



Dustin T. Hamman
Director Nuclear and Regulatory Affairs

May 31, 2023
RA 23-0040

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ATTN: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Subject: Docket Nos. 50-482 and 72-79: Revision of One Form that Implements the Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) for Wolf Creek Generating Station (WCGS)

Commissioners and Staff:

In accordance with 10 CFR 50.54(q)(5) and 10 CFR 72.44(f), WCGS is submitting a change to the emergency plan. Specifically, one form that implements the WCGS RERP has been revised. The revised document is identified below:

<u>Form</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
EPF 06-013-04, Rev. 3	May 11, 2023

The attached summary of the changes to the implementing form explains these changes do not reduce the effectiveness of the WCGS RERP.

This letter contains no commitments. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at (620) 364-4204.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dustin T. Hamman", written in a cursive style.

Dustin T. Hamman

DTH/jkt

Attachment: Summary of Changes to One Form that Implements the Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) for Wolf Creek Generating Station (WCGS)

cc: S. S. Lee (NRC), w/a
R. J. Lewis, (NRC), w/a
G. E. Werner (NRC), w/a
Director of Division of Fuel Management (NRC), w/a
Senior Emergency Preparedness Inspector (NRC), w/a
Senior Resident Inspector (NRC), w/a

Summary of Changes to One Form that Implements the Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) for Wolf Creek Generating Station (WCGS)

1. Form EPF 06-013-04, "POTASSIUM IODIDE ISSUE RECORD," Rev. 3

Form EPF 06-013-04 has been revised. The form is used to provide precautions and possible allergic reactions or severe side effects from the ingestion of potassium iodide (KI). The form also documents the emergency response personnel decision to either accept or decline the recommendation to ingest KI. This information is being updated to provide the most recent precautionary information from the KI manufacturer. The proposed change is being made to clarify and enhance the current guidance provided to emergency response personnel when ingestion of KI is recommended.

KI is approved by the U.S. FDA as an acceptable thyroid blocking agent to protect the thyroid gland from accumulating radioiodine. Timely use of KI can be very effective at preventing thyroid uptake of radioiodine; 90% or more of the potential thyroid dose can be avoided if KI is taken before or at the time of exposure.

During a radiological nuclear event, the recommendation for emergency response personnel to ingest KI will be made if the actual or projected thyroid dose is 25 REM or greater. While KI is an effective thyroid blocking agent, some persons who ingest KI may have an allergic reaction or severe side effects.

These changes do not reduce the effectiveness of the Wolf Creek Radiological Emergency Response Plan.