



HITACHI

GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy

GEH Morris Operation
7555 East Collins Rd
Morris, IL 60450

PM 17-004

February 24, 2017

ATTN: Document Control Desk
Director, Division of Spent Fuel Management
Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Regional Administrator
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region III
2443 Warrenville Road, Ste 210
Lisle, IL 60532-4352

References: 1) NRC License SNM-2500, Docket 72-01
2) NRC Regulation 10CFR72.44

Dear Sir or Madam,

In accordance with 10CFR72.44(d)(3) and SNM-2500 license condition 8.2.1, this report documents an estimate of quantities of principal radionuclides released to the environment by the GE-Hitachi Morris Operation in 2016. This report also provides an estimate of the maximum potential dose to the public resulting from GE-Hitachi Morris Operation effluents for 2016.

Particulate and gaseous radionuclides above minimum detectable levels were used in calculations. Particulates present on the stack monitor filters were Ni-63, Co-60 and Cs-137. Gaseous radionuclides evaluated were H-3 and Kr-85. The quantity of tritium released was calculated by multiplying basin water evaporative losses, by the average tritium levels in the fuel basins. The amount of Kr-85 released was calculated by multiplying the concentration found in samples taken directly over the basin water, by the airflow through the basin area.

COMPLY V1.7.1 (the EPA software program) was used to calculate the Committed Effective Dose Equivalent from the release of principle radionuclides. The quantities released and the estimated dose to the public is shown in the following table.

Nuclide	Activity Discharged (Ci)
Cs-137	1.051E-7
Co-60	2.848E-8
Ni-63	3.593E-7
H-3	7.223E-3
Kr-85	9.266E-1

Committed Effective Dose Equivalent: **1.2 E-7 mRem/year**

There are no liquid effluents from the site. Trace quantities of tritium were found in the site wells. Surface water tritium levels were below minimum detectable levels and therefore, reported as zero.

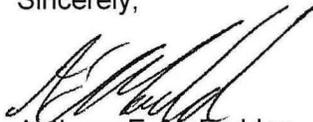
The maximum potential Committed Effective Dose Equivalent to the public that could occur from surface water was calculated to be **0 mRem** - based on a person consuming water all year from the Sanitary Lagoons (<MDA pCi/l H-3).

The maximum potential Committed Effective Dose Equivalent to the public that could occur from groundwater was calculated to be **0 mRem** - based on a person consuming water all year from any of the following wells: DM-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 (<MDA pCi/l H-3).

Measurement of direct radiation at the GE-Hitachi Morris Operation owner control boundary is accomplished using TLDs prepared and processed by a NVLAP certified laboratory using direct measurement techniques. The calculated maximum potential Deep Dose Equivalent to the public that could occur from direct radiation at the boundary of the owner controlled area was calculated to be **0.410 mRem** assuming the maximum time spent at the boundary is 24 hours per year.

The maximum potential radiation dose to the public, for 2016, would result from the sum of the stack effluent releases, the dose from drinking surface water from the Sanitary Lagoons, ground water from monitoring wells DM-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and from direct radiation at the owner controlled boundary. The maximum potential Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) to the public estimated from these sources for 2016 is **0.41 mRem**.

Sincerely,



Anthony E. McFadden
Plant Manager

Commitments: None

Cc: P. Longmire, USNRC SFS&T
M. Kunowski, USNRC RIII