be considered as a potential unmonitored release pathway-unless Engineering/Chemistry data indicates otherwise.

(3) Determine if reported Iodine 131 release rates from Chemistry or other analyses seem reasonable. In general, data is suspect if NG/I-131 release rates are less than 1000 for a given vent.

10b. If low confidence (white) PICSY vent data exists:

(1) Consult with Engineering to determine if condition is normal (i.e., per design) and/or if vent totals are valid from the Engineering/Dose Assessment perspective.

(2) If vent totals are considered valid and/or the field measured/projected dose is within 0.1 to 5 range, the results can be considered reasonable.

(3) If measured field data is higher than projected values, perform a Back Calculation and use the more conservative results.

SPECIFIC TASKS: **HOW:**

10c. If PICSY vent totals are questionable:

(1) Request Engineering promptly pursue corrective actions, obtain Chemistry vent sample data, and/or evaluate need to switch vent monitoring to PAVSS.

(2) Notify RPC and discuss alternate methods to obtain release data (e.g., HP air samples) and/or need to switch to PAVSS.

(3) Use appropriate data such as grab sample (vent, PAVSS, HP air samples) results or previously measured or default noble gas to iodine/particulate ratios.

(4) Ensure field teams are taking air samples as appropriate and keeping their exposure ALARA.

(5) Report conditions as a potential unmonitored or an unmonitored release as appropriate depending on measured to projected dose rate ratios.

(6) Initiate BACK CALCULATIONS if field data is available and as appropriate a Default Accident or NUREG 1228 MIDAS Calculation.

NOTE:
If valid effluent vent data is not available, test the validity of field data using the Default Accident or NUREG 1228 MIDAS Study Case Models.

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
11. When required, direct/develop input for **"BACK CALCULATIONS."** These calculations use MIDAS Menu E-W.	**NOTE:** **BACK CALCULATIONS are performed when valid vent release data is unavailable and/or an unmonitored release pathway may exist. <u>Field dose rate data is required.</u> Field team data is available from Remote Monitoring System (RMS) or by radio.** 11a. Review available field team data with the EOFDC and Field Team Director (FTD). 11b. Ensure the following data is available for MIDAS input: 1) Field monitor reading (mR/hr), 2) OSCAR (or other appropriate field team) location (distance in miles), 3) Iodine Concentration in (uCi/cc) for RMS or (cpm) for cartridge data. (Default value may be used if iodine data is unavailable.) 11c. If **"BACK CALCULATIONS"** are to be performed, direct/help EOFDC to obtain input data. 11d. Review information collected by EOFDC for accuracy. 11e. Ensure ANY calculations performed in EOF are numbered sequentially, i.e., EOF-1, EOF-2, etc. 11f. Direct the EOFDC to perform calculations. **HELP** **MIDAS OPERATION** **See TAB 7**

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
12. When/if required, consider need for **"STUDY CALCULATIONS"** since certain plant conditions may be a precursor to or be indicative of the potential for a radiological release. These calculations use MIDAS Menu C for "EVENT TREE" or Menu D for "DEFAULT." **NOTE:** **Study Calculations are hypothetical calculations that reflect plant conditions which may occur sometime in the future, but do not currently exist.**	12a. Performance of **"Study Calculations"** should be considered if abnormal plant events occur such as: 1) Low Rx water level/core uncovery 2) High Containment Radiation Levels 3) High Drywell Pressure/Temperature 4) Spent Fuel Pool Release 5) Valid effluent vent release data is unavailable **NOTE:** **The performance of Study Calculations is not limited to the above examples.** 12b. Contact Engineering Support personnel to determine if any abnormal plant conditions or events may be precursors to a possible radiological release. 12c. Discuss possible release pathway and source term with engineering and review with EOFDC. 12d. Consider performing **"STUDY CALCULATION"** using **"EVENT TREE"** or **"DEFAULT ACCIDENT"** evaluations. **HELP** **DOSE ASSESSMENT FLOWCHART** **See TAB 14** **HELP** **MIDAS OPERATION** **See TAB 7**

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:

12e. If conditions exist which warrant the performance of a **"Default Accident or NUREG 1228"** calculation, direct/help EOFDC to obtain input data.

1) Obtain appropriate input parameters from Engineering and current meteorology.

2) Review information collected by the EOFDC for accuracy.

3) Direct the EOFDC to perform calculation.

HELP

MIDAS OPERATION
See TAB 7

4) For study-case calculations, review input parameters used and calculational results with Engineering. Have Engineering sign off Calculation as reviewer to document their concurrence that the calculation appropriately models the existing plant conditions.

12f. Ensure ANY calculations performed in EOF are numbered sequentially, i.e., EOF-1, EOF-2, etc.

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
13. When/if required, direct/develop input for **"BLOW OUT PANEL"** calculations. These calculations use MIDAS Menu G.	**NOTE:** **"BLOW OUT PANEL CALCULATIONS" are performed when indication exists that a component has failed and resulted in the release of significant amounts of steam and/or coolant directly to the environment.** **A blow out panel lift should be confirmed by operations.**
	13a. Determine the need for performing a **"BLOWOUT PANEL" calculation.**
	HELP — **DOSE ASSESSMENT FLOWCHART** **See TAB 14**
	13b. If **"BLOW OUT PANEL"** calculations are to be performed, direct/help EOFDC to obtain input data.
	13c. Review information collected by the EOFDC for accuracy.
	13d. Direct the EOFDC to perform calculation.
	13e. Ensure ANY calculations performed in EOF are numbered sequentially, i.e., EOF-1, EOF-2, etc.
	HELP — **MIDAS OPERATION** **See TAB 7**

MAJOR TASK:

Review results of field team and dose projections and provide a summary of results for ease of interpretation and use by DASU.

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
1. Review **"FORWARD CALCULATION"** to determine if data is within reasonable correlation. If time permits and conditions warrant, compare calculated dose rates to field measurements.	1a. Where possible, compare monitored release rates, calculated dose rates, RMS and Field Team measurement data. 1b. If time permits and field data is available, determine the measured to projected ratio for whole body and thyroid measurements. **HELP** **MIDAS FIELD MEASUREMENT TO PROJECTION COMPARISON** **See TAB 2** 1c. If the measured to projected ratio is within the range of 0.1 to 5, the correlation is reasonable. 1d. If measured field data is higher than projected values, perform a Back Calculation and use the more conservative results. 1e. If field team readings are significantly high, (ratio > 5) an unmonitored release is in progress. **Initiate "BACK" calculations.** Validate "Back Calculation" results with appropriate default or NUREG 1228 calculation. Notify DASU immediately if unmonitored release is confirmed. 1f. If field team readings are low, (ratio< 0.1), the field team may not be in the plume. Notify the Field Team Director, (FTD), to locate plume and continue with **"FORWARD CALCULATIONS."**

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:	
	1g.	If vent release data does not exist, test the validity of the field data using the Default or NUREG 1228 MIDAS models as appropriate.
2. Prepare summary information to aid in the transfer of dose projection information to the DASU.	2a.	The DAST should prepare a "Dose Summary Package" for each MIDAS calculation performed by the EOFDC.
	2b.	The **"Dose Summary Package"** consists of: 1) The **"MIDAS Dose Assessment Summary Sheet,"** (MIDAS printout), associated with the MIDAS calculation. 2) If projected doses exceed the PAG Values at 10 miles, attach the applicable MIDAS "More Reports" printout that indicates the distance in which the projected dose is less than the PAG values.
	2c.	Make a copy of the **"Dose Summary Package"** for logbook.
3. Review the **"Dose Summary Package,"** and annotate any assumptions, or deviations.	3a.	If applicable, annotate or attach results of measured to projected dose rate evaluation performed in step #1.
	3b.	Add any other comments which will aid in interpretation by the DASU.
4. For all EOF produced calculation types, ensure the "MIDAS Dose Assessment Summary Sheet" contains required signatures. **For significant changes or indications, notify DASU immediately.**	4a.	EOFDC signs as preparer.
	4b.	DAST signs as reviewer/approver.
5. Provide Dose Summary Package to DASU with brief verbal explanation/summary of results.		

MAJOR TASK:

Support Field Team Director, (FTD), for team placement and radiological protection.

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
1. Discuss Field Team placement strategy with the Field Team Director, (FTD).	1a. Ensure field monitoring and sampling objectives are clearly defined and justified relative to the potential radiological risk.
	1b. The Radiological Protection objectives are:
	1) As specified in RWP #8002 for Field Monitor activities and RWP #8001 for OSCAR activities.
	CAUTION
	RWP revisions should be coordinated with the RPC. Such revisions may be necessary before the doses listed in objectives 2 and 3 are approached.
	2) Limit Field Team TEDE to 2 Rem if possible, 4 Rem otherwise.
	and
	3) Limit Field Team Thyroid CDE to 5 Rem per shift and 10 Rem total.
	1c. Review current meteorological data to determine potential affected sectors.
	1d. Review any previous dose calculations to determine potential radiological conditions in the area.
	1e. As time permits, provide the "Field Team Director" with a visual display of plume path predicted by "MIDAS."

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
	HELP **PLACEMENT OF FIELD TEAMS** **See TAB 5**
2. Provide field teams with radiological protection guidance.	2a. Direct the Field Team Director to begin Thyroid Dose tracking if: 1) Measured RMS Thyroid CDE dose rate ≥ 1000 *mrem/hr* **or** 2) Measured iodine air sample canister ≥ 1200 net cpm.
	2b. Determine the necessity and importance of obtaining the data: 1) Has a PAR already been made? 2) What are the benefits/risks associated with obtaining the data? 3) Can the data be obtained another way?
	2c. If it is determined that the data cannot be obtained another way, consider: 1) Rotating teams to limit and equalize dose. 2) Use of respiratory protection (OSCAR only) 3) Processing Dose Extensions 4) Consider administration of KI if conditions warrant.

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
	HELP **PPL EMERGENCY PERSONNEL DOSE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATION GUIDE** **See TAB 6**
	HELP **INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING CURRENT PERSONNEL EXPOSURE USING NIMS** **See TAB 12**
3. If Thyroid CDE Dose Tracking is required, schedule Field Teams for Whole Body Counts.	

MAJOR TASK:

Assist the Dose Assessment Supervisor in determining the post plume phase analytical sampling strategy and providing radiological protection requirements and briefings to environmental sampling teams.

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
1. Using MIDAS ground deposition printouts and data from the plume phase, confer with the Dose Assessment Supervisor and the Field Team Director to determine the environmental sampling strategy.	**HELP** **SSES ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING** **See TAB 9**
2. Using MIDAS contamination plots, MIDAS TEDE dose rate plot and field team data, determine the contamination levels in the area to which the team is being dispatched.	2a. This activity may require a re-analysis using MIDAS and detailed plume direction information.
3. Determine the protective clothing requirements for the team based on the area radiological and environmental conditions.	3a. Consult with the DASU and RPC to discuss appropriate radiological controls. 3b. For sampling areas with contamination levels < 10,000dpm/100cm^2 (5E-3 mR/hr, closed window): 1) Minimum Protective Clothing requirements include (but not limited to): • Jump Suit • Boots • Gloves • Rainsuit (if conditions are expected to be wet). 3c. For sampling areas with contamination levels > 10,000dpm/100cm^2 (> 5E-3 mR/hr, closed window) protective clothing requirements will be determined on a case by case basis.

SPECIFIC TASKS:	HOW:
4. Determine integrated dose and dose rate limits for each team member.	4a. Integrated dose limits are determined by subtracting the dose accrued (year to date) from the allowable dose limit (1600 mrem unless an extension has been processed). Limits may be set lower if conditions warrant. 4b. Dose rate limits are determined by the area contamination levels.
5. Complete the environmental team briefing sheet.	**HELP** **ENVIRONMENTAL TEAM BRIEFING SHEET** **See TAB 10**
6. Using the briefing sheet, brief team prior to dispatch.	
7. Confer with the DASU to determine need for additional study case and/or other dose projections.	