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

SUBJECT: COMANCHE PEAK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
DOCKET NOS. 50-445 AND 50-446
TRANSMITTAL OF YEAR 2014 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENT RELEASE REPORT

Dear Sir or Madam:

In accordance with Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant Units 1 and 2 Technical Specifications (TS) 5.6.3 and Section 6.9.1.4 of the Comanche Peak Offsite Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM), enclosed is the Radioactive Effluent Release Report which covers the reporting period from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

The tabular summaries of radioactive liquid and gaseous releases are provided in the format defined in Appendix B of Regulatory Guide 1.21, Rev. 1, dated June, 1974.

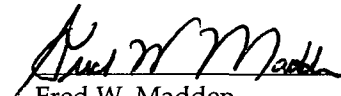
During this reporting period there were no revisions to the ODCM.

If there are any questions regarding this report, please contact Steve Dixon at (254) 897-5482 or Kerry Cooper at (254) 897-0462.

Sincerely,

Luminant Generation Company LLC

Rafael Flores

By: 
Fred W. Madden
Director, External Affairs

IE48
NRR

Enclosures - 1. Comanche Peak 2014 Radioactive Effluent Release Report

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Enclosure 1

Comanche Peak 2014 Radioactive Effluent Release Report

2014 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENT RELEASE REPORT

January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014

Prepared By: David Valentine Date 3/18/15

Reviewed By: Don Rebstock Date 3/18/15

Approved By: Kerry Cooper Date 3/18/15

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPNPP	Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant
ECL	Effluent Concentration Limit
IFSFI	Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation
LDCR	Licensing Document Change Request
LHMT	Laundry Holdup and Monitor Tanks
LVW	Low Volume Waste
ODCM	Offsite Dose Calculation Manual
PET	Primary Effluent Tanks
pCi	Pico-Curie
REC	Radiological Effluent Control
SORC	Station Operations Review Committee
uCi	Micro-Curie
WMT	Waste Monitor Tanks
WWHT	Waste Water Holdup Tanks

1.0 Introduction

This Radioactive Effluent Release Report, for Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant Unit 1 and Unit 2, is submitted as required by Technical Specification 5.6.3 and Offsite Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM) Administrative Control 6.9.1.4 for the period January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2014. The data in this report was calculated in accordance with the CPNPP ODCM and using the Canberra OpenEMS software.

1.1 Executive Summary

The radioactive effluent monitoring program for the calendar year 2014 was conducted as described in the following report. The results of the monitoring program indicate the continued effort to maintain the release of radioactive effluents to the environment as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA).

In June 2009, the NRC provided revised guidance in Regulatory Guide 1.21, *Measuring, Evaluating and Reporting Radioactive Material in Liquid and Gaseous Effluents and Solid Waste, Revision 2*, establishing an updated approach for identifying principal radionuclides. Because the overall quantity of radioactive releases has steadily decreased due to improvements in power plant operations, carbon 14 (C-14) now qualifies as a "principal radionuclide" (anything greater than one percent of overall radioactivity in effluents) under federal regulations at many plants. In other words, C-14 has not increased and C-14 is not a new nuclear plant emission. Rather, the improvements in the mitigation of other isotopes have made C-14 more prominent.

Attachment 10.3 on page 50 provides more detail about C-14.

Gaseous Effluents:

A summary of all the radioactive gaseous releases to the environment during 2014:

Gaseous Waste	2013	2014	Comments
Tritium	35.8 Ci	30.1 Ci	1
C-14 Activity	23.4 Ci	23.45 Ci	
Total Fission and Activation Activity	0.88 Ci	0.49 Ci	2
Total Particulate Activity	0 Ci	3.72 E-06 Ci	3
Gross Alpha Activity	0 Ci	0 Ci	4
Iodine Activity	0 Ci	0 Ci	4
Calculated Gamma Air Dose	3.86E-04 mRad	4.05E-04 mRad	5
Calculated Beta Air Dose	2.33E-04 mRad	1.53 E-04 mRad	2
Total Whole body dose	0.09 mRem	0.09 mRem	

Comments:

1. The major contributor to gaseous tritium activity is evaporation from the spent fuel pools. Factors contributing to the tritium activity in the pools is related to the type of fuel used (i.e., 18-month fuel) the core life, power output, and number of core cycles.
2. There were 3 gas decay tanks released in 2013 and 0 in 2014.
3. Released during Unit 1 outage. Dose to the public from this activity is within the required limits of 10CFR50 Appendix I.
4. No alpha or iodine activity was released.

5. There were 2 refueling outages in 2014 contributing to a slightly higher gamma air dose.

Overall the gaseous radioactivity releases from CPNPP are well controlled and maintained ALARA. CPNPP is well below all applicable limits for gaseous releases. Neither unit had fuel defects during 2014.

Liquid Effluents:

A summary of all the radioactive liquid releases to the environment during 2014:

Liquid Waste	2013	2014	Comments
Total Activity (excluding tritium)	3.47E-03 Ci	8.61E-4 Ci	1
Tritium Activity	919 Ci	2080 Ci	2
Total Whole Body Dose	0.175 mRem	0.182 mRem	3
Total Volume Released	697886 gal	929987 gal	2

Comments

1. Radwaste replaced a Cs-specific resin ion exchanger (IX) with a cation resin IX in their waste processing equipment. This change resulted in a significant reduction of liquid activity released.
2. There were 2 refueling outages in 2014.
3. Although the total curies released are slightly lower in 2013, the specific isotopes released have the highest dose factors and are approximately the same as those in 2014. Thus although the activity released was slightly higher in 2014, the dose is approximately the same as that from 2013.

Meteorological Data

The CPNPP meteorological system achieved a greater than 99.9% recoverable data rate for the joint frequency parameters required by Regulatory Guide 1.23 for wind speed, wind direction and delta temperature. See section 7.1 for the actual recovery percentages.

Monitors OOS > 30 Days

During 2014 there were no Technical Specification/ODCM effluent radiation monitors out of service for >30 days.

ODCM Changes

There were no changes made to the ODCM during 2014.

Solid Waste

Summary of the solid waste production

Total Waste	2013	2014	% Error
Shipped (m3)	412	343	25%
Shipped (Ci)	235	608	25%
Buried (m3)	49.1	38.7	25%
Buried (Ci)	235	608	25%

Comments

In 2014 CPNPP continued to ship and bury stored Class B and Class C wastes at the compact disposal facility in Andrews, Texas. In advance of the compliance date for 10 CFR 37, waste containers with the highest radioactivity, particularly those exceeding category two quantities, were chosen to be shipped. In 2013, CPNPP had just began shipments to the new Andrews, Texas disposal facility and the waste containers chosen for shipment represented lower total activity to allow the staff to become familiar with the new procedure processes required by the new facility. Buried volume in both years are similar since these values are normally associated with Class A Dry Active Waste that represents an order of magnitude more volume than Class B and Class C wastes packaged in 120 cubic feet, or about 3 cubic meter, containers.

Groundwater Tritium

Sentinel Well location CP-A near the Water Plant and Monitor Well 11 (which is directly down gradient from CP-A) both showed positive for tritium. The source of the tritium was from a leaking pipe in 2013 that goes from the Water Treatment Plant and Microfiltration Building sumps to the Low Volume Waste (LVW) Pond. Because Squaw Creek Reservoir (SCR) water contains a low background concentration of tritium, SCR water used in the plant will contain similar concentrations. All of these samples were well below the state drinking water reportable criteria of 20,000 pCi/L and the environmental reportable criteria of 30,000 pCi/L. The leaking pipe has been repaired.

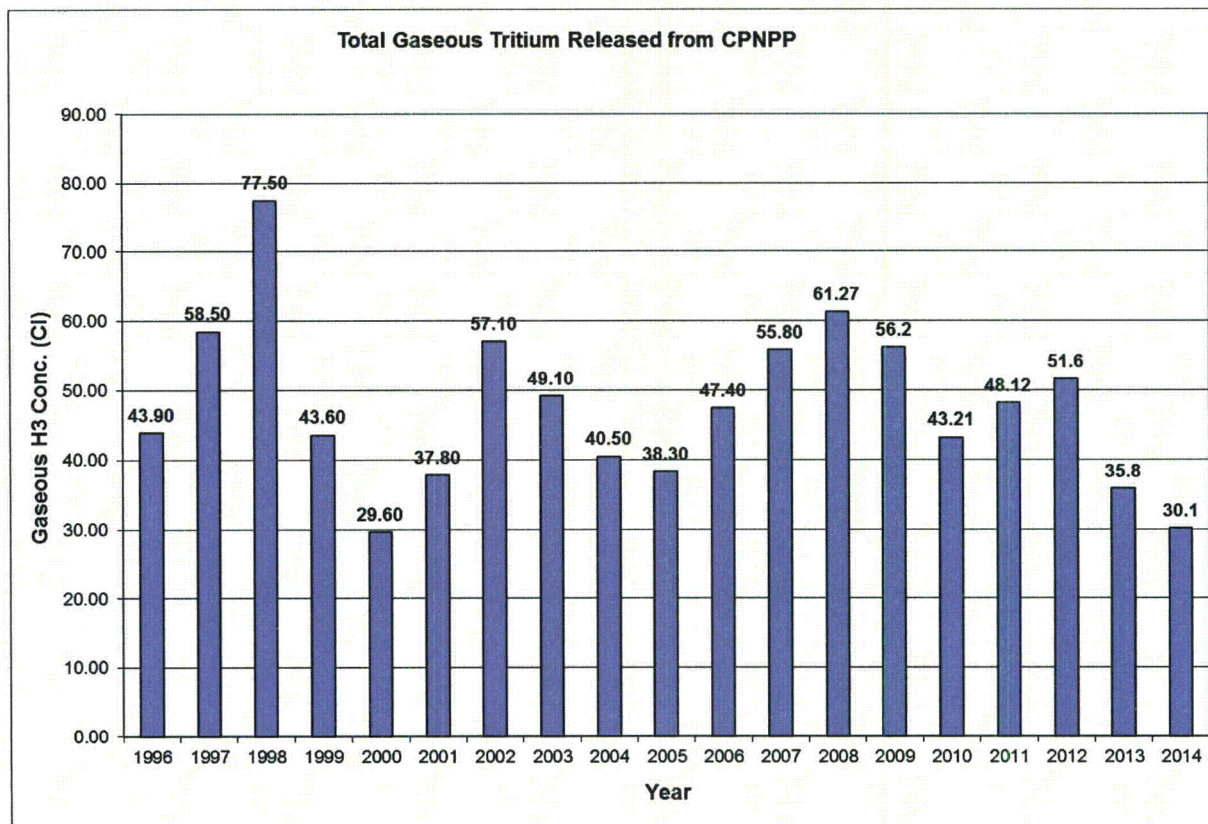
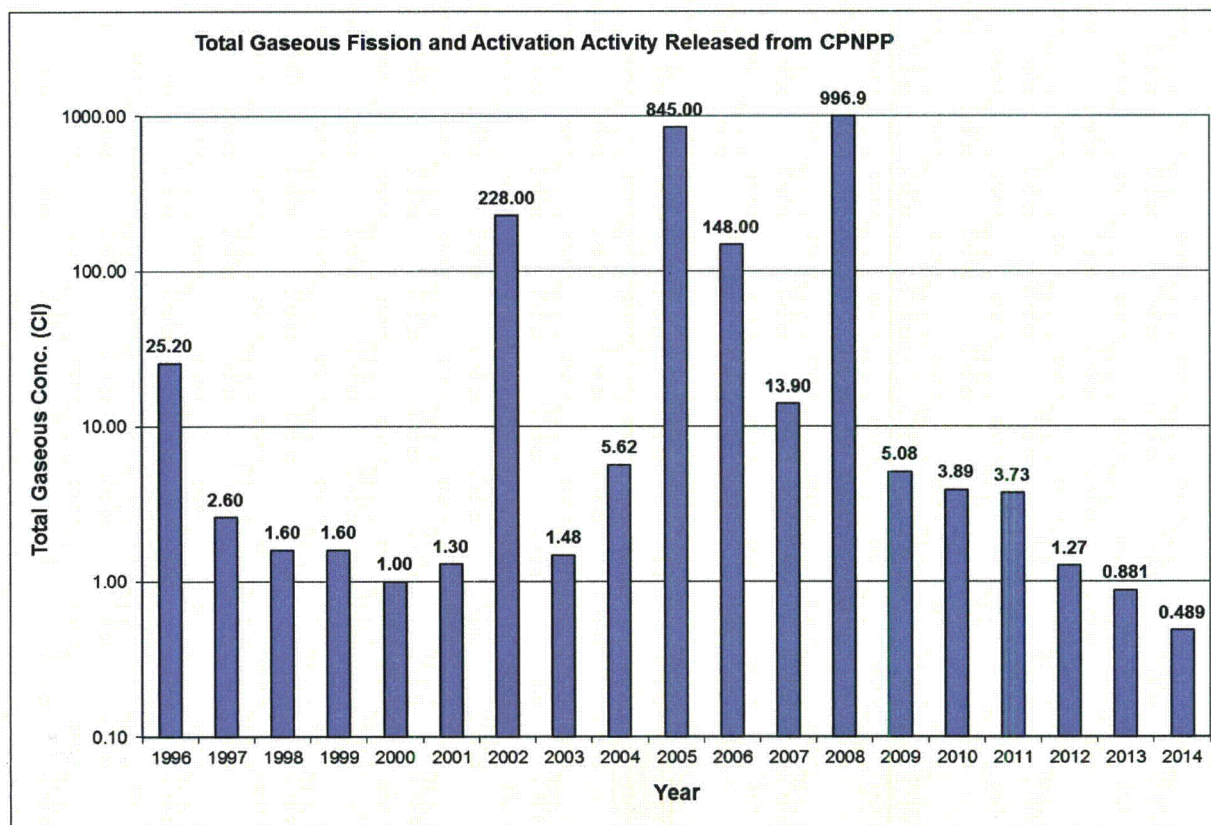
All other monitoring well samples during 2014 were < Minimum Detectable Activity (MDA) for tritium.

See section 8.8 for details.

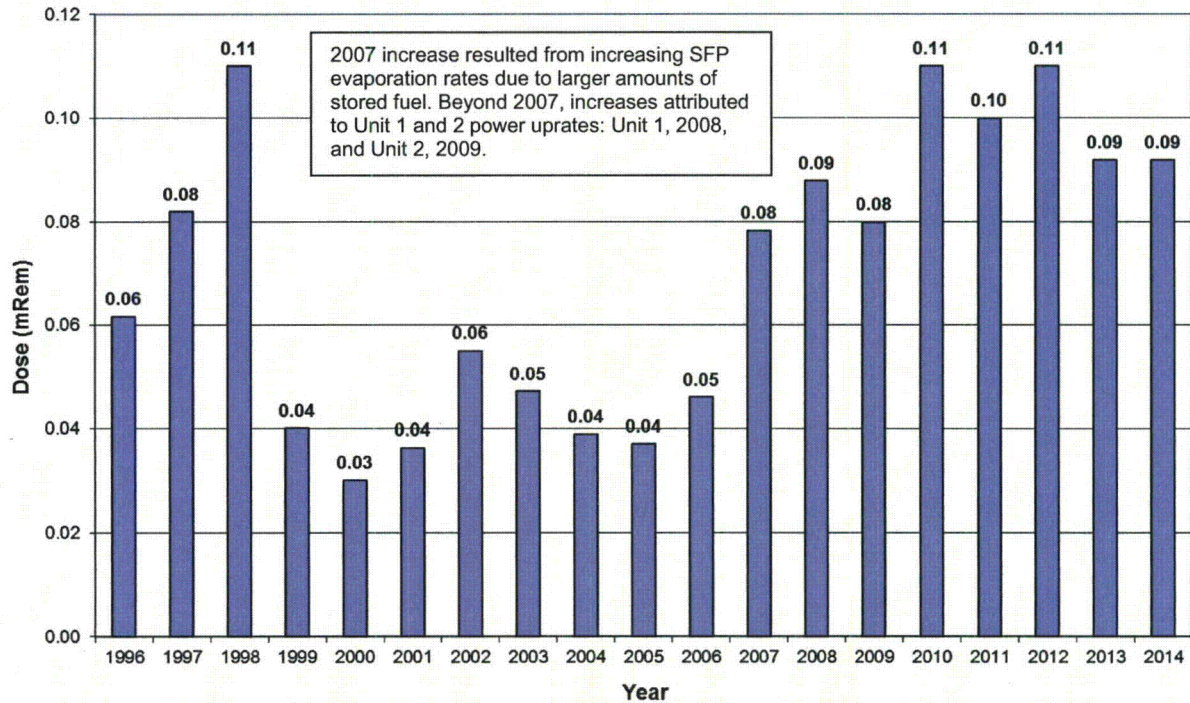
Conclusion

Overall, the radioactive effluent monitoring program has been conducted in an appropriate manner to ensure the activity released and associated dose to the public has been maintained as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA)

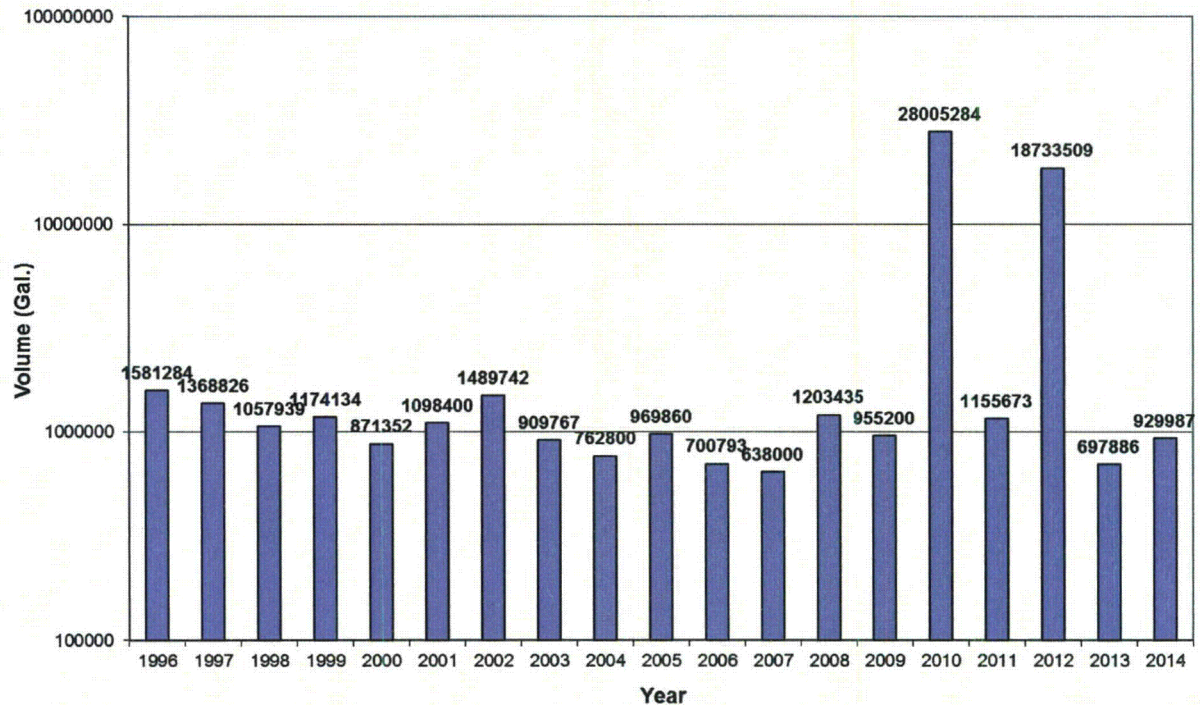
1.2 Historical Trend Graphs



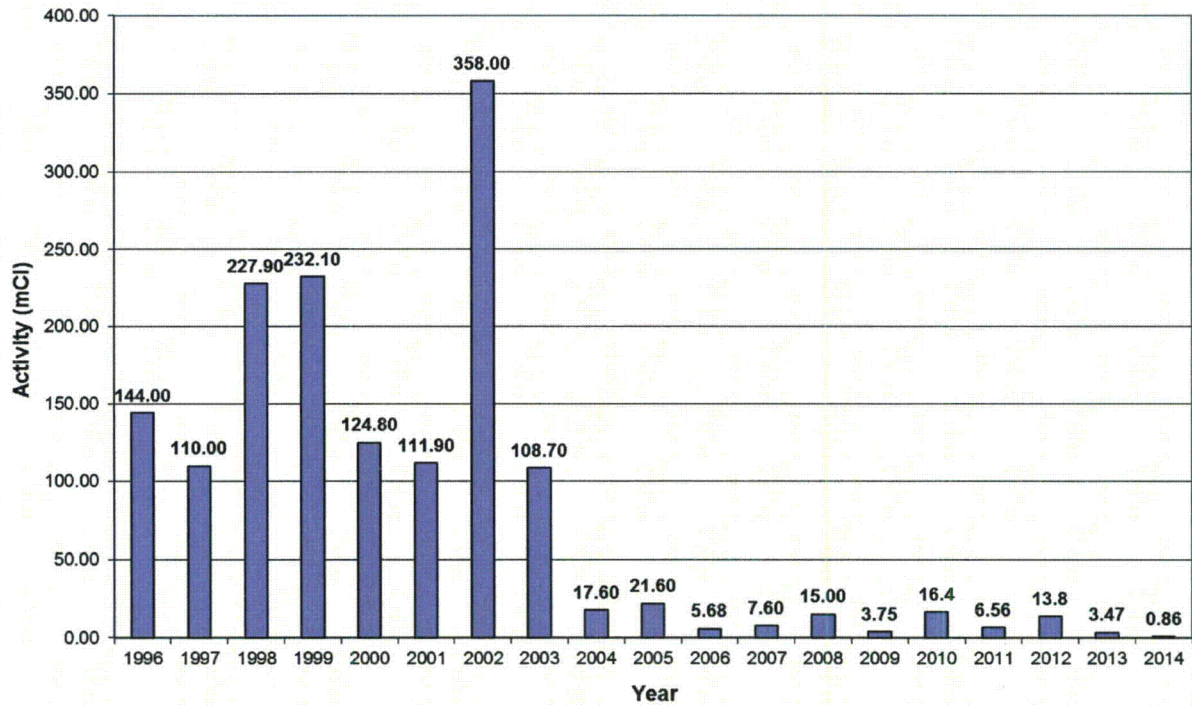
Total Whole Body Dose due to Gaseous Activity released from CPNPP



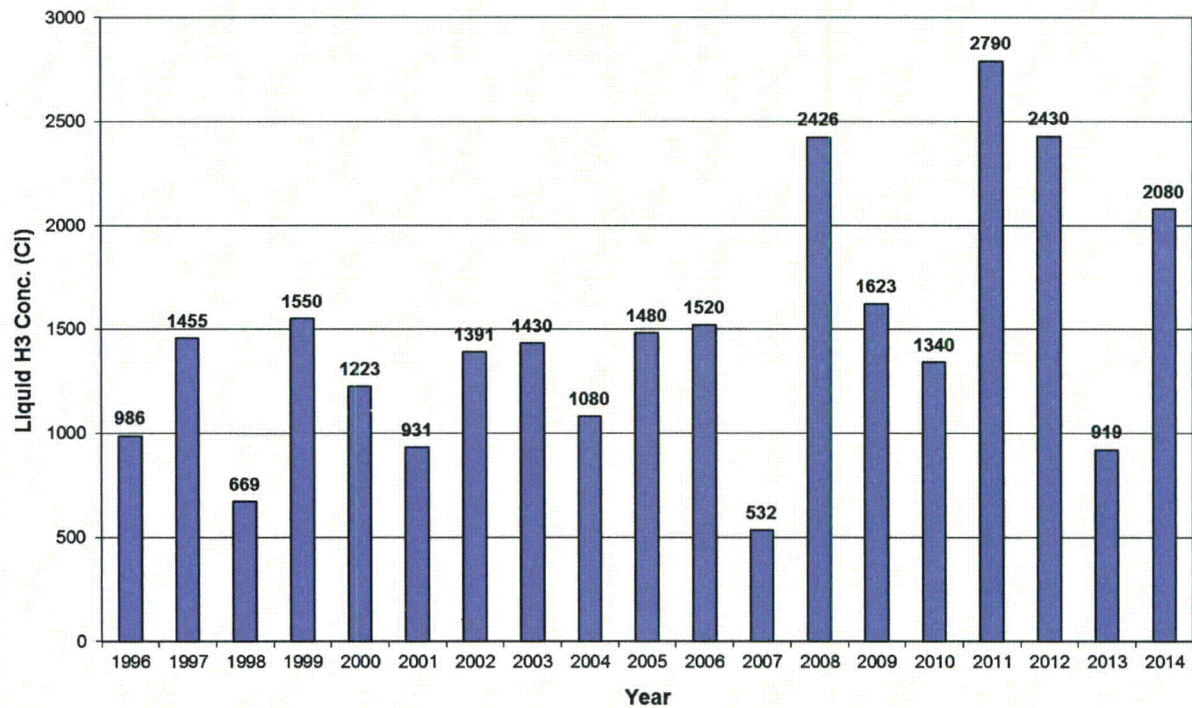
Total Volume Liquid Effluents Released from CPNPP



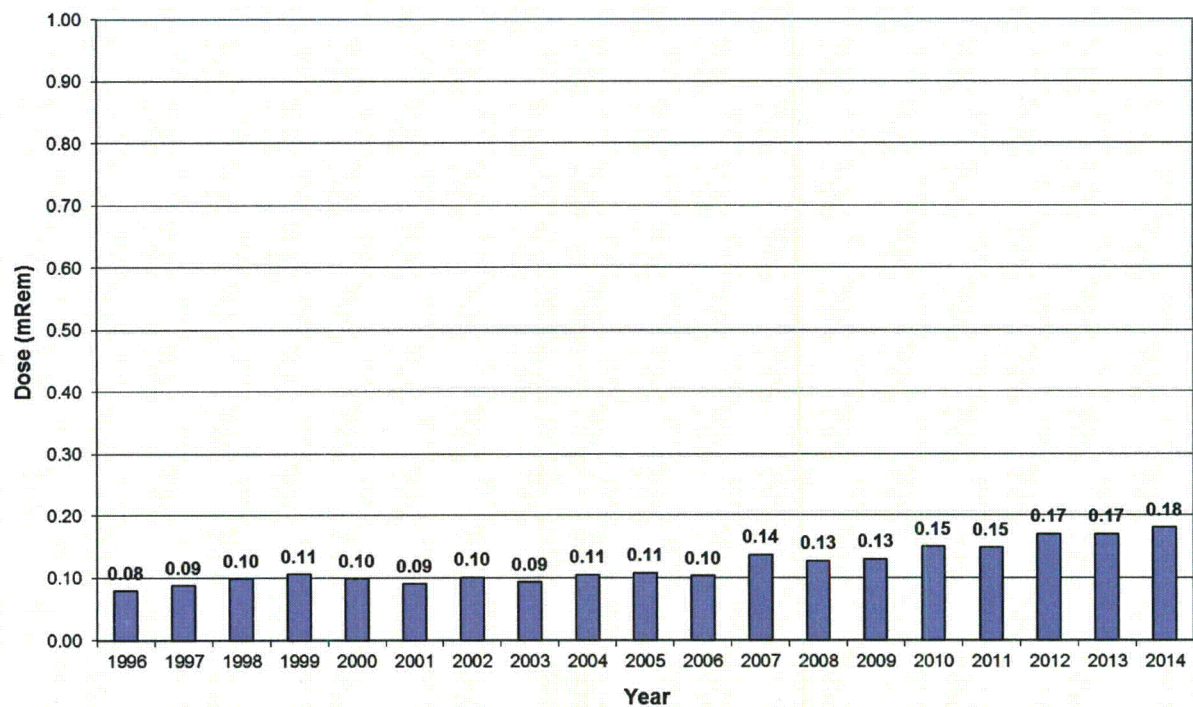
Total Activity (Excluding H3) Released in Liquid Effluents from CPNPP



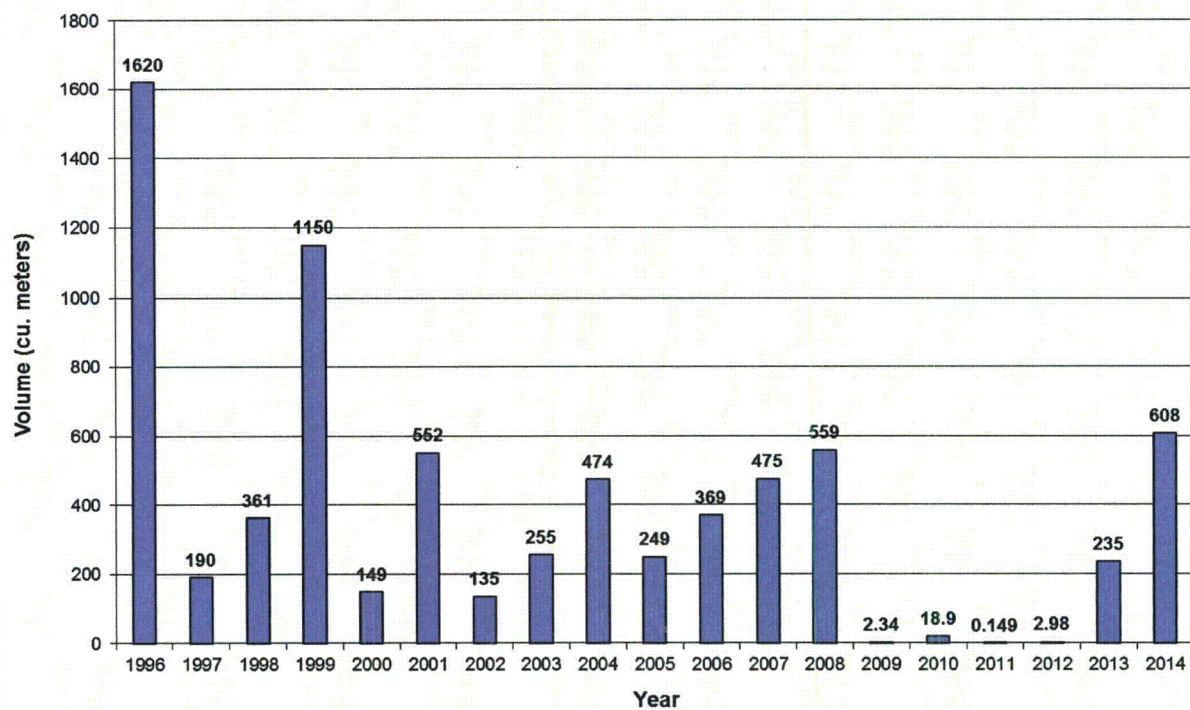
Total Curies of Tritium Released in Liquid Effluents from CPNPP



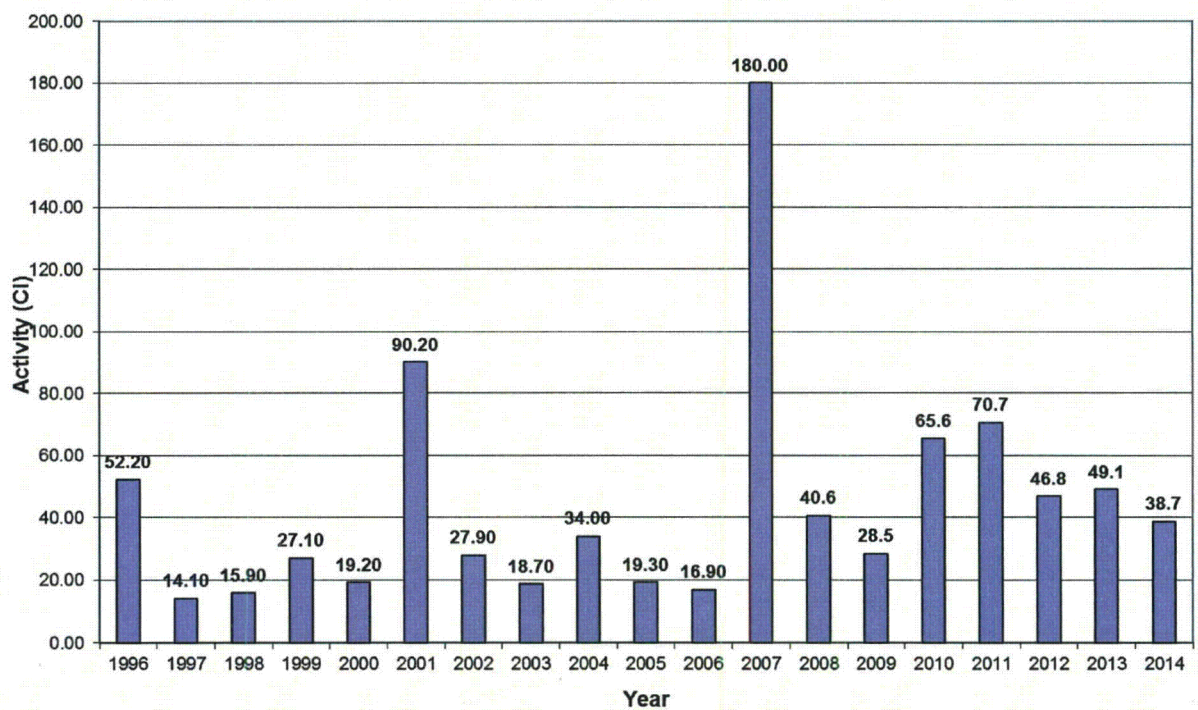
Total Whole Body Dose Due to Liquid Effluents Released from CPNPP



Total Volume of Solid Radwaste Buried from CPNPP



Total Curies of Solid Radwaste Buried from CPNPP



2.0 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

2.1 Regulatory Limits

The ODCM Radiological Effluent Control limits applicable to the release of radioactive material in liquid and gaseous effluents are described in the following sections.

2.1.1 Fission and Activation Gases (Noble Gases)

The dose rate due to radioactive materials released in gaseous effluents from the site to areas at and beyond the site boundary shall be limited to less than or equal to 500 mRem/yr to the whole body and less than or equal to 3000 mRem/yr to the skin.

The air dose due to noble gases released in gaseous effluents, from each unit, to areas at and beyond the site boundary shall be limited to the following:

- a. During any calendar quarter: Less than or equal to 5 mRad for gamma radiation and less than or equal to 10 mRad for beta radiation, and
- b. During any calendar year: Less than or equal to 10 mRad for gamma radiation and less than or equal to 20 mRad for beta radiation.

2.1.2 Iodine-131, Iodine-133, Tritium and Radioactive Material in Particulate Form

The dose rate due to iodine-131, iodine-133, tritium, and all radionuclides in particulate form with half-lives greater than 8 days, released in gaseous effluents from the site to areas at and beyond the site boundary, shall be limited to less than or equal to 1500 mRem/yr to any organ.

The dose to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC from iodine-131, iodine-133, tritium and all radionuclides in particulate form with half-lives greater than 8 days, in gaseous effluents released, from each unit, to areas at and beyond the site boundary, shall be limited to the following:

- a. During any calendar quarter: Less than or equal to 7.5 mRem to any organ, and
- b. During any calendar year: Less than or equal to 15 mRem to any organ.

2.1.3 Liquid Effluents

The concentration of radioactive material released in liquid effluents to unrestricted areas shall be limited to 10 times the concentrations specified in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2 for radionuclides other than dissolved or entrained noble gases. For dissolved or entrained noble gases, the concentration shall be limited to $2.0\text{E-}4$ $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ total activity.

The dose or dose commitment to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC from radioactive materials in liquid effluents released, from each unit, to unrestricted areas shall be limited:

- a. During any calendar quarter to less than or equal to 1.5 mRem to the whole body and to less than or equal to 5 mRem to any organ, and

2.1.3 b. During any calendar year to less than or equal to 3 mRem to the whole body and to less than or equal to 10 mRem to any organ.

2.1.4 LVW Pond Resin Inventory

The quantity of radioactive material contained in resins transferred to the LVW pond shall be limited by the following expression:

$$(264/V) \cdot \sum_j A_j/C_j < 1.0$$

excluding tritium, dissolved or entrained noble gases and radionuclides with less than an 8 day half life, where:

A_j = pond inventory limit for a single radionuclide j (Curies),

C_j = 10CFR20, Appendix B, Table 2 Column 2, concentration for a single radionuclide j ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$),

V = volume of resins in the pond (gallons), and

264 = conversion factor ($\mu\text{Ci/Ci per mL/gal}$)

2.1.5 Total Dose

The annual (calendar year) dose or dose commitment to any MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC due to releases of radioactivity and to radiation from uranium fuel cycle sources shall be limited to less than or equal to 25 mRem to the whole body or any organ, except the thyroid, which shall be limited to less than or equal to 75 mRem.

2.2 Effluent Concentration Limits

2.2.1 Gaseous Effluents

For gaseous effluents, effluent concentration limits (ECL) values are not directly used in release rate calculations since the applicable limits are expressed in terms of dose rate at the site boundary.

2.2.2 Liquid Effluents

The values specified in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, Table 2, Column 2 are used as the ECL for liquid radioactive effluents released to unrestricted areas. A value of $2.0\text{E-}04 \mu\text{Ci/mL}$ is used as the ECL for dissolved and entrained noble gases in liquid effluents.

2.3 Measurements and Approximations of Total Radioactivity

Measurements of total radioactivity in liquid and gaseous radioactive effluents were accomplished in accordance with the sampling and analysis requirements of Tables 4.11-1 and 4.11-2, respectively, of the CPNPP ODCM.

2.3.1 Liquid Radioactive Effluents

Each batch release was sampled and analyzed for gamma emitting radionuclides using gamma spectroscopy. Composite samples were analyzed monthly and quarterly for the Primary Effluent Tanks (PET), Waste Monitor Tanks (WMT), Laundry Holdup and Monitor Tanks (LHMT) and Waste Water Holdup Tanks (WWHT). Composite samples were analyzed monthly for tritium and gross alpha radioactivity in the onsite laboratory using liquid scintillation and gas flow proportional counting techniques, respectively. Composite samples were analyzed quarterly for Sr-89, Sr-90, Fe-55, and Ni-63 by a contract laboratory. The results of the composite analyses from the previous month or quarter were used to estimate the quantities of these radionuclides in liquid effluents during the current month or quarter. The total radioactivity in liquid effluent releases was determined from the measured and estimated concentrations of each radionuclide present and the total volume of the effluent released during periods of discharge.

For batch releases of powdex resin to the LVW pond, samples were analyzed for gamma emitting radionuclides, using gamma spectroscopy techniques. Composite samples were analyzed quarterly for Sr-89 and Sr-90 by a contract laboratory.

For continuous releases to the Circulating Water Discharge from the LVW pond, daily grab samples were obtained over the period of pond discharge. These samples were composited and analyzed for gamma emitting radionuclides, using gamma spectroscopy techniques. Composite samples were also analyzed for tritium and gross alpha radioactivity using liquid scintillation and gas flow proportional counting techniques respectively. Composite samples were analyzed quarterly for Sr-89, Sr-90, Fe-55, and Ni-63 by a contract laboratory.

2.3.2 Gaseous Radioactive Effluents

Each gaseous batch release was sampled and analyzed for radioactivity prior to release. Waste Gas Decay Tank samples were analyzed for gamma emitting radionuclides. Containment Building charcoal (iodine), particulate, noble gas, and tritium grab samples were also analyzed for radioactivity prior to each release. The results of the analyses and the total volume of effluent released were used to determine the total amount of radioactivity released in the batch mode.

For continuous effluent release pathways, noble gas and tritium grab samples were collected and analyzed weekly. Samples were analyzed for gamma emitting radionuclides by gamma spectroscopy and liquid scintillation counting techniques. Continuous release pathways were continuously sampled using radioiodine adsorbers and particulate filters. The radioiodine adsorbers and particulate filters were analyzed weekly for I-131 and gamma emitting radionuclides using gamma spectroscopy. Results of the noble gas and tritium grab samples, radioiodine adsorber and particulate filter analyses from the current week and the average effluent flow rate for the previous week were used to determine the total amount of radioactivity released in the continuous mode. Monthly composites of particulate filters were analyzed for gross alpha activity, in the onsite laboratory using the gas flow proportional counting technique. Quarterly composites of particulate filters were analyzed for Sr-89 and Sr-90 by a contract laboratory.

C-14 was estimated in accordance with the methodology in the EPRI report *Estimation of Carbon-14 in Nuclear Power Plant Gaseous Effluents*. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA: 2010, 1021106. See attachment 10.3 on page 50 for more information on C-14.

2.4 Batch Releases

A summary of information for liquid and gaseous batch releases is included in Table 9.1.

2.5 Abnormal or Unplanned Releases

Abnormal or unplanned releases are defined as the unintended discharge of a volume of liquid or airborne radioactivity to the environment. There were no abnormal (monitored) or unplanned gaseous effluent releases during 2014.

3.0 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

The quantities of radioactive material released in gaseous effluents are summarized in Tables 9.3 and 9.4. All releases of radioactive material in gaseous form are considered to be ground level releases.

4.0 LIQUID EFFLUENTS

The quantities of radioactive material released in liquid effluents are summarized in Tables 9.5 and 9.6.

5.0 SOLID WASTES

The quantities of radioactive material released as solid effluents are summarized in Table 9.10.

6.0 RADIOLOGICAL IMPACT ON MAN

6.1 Dose Due to Liquid Effluents

The dose to an adult from the fish and cow-meat consumption pathways from Squaw Creek Reservoir were calculated in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM. The results of the calculations are summarized on a quarterly and annual basis in table 9.7.

6.2 Dose Due to Gaseous Effluents

The air dose due to gamma emissions and the air dose due to beta emissions were calculated using the highest annual average atmospheric dispersion factor at the Site Boundary location, in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM. The results of the calculations are summarized on a quarterly and annual basis in Table 9.8.

6.3 Dose Due to Radioiodines, Tritium and Particulates

The dose to an adult, teen, child, and infant from radio-iodines and particulates, for the pathways listed in Part II, Table 2.4 of the ODCM, were calculated using the highest dispersion and deposition factors, as appropriate, in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM. The results of the calculations are summarized on a quarterly and annual basis in Table

9.9. Because of pathway similarity, C-14 dose is included in this table.

6.4 40CFR190 Dose Evaluation

ODCM Radiological Effluent Control 3.11.4 requires dose evaluations to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR Part 190 only if the calculated quarterly or yearly dose exceed two times the applicable quarterly or annual dose limits. At no time during 2014 were any of these limits exceeded, therefore no evaluations are required.

6.5 Dose to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC From Activities Inside the Site Boundary

Three activities are considered in this evaluation: fishing on Squaw Creek Reservoir, recreation activities at the CPNPP employee recreational area and site tours through the CPNPP Visitors Center.

The highest dose occurred in the evaluation for fishing, resulting in a dose of $1.42\text{E-}03$ mRem/yr. The dose to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC (fisherman) on Squaw Creek Reservoir was calculated based on fishing twice a week, five hours each day, six months per year. Pathways included in the calculation were gaseous inhalation and submersion. Liquid pathways are not considered since all doses are calculated at the point of circulation water discharge into the reservoir.

The dose to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC engaged in recreational activities at the CPNPP employee recreational park was calculated based on one visit a week, five hours each day, six months per year. Pathways included in the calculation were gaseous inhalation, submersion and ground plane.

The dose to a MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC during site tours through the CPNPP Visitors Center was calculated based on two visits per year, thirty minutes each visit. Pathways included in the calculation were gaseous inhalation and submersion.

All calculations were performed in accordance with the methodology and parameters in the ODCM.

7.0 METEOROLOGICAL DATA

7.1 Meteorological Monitoring Program

In accordance with ODCM Administrative Control 6.9.1.4, a summary of hourly meteorological data, collected during 2014, is retained onsite. This data is available for review by the NRC upon request. Joint Frequency Tables are included in Attachment 10. During 2014, the goal of >90% joint data recovery was met. The individual percent recoveries are listed below:

Meteorological Data Recovery	
Channel	% Recovery
Wind Speed	99.9%
Wind Direction	99.9%
Delta Temperature A	99.9%
Delta Temperature B	99.9%

8.0 RELATED INFORMATION

8.1 Operability of Liquid and Gaseous Monitoring Instrumentation

ODCM Radiological Effluent Controls 3.3.3.4 and 3.3.3.5 require an explanation of why designated inoperable liquid and gaseous monitoring instrumentation was not restored to operable status within thirty days.

During the period covered by this report, there were no instances where these instruments were inoperable for more than thirty days.

8.2 Changes to the Offsite Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM)

During the period covered by this report, there were no changes to the ODCM.

8.3 New Locations for Dose Calculations or Environmental Monitoring

ODCM Administrative Control 6.9.1.4 requires any new locations for dose calculations and/or environmental monitoring, identified by the Land Use Census, to be included in the Radioactive Effluent Release Report. Based on the 2014 Land Use Census, no new receptor locations were identified which resulted in changes requiring a revision in current environmental sample locations. Values for the current nearest resident, milk animal, garden, X/Q and D/Q values in all sectors surrounding CPNPP were included in the 2014 Land Use Census.

8.4 Liquid Holdup and Gas Storage Tanks

ODCM Administrative Control 6.9.1.4 requires a description of the events leading to liquid holdup or gas storage tanks exceeding the limits required to be established by Technical Specification 5.5.12. Technical Requirements Manual 13.10.33 limits the quantity of radioactive material contained in each unprotected outdoor tank to less than or equal to ten curies, excluding tritium and dissolved or entrained noble gases. Technical Requirements Manual 13.10.32 limits the quantity of radioactive material contained in each gas storage tank to less than or equal to 200,000 curies of noble gases (considered as Xe-133 equivalent). These limits were not exceeded during the period covered by this report.

8.5 Noncompliance with Radiological Effluent Control Requirements

This section provides a listing and description of Abnormal Releases, issues that did not comply with the applicable requirements of the Radiological Effluents Controls given in Part I of the CPNPP ODCM and/or issues that did not comply with associated Administrative Controls and that failed to meet CPNPP expectations regarding Station Radioactive Effluent Controls. Detailed documentation concerning evaluations of these events and corrective actions is maintained onsite.

8.5.1 Normal, Unplanned Gaseous Release

There were no normal, unplanned gaseous effluent releases occurred during 2014.

8.5.2 Abnormal, Unplanned Gaseous Effluent Release

No abnormal, unplanned gaseous effluent releases occurred during 2014.

8.5.3 Abnormal, Unplanned Liquid Effluent Releases

No abnormal, unplanned liquid effluent releases occurred during 2014.

8.6 Resin Releases to the LVW Pond

A total of 252 ft³ of powdex resin was transferred to the LVW pond during the period covered by this report. The cumulative activity deposited in the LVW pond since operations began through the end of 2014 is 2.03e-3 Curies, consisting of Co-58, Co-60, Cs-134, Cs-137, I-131, Sr-90 and Sb-125.

8.7 Changes to the Liquid, Gaseous, and Solid Waste Treatment Systems

In accordance with the CPNPP Process Control Program, Section 6.2.6.2, changes to the Radwaste Treatment Systems (liquid, gaseous and solid) should be summarized and reported to the Commission in the Radioactive Effluent Release Report if the changes implemented required a 10CFR50.59 safety evaluation.

For the reporting period of this report, no changes to the Radwaste Treatment Systems occurred that meet the reporting criteria of the Process Control Program.

8.8 Groundwater Tritium monitoring Program

The wells used to monitor CPNPP for tritium leaks into the ground water all had results that were less than detectable with the exception of sentinel well CP-A and MW-11 near the Water Plant during the third and fourth quarters of 2013 and most of 2014. CR-2013-012215 documents this issue. By quarter 4 of 2014, CP-A tritium was back to less than detectable.

MW-11, which is directly down gradient from CP-A, showed positive tritium results for the last 3 quarters of 2014. This is documented by CR-2014-007981.

The source of the tritium was from a leaking pipe that goes from the Water Treatment Plant and Microfiltration Building sumps to the Low Volume Waste (LVW) Pond. Because Squaw Creek Reservoir (SCR) water always contains a low background concentration of tritium, SCR water used in the plant will contain similar concentrations. All of these samples were well below the state drinking water reportable criteria of 20,000 pCi/L and the environmental reportable criteria of 30,000 pCi/L. The leaking pipe has been repaired.

Other areas that are also monitored, but are not considered part of the ground monitoring program include the seepage sump, and Leachate Basins A,B, and C. These sample points are actually of perched (surface) and not indicative of ground water tritium.

Previous hydrogeology studies performed by Pastor, Behling and Wheeler LLC, showed that this perched water sits above an impermeable layer of bedrock. This prevents the migration of the tritiated perched water into the Twin Mountain Aquifer and a potential new pathway to drinking water sources but is re-routed back to Squaw Creek Reservoir.

Groundwater monitoring wells below the perched layer have not identified any tritium above the MDA and confirm the claims of the hydrogeology study. Based on this information and the guidance in NEI 07-07, there is no requirement for notification to the NRC or local officials and no requirement for remediation as it is not considered licensed material. Continued monitoring of these perched water sample points will occur as part of the Groundwater Monitoring Program (STA-654) and any new sources of tritium or increase in the activity will be evaluated and remediated as necessary.

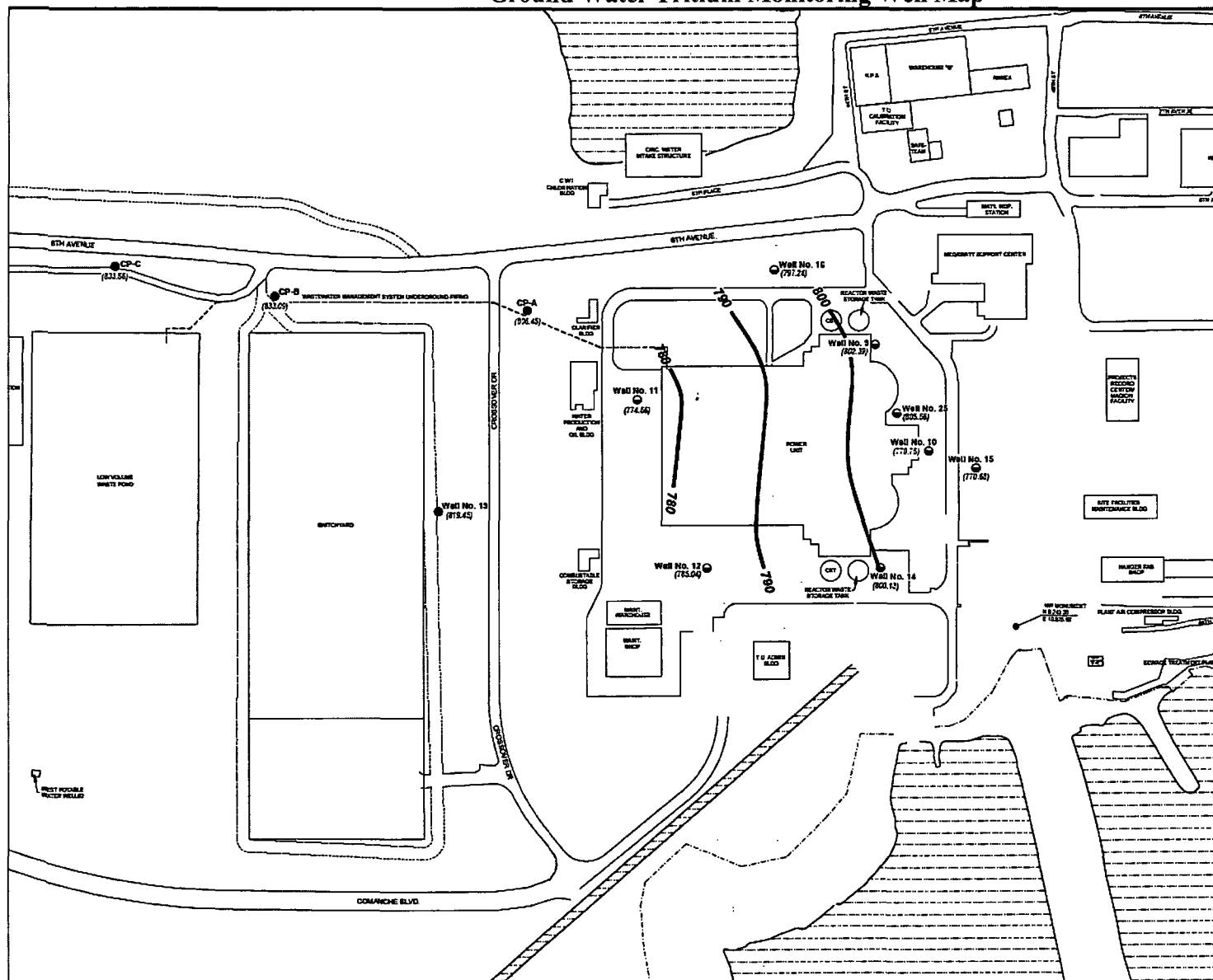
Ground Water Tritium Results (pCi/L)

MW Location	02/19/13	05/14/13	08/14/13	11/27/13	02/19/14	05/14/14	07/15/14	12/10/14
9	<649	<616	<766	<775	<778	<688	<709	<603
10	<649	<616	<766	<775	<778	<688	<709	<603
11	<649	<616	<766	<775	908**	2470**	2870**	1500**
12	<649	<616	<766	<775	<788	<688	<709	<603
14	<649	<616	<766	<775	<788	<688	<709	<603
15	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY
16	<649	<616	<766	<775	<778	<688	<709	<603
19	<649	<616	<766	<775	<778	<688	<709	<603
25	<649	<616	<766	<775	<788	<688	<709	<603
CP-A	<649	<616	6020*	12200*	12900*	9290*	1640*	<603
CP-B	<649	<616	<766	<775	<788	<688	<709	<603
CP-C	<649	<616	<766	<775	<788	<688	<709	<603
OSGSF	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY	DRY

*CR-2013-012215 Result was attributed to a leak in a water treatment plant line (lake water)

**CR-2014-007981 MW-11 is directly down gradient from CP-A

Ground Water Tritium Monitoring Well Map



EXPLANATION

- Monitoring Well Location (Weathered Glen Rose Formation)
- Monitoring Well Location (Unweathered Glen Rose Formation)
- (798.63) Water Level Elevation (Ft MSL)
(NM = Not Measured)
- 790 Groundwater Elevation Contour (Ft MSL) Contour Interval= 10 Ft

Notes:
 1. Wells Nos. 10, 15, 19, CP-A, CP-B, and CP-C were not used to construct potentiometric surface contours for this figure because these wells are not considered to be in hydraulic connection with the other wells.
 2. Groundwater elevation contours were constructed based on predominant water level elevations in order to evaluate the overall hydraulic gradient at the Site, and thus contours may not be entirely consistent with the individual elevations at all wells.

Source: Created from TXU Electric CPSES Site Map SGM-01.

LUMINANT - CPNPP

Figure 23

UNWEATHERED GLEN ROSE FORMATION - GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS - AUG. 29, 2010

PROJECT: 1785	BY: AJD	REVISIONS:
DATE: AUG, 2012	CHECKED: RJM	

PASTOR, BEHLING & WHEELER, LLC
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

SECTION 9.0 EFFLUENT TABLES

Table 9.1
Site Liquid and Gaseous Batch Release Summary (2014)

A. Liquid Releases

	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
1. Number of batch releases		19	9	8	11	47
2. Total time period for Batch releases	(Minutes)	6.32E+03	3.06E+03	2.69E+03	3.67E+03	1.57E+04
3. Maximum time period for a batch release	(Minutes)	3.62E+02	3.67E+02	3.65E+02	3.66E+02	3.67E+02
4. Average time period for a batch release	(Minutes)	3.33E+02	3.40E+02	3.36E+02	3.34E+02	3.35E+02
5. Minimum time period for a batch release	(Minutes)	2.84E+02	3.16E+02	3.09E+02	2.90E+02	2.84E+02

B. Gaseous Releases

	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
1. Number of batch releases		34	27	28	34	123
2. Total time period for batch releases	(Minutes)	1.34E+04	1.85E+04	9.33E+03	1.83E+04	5.94E+04
3. Maximum time period for a batch release	(Minutes)	1.71E+03	8.46E+03	3.81E+02	7.15E+03	8.46E+03
4. Average time period for a batch release	(Minutes)	3.93E+02	6.85E+02	3.33E+02	5.37E+02	4.83E+02
5. Minimum time period for a batch release	(Minutes)	1.36E+02	2.94E+02	2.64E+02	5.50E+01	5.50E+01

Table 9.2
Site Abnormal Liquid and Gaseous Batch Release Summary (2014)

A. Liquid Abnormal Release Totals		Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Totals
1. Number of abnormal releases			0	0	0	0	0
2. Total activity of abnormal releases	Curies		0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
B. Gas Abnormal Release Totals		Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Totals
1. Number of abnormal releases			0	0	0	0	0
2. Total activity of abnormal releases	Curies		0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Table 9.3
Site Gaseous Effluents - Summation of All Releases (2014)

Type of Effluent	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
A. Fission And Activation Gases						
1. Total Release	Curies	1.42E-01	1.06E-01	1.07E-01	1.34E-01	4.89E-01
2. Average Release rate for period	uCi/sec	1.83E-02	1.35E-02	1.34E-02	1.68E-02	1.55E-02
3. Percent of Applicable Limit	%	*	*	*	*	*
B. Radioiodines						
1. Total Iodine-131		0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
2. Average Release rate for period		0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
3. Percent of Applicable Limit	%	*	*	*	*	*
C. Particulates						
1. Particulates (Half-Lives > 8 Days)		0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.72E-06	3.72E-06
2. Average Release rate for period		0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.68E-07	1.18E-07
3. Percent of Applicable Limit	%	*	*	*	*	*
D. Tritium						
1. H3 Release	Curies	5.05E+00	8.97E+00	9.33E+00	6.71E+00	3.01E+01
2. Average Release rate for period	uCi/sec	6.50E-01	1.14E+00	1.17E+00	8.44E-01	9.53E-01
3. Percent of Applicable Limit	%	*	*	*	*	*
D. C14						
1. C14 Release	Curies	6.33E+00	5.66E+00	6.74E+00	4.73E+00	2.35E+01
2. Average Release rate for period	uCi/sec	8.15E-01	7.19E-01	8.45E-01	5.95E-01	2.97E+00
3. Percent of Applicable Limit	%	*	*	*	*	*
Gross Alpha						
1. Total Release	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

*** Applicable limits are expressed in terms of dose.**

Estimated Total Error For All Values Reported Is < 1.0%

Table 9.4
Site Gaseous Effluents - Ground Level Releases (2014)

<i>Continuous Mode</i>						
Nuclides Released	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Fission Gases						
No Nuclides Found	Curies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iodines						
No Nuclides Found	Curies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Particulates						
Co-58	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.72E-06	3.72E-06
Tritium & C-14						
H-3	Curies	4.98E+00	8.90E+00	9.29E+00	6.67E+00	2.98E+01
C14						
C-14	Curies	1.90E+00	1.70E+00	2.02E+00	1.42E+00	7.04E+00
Gross Alpha						
No Nuclides Found	Curies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 9.4 (cont)
Site Gaseous Effluents - Ground Level Releases (2014)

Batch Mode						
Nuclides Released	Unit	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Fission Gases						
Xe-127	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.86E-05	1.86E-05
Ar-41	Curies	1.16E-01	8.51E-02	9.78E-02	1.14E-01	4.12E-01
Kr-85m	Curies	6.77E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.50E-05	9.27E-05
Kr-85	Curies	1.22E-03	9.78E-03	0.00E+00	3.25E-03	1.43E-02
Kr-87	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.46E-05	2.46E-05
Kr-88	Curies	0.00E+00	2.79E-06	0.00E+00	8.70E-05	8.98E-05
Kr-89	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.08E-06	5.08E-06
Xe-131m	Curies	9.86E-06	7.97E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.78E-05
Xe-133m	Curies	7.45E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.12E-04	3.86E-04
Xe-133	Curies	1.82E-02	1.15E-02	8.96E-03	1.39E-02	5.25E-02
Xe-135m	Curies	5.93E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.91E-05	7.83E-05
Xe-135	Curies	6.67E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.16E-03	8.84E-03
Xe-138	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.10E-04	1.10E-04
Total For Period	Curies	1.42E-01	1.06E-01	1.07E-01	1.34E-01	4.89E-01
Iodines						
No Nuclides Found	Curies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Particulates						
No Nuclides Found	Curies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tritium						
H-3	Curies	7.08E-02	7.37E-02	3.37E-02	3.74E-02	2.16E-01
Carbon 14						
C-14	Curies	4.43E+00	3.96E+00	4.72E+00	3.31E+00	1.64E+01
Gross Alpha						
No Nuclides Found	Curies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Zeroes in this table indicate that no radioactivity was present at detectable levels.

Table 9.5
Site Liquid Effluents - Summation Of All Releases (2014)

	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
A. Fission And Activation Products						
1. Total Release (not including tritium, gases, alpha)	Curies	3.10E-04	1.00E-04	1.22E-04	3.29E-04	8.61E-04
2. Average diluted concentration during period	uCi/ml	1.74E-11	8.75E-12	1.21E-11	2.64E-11	1.66E-11
3. Percent of Applicable Limit	%	*	*	*	*	*
B. Tritium						
1. Total Release	Curies	1.24E+03	1.98E+02	3.37E+02	3.08E+02	2.08E+03
2. Average diluted concentration during period	uCi/ml	6.99E-05	1.72E-05	3.34E-05	2.47E-05	4.02E-05
3. Percent of Applicable Limit	%	*	*	*	*	*
C. Dissolved and Entrained Gases						
1. Total Release	Curies	1.02E-03	7.12E-05	0.00E+00	8.85E-05	1.18E-03
2. Average diluted concentration during period	uCi/ml	5.76E-11	6.21E-12	0.00E+00	7.10E-12	2.28E-11
3. Percent of Applicable Limit	%	*	*	*	*	*
D: Gross Alpha Radioactivity						
1. Total Release	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
2. Average diluted concentration during period	uCi/ml	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
E: Waste Vol Release (Pre-Dilution)						
	Liters	1.43E+06	6.72E+05	5.95E+05	8.18E+05	3.52E+06
F. Volume of Dilution Water Used						
	Liters	1.78E+10	1.15E+10	1.01E+10	1.25E+10	5.18E+10

* Applicable limits are expressed in terms of dose.
Estimated Total Error For All Values Reported Is < 1.0%

Table 9.6
Site Liquid Effluents (2014)

Continuous Mode

Nuclides Released	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
Fission & Activation Products						
No Nuclides Found	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Tritium						
H-3	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Dissolved And Entrained Gases						
No Nuclides Found	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Gross Alpha Radioactivity	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Table 9.6 (cont.)
Site Liquid Effluents (2014)

Batch Mode

Nuclides Released	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
A. Fission & Activation Products						
Co-57	Curies	8.08E-08	3.53E-07	0.00E+00	1.85E-07	6.19E-07
Co-58	Curies	4.59E-05	9.27E-05	1.17E-04	3.10E-04	5.66E-04
Co-60	Curies	8.31E-06	7.24E-06	4.81E-06	1.89E-05	3.93E-05
Ni-63	Curies	2.55E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.55E-04
Total For Period	Curies	3.10E-04	1.00E-04	1.22E-04	3.29E-04	8.61E-04
B. Tritium						
H-3	Curies	1.24E+03	1.98E+02	3.37E+02	3.08E+02	2.08E+03
C. Dissolved And Entrained Gases						
Xe-133	Curies	1.02E-03	7.12E-05	0.00E+00	8.85E-05	1.18E-03
D. Gross Alpha Activity						
No Nuclides Found	Curies	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

If Not Detected, Nuclide is Not Reported. Zeroes in this table indicates that no radioactivity was present at detectable levels.

Table 9.7
Dose to a member of the public due to Liquid Releases (2014)

Organ Dose	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
Bone	mRem	4.71E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.71E-05
Limit	mRem	5	5	5	5	10
Percent of Limit	%	0.001	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liver	mRem	3.79E-02	4.40E-02	4.94E-02	5.11E-02	1.82E-01
Limit	mRem	5	5	5	5	10
Percent of Limit	%	0.759	0.88	0.988	1.022	1.824
Total Body	mRem	3.79E-02	4.40E-02	4.94E-02	5.11E-02	1.82E-01
Limit	mRem	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3
Percent of Limit	%	2.528	2.933	3.292	3.408	6.081
Thyroid	mRem	3.79E-02	4.40E-02	4.94E-02	5.11E-02	1.82E-01
Limit	mRem	5	5	5	5	10
Percent of Limit	%	0.758	0.88	0.988	1.022	1.824
Kidney	mRem	3.79E-02	4.40E-02	4.94E-02	5.11E-02	1.82E-01
Limit	mRem	5	5	5	5	10
Percent of Limit	%	0.758	0.88	0.988	1.022	1.824
Lung	mRem	3.79E-02	4.40E-02	4.94E-02	5.11E-02	1.82E-01
Limit	mRem	5	5	5	5	10
Percent of Limit	%	0.758	0.88	0.988	1.022	1.824
GI-Lli	mRem	3.79E-02	4.40E-02	4.94E-02	5.11E-02	1.82E-01
Limit	mRem	5	5	5	5	10
Percent of Limit	%	0.758	0.88	0.988	1.022	1.824

Table 9.8
Air Dose Due To Gaseous Releases – Site (2014)

NG Dose	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
Gamma Air	mRad	1.15E-04	8.33E-05	9.55E-05	1.12E-04	4.05E-04
Limit	mRad	5	5	5	5	10
Percent of Limit	%	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.004
Beta Air	mRad	4.37E-05	3.25E-05	3.45E-05	4.20E-05	1.53E-04
Limit	mRad	10	10	10	10	20
Percent of Limit	%	0	0	0	0	0.001

Table 9.9
Dose to A Member Of The Public Due To Radioiodines, Tritium, and
Particulates in Gaseous Releases (2014)

Organ Dose	Units	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual
Liver	mRem	1.85E-02	2.28E-02	2.52E-02	1.79E-02	8.44E-02
Limit	mRem	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	15
Percent of Limit	%	0.246	0.304	0.336	0.239	0.563
Total Body	mRem	2.33E-02	2.33E-02	2.54E-02	2.02E-02	9.23E-02
Limit	mRem	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	15
Percent of Limit	%	0.310	0.311	0.339	0.269	0.615
Thyroid	mRem	2.33E-02	2.33E-02	2.54E-02	2.02E-02	9.23E-02
Limit	mRem	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	15
Percent of Limit	%	0.310	0.311	0.339	0.269	0.615
Kidney	mRem	2.33E-02	2.33E-02	2.54E-02	2.02E-02	9.23E-02
Limit	mRem	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	15
Percent of Limit	%	0.310	0.311	0.339	0.269	0.615
Lung	mRem	2.33E-02	2.33E-02	2.54E-02	2.02E-02	9.23E-02
Limit	mRem	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	15
Percent of Limit	%	0.310	0.311	0.339	0.269	0.615
GI-Li	mRem	2.33E-02	2.33E-02	2.54E-02	2.02E-02	9.23E-02
Limit	mRem	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	15
Percent of Limit	%	0.310	0.311	0.339	0.269	0.615
Bone	mRem	5.88E-02	5.26E-02	6.27E-02	4.39E-02	2.18E-01
Limit	mRem	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	15
Percent of Limit	%	0.78	0.70	0.84	0.59	1.45

TABLE 9.10
SOLID RADWASTE AND IRRADIATED FUEL SHIPMENTS 2014

**A. Solid Waste Shipped Offsite for Burial or Disposal
(Not Irradiated Fuel)**

1. Type of Waste	Shipped M ³	Shipped Ci	Buried M ³	Buried Ci	Percent Error
a. Spent resins/filters	1.70E+01	6.08E+02	1.70E+01	6.08E+02	25%
b. Dry active waste	3.26E+02	9.22E-02	2.17E+01	7.23E-02	25%
c. Irradiated components	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	N/A
d. Other (oil/miscellaneous liquids sent to processor for volume reduction)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	N/A
TOTAL	3.43E+02	6.08E+02	3.87E+01	6.08E+02	25%

Note: Shipped volumes and curies are not always equal to the buried volumes and curies since some disposal occurs outside the twelve month time period in which shipments occurred.

Dry active waste also includes some low-level radioactive resins, tank sediments and filters that are handled and processed in a manner that is consistent with this waste stream.

2. Estimate of Major Nuclide Composition (by type of waste)	Nuclide	% Abundance.	Activity (Ci)
a. Spent resins/filters	Ni-63	56.89	3.46e+02
	Fe-55	16.99	1.03E+02
	Co-60	8.25	5.02E+01
	Cs-137d	6.30	3.83E+01
	Co-58	4.64	2.82E+01
	H-3	2.00	1.22E+01
	Cs-134	1.96	1.19E+01
	C-14	1.09	6.64E+00
	Tc-99	<0.01	9.13E-03
	I-129	LLD	-0-
	OTHER*	1.88	1.14E+01
	TOTAL	100.00	6.08E+02

*Nuclides representing <1% of total shipped activity: Mn-54, Co-57, Ni-59, Zn-65, Sr-90, Zr-95, Nb-94, Nb-95, Sn-113, Sb-125, Ce-144, Pu-238, Pu-239/40, Am-241, Cm-243/44.

TABLE 9.10 (cont.)**SOLID RADWASTE AND IRRADIATED FUEL SHIPMENTS 2014****A. Solid Waste Shipped Offsite for Burial or Disposal
(Not Irradiated Fuel) cont.**

2. Estimate of Major Nuclide Composition (by type of waste)	Nuclide	% Abundance.	Activity (Ci)
b. Dry active waste	Ni-63	37.29	3.44E-02
	Fe-55	29.41	2.71E-02
	Co-60	29.11	2.68E-02
	Sb-125	1.21	1.12E-03
	Mn-54	1.21	1.11E-03
	C-14	0.32	2.94E-04
	H-3	LLD	-0-
	Tc-99	LLD	-0-
	I-129	LLD	-0-
	<u>Other*</u>	<u>1.45</u>	<u>1.34E-03</u>
	Total	100.00	9.22E-02

*Nuclides representing <1% of total shipped activity: K-40,Cr-51,Co-57,Co-58,Sr-90d,Zr-95,Nb-94,Nb-95,Sn-113,Cs-134,Cs-137d,Ce-144d,Hg-203,Pu-239/40,Am-241, Am-243.

2. Estimate of Major Nuclide Composition (by type of waste)	Nuclide	% Abundance.	Activity (Ci)
d. Other (oil/miscellaneous liquids sent to processor for volume reduction)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Waste Type	Waste Class	Container Type	Number of Shipments	Destination
a. Resin/filters	B	Poly HIC*	4	Waste Control Specialists, Andrews, TX
	C	Poly HIC*	1	Waste Control Specialists, Andrews, TX
b. Dry active waste	A	General Design	5	Energy Solutions Oak Ridge, TN.
d. Other	NA	NA	NA	NA

*High Integrity Container

B. Irradiated Fuel Shipments (Disposition)

<u>Number of Shipments</u>	<u>Mode of Transportation</u>	<u>Destination</u>
0	N/A	N/A

Attachment 10.1
2014 Meteorological Joint Frequency Table

REG. Guide 1.21 Joint Frequency Table

LUMINANT

HOURS AT EACH WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION

PERIOD OF RECORD: 1-JAN-2014 00:00 to 31-DEC-2014 23:59

STABILITY
CLASS

A

ELEVATION:
10m.

WIND DIRECTION	Wind Speed (mph) at 10 m. level						TOTAL
	1-3	4-7	8-12	13-18	19-24	>24	
N							
NNE							
NE							
ENE							
E							
ESE							
SE							
SSE							
S							
SSW							
SW							
WSW							
W							
WNW							
NW							
NNW							
VARIABLE							
TOTAL							
Periods of calm (hours):							
Hours of missing data:							

REG. Guide 1.21 Joint Frequency Table

LUMINANT

HOURS AT EACH WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION

PERIOD OF RECORD: 1-JAN-2014 00:00 to 31-DEC-2014 23:59

STABILITY CLASS **B**

ELEVATION:
10m.

WIND DIRECTION	Wind Speed (mph) at 10 m. level						TOTAL
	1-3	4-7	8-12	13-18	19-24	>24	
N							
NNE		1					1
NE							
ENE							
E							
ESE							
SE							
SSE							
S							
SSW							
SW							
WSW							
W							
WNW							
NW							
NNW							
VARIABLE							
TOTAL		1					1
Periods of calm (hours):							
Hours of missing data:							

REG. Guide 1.21 Joint Frequency Table

LUMINANT

HOURS AT EACH WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION

PERIOD OF RECORD: 1-JAN-2014 00:00 to 31-DEC-2014 23:59

STABILITY
CLASS

C

ELEVATION:
10m.

WIND DIRECTION	Wind Speed (mph) at 10 m. level						TOTAL
	1-3	4-7	8-12	13-18	19-24	>24	
N							
NNE		3					3
NE							
ENE							
E							
ESE							
SE							
SSE							
S							
SSW							
SW							
WSW							
W							
WNW							
NW							
NNW			2				2
VARIABLE							
TOTAL		3	2				5

Periods of calm (hours):

Hours of missing data:

REG. Guide 1.21 Joint Frequency Table

LUMINANT

HOURS AT EACH WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION

PERIOD OF RECORD: 1-JAN-2014 00:00 to 31-DEC-2014 23:59

STABILITY
CLASS

D

ELEVATION:
10m.

WIND DIRECTION	Wind Speed (mph) at 10 m. level						TOTAL
	1-3	4-7	8-12	13-18	19-24	>24	
N		44	114	88	26	1	273
NNE	3	18	18	9	1		49
NE		16	49	1			66
ENE	1	32	46	2			81
E		87	70	5			162
ESE	2	118	163	20			303
SE	1	76	282	161	44		564
SSE	1	79	313	460	132	4	989
S		51	154	201	63	8	478
SSW	3	39	58	33	6		139
SW		46	28	13			87
WSW	1	35	22	16	2		76
W	3	30	30	14	2		79
WNW	2	47	58	36	9	6	158
NW		61	120	118	90	8	397
NNW	3	72	221	285	97	7	685
VARIABLE							
TOTAL	20	851	1746	1463	472	34	4585
Periods of calm (hours):							
Hours of missing data: 1							

REG. Guide 1.21 Joint Frequency Table

LUMINANT

HOURS AT EACH WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION

PERIOD OF RECORD: 1-JAN-2014 00:00 to 31-DEC-2014 23:59

STABILITY
CLASS

E

ELEVATION:
10m.

WIND DIRECTION	Wind Speed (mph) at 10 m. level						TOTAL
	1-3	4-7	8-12	13-18	19-24	>24	
N	1	35	55	5	2	1	99
NNE		8	10	3			21
NE	1	11	15	2			29
ENE	1	31	16				48
E	6	120	16	1			143
ESE	2	189	192	9			392
SE	5	221	552	120	8		906
SSE	7	118	338	199	45	4	711
S	5	88	191	85	24		393
SSW	7	75	61	29	9		181
SW	3	63	35	16	3		120
WSW	10	54	27	5			96
W	4	42	32	14			92
WNW	3	73	94	27	1		198
NW	4	67	62	51	9	2	195
NNW	4	57	104	36	14	4	219
VARIABLE							
TOTAL	63	1252	1800	602	115	11	3843
Periods of calm (hours):							
Hours of missing data:							

REG. Guide 1.21 Joint Frequency Table

LUMINANT

HOURS AT EACH WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION

PERIOD OF RECORD: 1-JAN-2014 00:00 to 31-DEC-2014 23:59

STABILITY
CLASS

F

ELEVATION:
10m.

WIND DIRECTION	Wind Speed (mph) at 10 m. level						TOTAL
	1-3	4-7	8-12	13-18	19-24	>24	
N							
NNE							
NE							
ENE							
E							
ESE	1	4					5
SE	1	10	3				14
SSE	6	21	1				28
S	7	22	18				47
SSW	4	34	9				47
SW	2	38	7				47
WSW	3	30	5				38
W	9	12					21
WNW	2	30	5				37
NW	1	12	4				17
NNW		1		1			2
VARIABLE							
TOTAL	36	214	52	1			303
Periods of calm (hours):							
Hours of missing data:							

REG. Guide 1.21 Joint Frequency Table

LUMINANT

HOURS AT EACH WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION

PERIOD OF RECORD: 1-JAN-2014 00:00 to 31-DEC-2014 23:59

STABILITY
CLASS

G

ELEVATION:
10m.

WIND DIRECTION	Wind Speed (mph) at 10 m. level						TOTAL
	1-3	4-7	8-12	13-18	19-24	>24	
N							
NNE							
NE							
ENE							
E							
ESE							
SE							
SSE		1					1
S		2					2
SSW		2	2				4
SW		4					4
WSW	1	4					5
W							
WNW	1	3					4
NW			1				1
NNW							
VARIABLE							
TOTAL	2	16	3				21
Periods of calm (hours):							
Hours of missing data:							

REG. Guide 1.21 Joint Frequency Table

LUMINANT

HOURS AT EACH WIND SPEED AND DIRECTION

PERIOD OF RECORD: 1-JAN-2014 00:00 to 31-DEC-2014 23:59

STABILITY
CLASS

ALL

ELEVATION:
10m.

WIND DIRECTION	Wind Speed (mph) at 10 m. level						TOTAL
	1-3	4-7	8-12	13-18	19-24	>24	
N	1	79	169	93	28	2	372
NNE	3	30	28	12	1		74
NE	1	27	64	3			95
ENE	2	63	62	2			129
E	6	207	86	6			305
ESE	5	311	355	29			700
SE	7	307	837	281	52		1484
SSE	14	219	652	659	177	8	1729
S	12	163	363	287	87	8	920
SSW	14	150	130	62	15		371
SW	5	151	70	29	3		258
WSW	15	123	54	21	2		215
W	16	84	62	28	2		192
WNW	8	153	157	63	10	6	397
NW	5	140	187	169	99	10	610
NNW	7	130	327	322	111	11	908
VARIABLE							
TOTAL	121	2337	3603	2066	587	45	8759
Periods of calm (hours):							
Hours of missing data: 1							

Attachment 10.2

Atmospheric Dispersion (x/q) and Deposition (d/q) Calculation Methodology Discussion

CR-2013-001059 evaluated the atmospheric dispersion (x/q) and deposition (d/q) calculation methodology and frequency as they relate to the meteorological data to ensure they are up to date. The CPNPP ODCM does not require a re-evaluation on any frequency or specific criteria for comparison. The NRC guidance documents cited in the ODCM also do not provide any requirements for re-evaluation. Revision 2 of Regulatory Guide 1.21, to which we are not obligated, recommends that 5 years of meteorological data be used to evaluate the dispersion factors and that variation in the factors be within 10% in the non-conservative direction. The re-evaluation of our meteorological data included 6 years of data and meets the criteria.

Meteorological data collected for the original FSAR, the NuBuild FSAR and historical Effluent reports were reviewed. The data list the predominant wind direction, as a percentage, averaged for all speeds and stability classes within the period. For periods not summarized and when the plant was operable (1990-2000) only 1990, 1995 and 1996 show the predominant wind direction to be from the SSE. This information was not included, however, since the data should include a summary of at least 5 years of data. The original dispersion and deposition factors were calculated based on meteorological data collected and summarized from 1972 through 1976 at Comanche Peak. This data show the predominant wind direction to be from the South but only slightly more than winds originating from the SSE. The historical data from 1957-1976 was included in the original FSAR for comparison and show more bias toward the southerly direction but was collected from the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport location. Wind patterns for the DFW Airport were reviewed on the National Weather Service website for 1981-2010 and show that the prevailing wind direction remains from the South. This accounts for the slight variation in prevailing winds between historical and current data collected on site. During the New Build project for Units 3&4 and from OE 25286 the meteorological data were again summarized from 1997-2006, for Comanche Peak, and showed that the predominant wind direction shifted to the SSE. Using this data, new dispersion and deposition factors were calculated. The new factors were less conservative when compared to the original dispersion and deposition factors at the Exclusion Area Boundary (See Reference 3). The conclusion was to continue reporting offsite exposures based on the original values. The last column of data in Table 1 is summarized for the purposes of this evaluation and includes meteorological data since the New Build evaluation through 2012. This data, like the NuBuild data, show the predominant wind direction to be from the SSE.

Conclusion:

Although the predominant wind direction frequency changes slightly from SSE to S when comparing the NuBuild Data to the original FSAR and Historical Data, the NuBuild calculations show that dispersion and deposition factors do not increase. Following the NuBuild evaluation, the wind direction remains the same and does not impact the calculation of the dispersion and deposition. Using the original factors would be conservative when calculating doses to the public.

CR-2015-002395 was initiated to document the evaluation of prevailing wind directions for all stability classes over the calendar year 2014. This evaluation is performed annually in accordance with Chemistry Guideline 25, R0 to ensure the predominant wind direction has not changed based on the last 5 years of meteorological data including the current year. 2014 predominant wind directions for the ALL stability class category did not

change when compared with the five year average including 2014. No recalculation of X/Q or D/Q values are required at this time.

Attachment 10.3
Carbon 14 Supplemental Information

Carbon-14 Supplemental Information

Carbon-14 (C-14) is a naturally occurring isotope of carbon produced by interactions with cosmic radiation in the atmosphere with a half-life of 5730 years. Nuclear weapons testing in the 1950s and 1960s significantly increased the amount of C-14 in the atmosphere. C-14 is also produced in commercial nuclear reactors, but the amounts are much less than the amounts produced from natural formation or from weapons testing.

In June 2009, the NRC provided revised guidance in Regulatory Guide 1.21, *Measuring, Evaluating and Reporting Radioactive Material in Liquid and Gaseous Effluents and Solid Waste, Revision 2*, establishing an updated approach for identifying principal radionuclides. Because the overall quantity of radioactive releases has steadily decreased due to improvements in power plant operations, C-14 now qualifies as a "principal radionuclide" (anything greater than one percent of overall radioactivity in effluents) under federal regulations at many plants. In other words, C-14 has not increased and C-14 is not a new nuclear plant emission. Rather, the improvements in the mitigation of other isotopes have made C-14 more prominent.

The dose contribution of C-14 from liquid radioactive waste is essentially insignificant compared to that contributed by gaseous radioactive waste. Therefore the evaluation of C-14 in liquid radioactive waste is not required by the new Reg. Guide 1.21, Rev. 2. The Reg. Guide 1.21, Rev. 2 also states that the quantity of gaseous C-14 released to the environment can be estimated by use of a C-14 source term production model.

A recent study produced by EPRI (*Estimation of Carbon-14 in Nuclear Power Plant Gaseous Effluents*, EPRI, Palo Alto, CA: 2010, 1021106) developed a model for estimation of C-14 source production. This model was used by CPNPP for the 2010 Radioactive Effluent Release Report. Also in the CPNPP report, the assumption that 70% of the C-14 gaseous effluent is estimated to be from batch releases (e.g. WGDTS), and 30% of C-14 gaseous effluent is estimated to be from continuous releases through the unit vents (Ref. IAEA Technical Reports Series no. 421, "Management of Waste Containing Tritium and Carbon-14", 2004).

The C-14 released from PWR's is primarily a mix of organic carbon and carbon dioxide released from the waste gas system. The C-14 species initially produced are primarily in the organic form, such as methane. The C-14 in the primary coolant can be converted to an inorganic chemical form of primarily carbon dioxide through a chemical transformation. Studies documented by the EPRI Report *Characterization of Carbon-14 Generated by the Nuclear Power Industry*, EPRI Palo Alto, CA: 1995, TR-105715, measured C-14 releases from PWRs indicating a range of 70% to 95% organic. The average value was indicated to be 80% organic with the remainder being carbon dioxide. As a result, a value of 80% organic C-14 is assumed by the CPNPP Radioactive Effluent Release Report methodology.

The public dose estimates from airborne C-14 in the CPNPP Effluent report are performed using dose models from NUREG-0133 and Regulatory Guide 1.109. The dose models and assumptions used for the dose estimates of C-14 are documented in the 2011 ODCM changes. The estimated C-14 dose impact on the maximum organ dose from airborne effluents released during 2011 is well below the 10CFR50, Appendix I, ALARA design objective of 15 mRem/yr per unit.

Putting Radiation Dose in Context

Humans are exposed to radiation every day. The majority comes from natural sources including the earth, food and water consumption, the air, the sun and outer space. A smaller fraction radiation comes from man-made source such as X-rays, nuclear medical treatments, building materials, nuclear power plants, smoke detectors and televisions.

Radiation is measured in units called millirem (mRem). One mRem is a very small amount of exposure. On average, Americans receive 620 mRem of radiation dose every year. Approximately one-half of the dose comes from natural sources and the other half comes from medical procedures such as CAT scans.

The table below can help to give some perspective to dose from various sources.

Source	Average Annual Dose
Smoke detector in the home	0.008 mRem
Live within 50 miles of a nuclear power plant	0.009 mRem
Live within 50 miles of a coal-fired power plant*	0.03 mRem
NRC guideline for keeping radiation dose from nuclear power plants as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA)	5 mRem
Round trip flight from New York City to Los Angeles	5 mRem
Medical X-ray	10 mRem
EPA limit for dose to the public from the commercial nuclear fuel cycle	25 mRem
Food and water consumed throughout the course of one year	30 mRem
NRC limit for dose to the public from nuclear power plants	100 mRem
Mammogram	100 mRem
Average annual exposure for a nuclear power plant worker	120 mRem
Average annual exposure from background radiation	300 mRem
CT scan	1,000 mRem
NRC's annual limit for occupational exposure	5,000 mRem
Cardiac catheterization or coronary angiogram	5,000 mRem

*Coal is naturally radioactive.

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Health Physics Society.