50-443

FEB 2 5 1996

Mr. Bob Moore Lot 2 Lindenshire Exeter, New Hampshire 03833

Dear Mr. Moore:

This letter is in response to your letter dated February 1, 1986 concerning radiation protection in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant during an unplanned release. As a resident living within 10 miles of the Seabrook Station, you will receive basic emergency planning information on a yearly basis. This information should include general information as to the nature and effects of radiation, and a listing of local broadcast stations that will be used for dissemination of information during an emergency.

Specific technical information you requested about protection factors is enclosed in Table 1. Table 2 lists radionuclides associated with nuclear power plant accidents which are thought to have a significant contribution to exposure. Further information in this regard is contained in NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP 1, "Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants." Additional information can be found in your local Public Document Room or Federal Document Repository.

If you have any additional questions or specific concerns relative to the Seabrook Station, your local emergency planners can work through the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the utility to provide you with information and answers relative to establishing a safe evacuation plan.

Sincerely,

Original Signed Dyr Thomas T. Martin

Thomas T. Martin, Director Division of Radiation Safety and Safeguards

Attachments: As Stated









RI ORSS Martin 2/25/86

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TABLE I (a)

Typical Dose Reduction Factors (Cloud and Ground)

	Cloud	Ground
Brick building (no basement)	0.6	0.2
Window panes	1.0	***
Woodframe home (no basement)	0,9	0.4
Large office or industrial-type building	0.2 or less	0.01(1) 0.005(2)

 Upper floors of multi-story structure
Basement of multi-story structure Upper floors of multi-story structure

p. 1. 61

(a) Lindell, Mike, "Planning Concepts and Design Criteria for Sheltering and Evacuation in a Nuclear Power Plant Emergency". Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., National Environmental Studies Project AIF/NESP-031, June 1985.

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RADIONUCLIDES WITH SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO DOMINANT EXPOSURE MODES

Radionuclides with Significant

Contribution to Uhole Rody Exposure

Radionuclides with Significant

Contribution to Thuroid Exposure

Radionuclides with Significant Contribution to Lung Exposure* (Lung only controlling when thyroid dose is reduced by iodine blocking or there is a long delay prior to releases).

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Radionuclide	Half Life (days)	Radionuclide	Half Life (days)	Radionuclide	Half Life (days)
1-131	8.05	I-131	8.05	1-131	8.05
I-132	0.0958	Te-132	3.25	I-132	0.0958
1-133	0.875	Xe-133	5.28	1-133	0.875
1-134	0.0366	I-133	0.875	1-134	0.0366
1-135	0.280	Xe-135	0.384	I-135	0.280
Te-132	3.25	I-135	0.280	Cs-134	750
		Cs-134	750	Kr-88	0.117
		Kr-88	0.117	Cs-137	11,000
		Cs-137	11,000	Ru-106	365
				Te-132	3.25
				Ce-144	284

(b) "Criteria for Preparation and EValuation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants", USNRC, NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, November 1980.

(c) "Calculation of Reactor Accident Consequences", Appendix VI to Reactor Safety Study, WASH-1400, USNRC, October 1975.

*Derived from the more probable Reactor Safety Study core melt categories and from postulated design basis accident releases.