

DAVIS-BESSE REVISION COVER SHEET

APR 5 1982

DATE

50-346



TO: Dir of Luc. Reg Comm

FROM: EMERG. PLANNING & PREPAREDNESS SUPV.

SUBJECT: Davis-Besse EMERGENCY PLAN SUPPORTING PROCEDURES Manual Changes

This letter transmits additions and revisions to the Davis-Besse

EMERGENCY PLAN SUPPORTING PROCEDURES Manual. Control Copy 50A.

Instructions for the material are as follows:

REMOVE AND RETURN

INSERT

Revision Index, Rev. 135

AD 1827.12.6

Revision Index, Rev. 136

AD 1827.12.7

Date Revision Entered _____

Addressee Signature _____

RETURN TO THE OFFICE MANAGER - STOP #3050

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THE TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY
DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION
EMERGENCY PLAN SUPPORTING PROCEDURES
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April, 1982

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THE TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY
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April, 1982

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station

Unit No. 1

Administrative Procedure AD 1827.12

Protective Action Guidelines

NUCLEAR SAFETY RELATED

Record of Approval and Changes

Prepared by C. Doyel/W. Green 2/23/76
Date

Submitted by D. W. Borden 3/11/76
Section Head Date

Recommended by [Signature] 3/16/76
SRB Chairman Date

QA Approved [Signature] 4-20-76
Manager of Quality Assurance Date

Approved by [Signature] 4/20/76
Station Superintendent Date

Revision No.	SRB Recommendation	Date	QA Approved	Date	Sta. Supt. Approved	Date
1	[Signature]	10/24/76	J. D. Stenardson	10-26-76	[Signature]	10/26/76
2	[Signature]	8/29/78	[Signature]	8/29/78	[Signature]	8/29/78
3	[Signature]	10/23/79	[Signature]	10/23/79	[Signature]	11/21/79
4	[Signature]	6/17/80	C. J. Doyel	6/17/80	[Signature]	6/16/80
5	[Signature]	7/25/80	C. J. Doyel	7/16/81	[Signature]	11/2/81
6	D. W. Borden	4/16/81	[Signature]	6-12-81	[Signature]	6/15/81
7	[Signature]	3/10/82	C. J. Doyel	3/22/82	[Signature]	7/24/82

PURPOSE

To define a specific set of guidelines to be followed in determining protective actions to be taken in the event of emergencies involving radioactivity releases at the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station (DBNPS).

2. REFERENCES

- 2.1 10 CFR 20, Standards for Protection Against Radiation
- 2.2 10 CFR 100, Reactor Site Criteria
- 2.3 USAEC TID-14844, Calculation of Distance Factors for Power and Test Reactor Sites
- 2.4 AD 1808.00, Industrial Security Plan
- 2.5 Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Emergency Plan
- 2.6 AD 1827.10, Emergency Off-Site Dose Estimates
- 2.7 SAND 77-1725, Public Protection Strategies for Potential Nuclear Reactor Accidents - Sheltering Concepts with Existing Public and Private Structures
- 2.8 EPA Guidelines - September 1975, EPA-520/1-75-001
- 2.9 U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 242, Dec. 15, 1978
- 2.10 Reg Guide 1.109, Calculation of Annual Doses to Man from Routine Releases of Reactor Effluents for the purpose of Evaluating Compliance with 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix I

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 Decision Dose
That value of projected thyroid dose above which evacuation is beneficial.
- 3.2 Evacuation Dose
That dose that a potential evacuee would receive if he were openly exposed during the evacuation.
- 3.3 Evacuation Exposure Period
The period during which the evacuee is exposed to the radioactive plume.

3.4 Off-Site

The area outside the Owner Controlled Area as defined in AD 1808.00, Industrial Security Plan.

3.5 Projected Exposure Time

That period of time in which the population surrounding DBNPS will be exposed to radiation as a result of an accidental airborne radioactive release. Projected Exposure Time starts when the airborne radioactivity released crosses the Owner Controlled Area Boundary and ends when radiation levels off-site return to normal.

3.6 Sheltering Dose

That dose that an individual would receive if he were to remain within a shelter having ventilation control during the passage of the plume. The method of calculating the sheltering dose is significantly different for the whole body and thyroid dose. This is because a ventilation controlled shelter, i.e. door, windows and ventilation shut, provides thyroid protection for only two hours. After two hours the inhabitant receives the full thyroid dose. For the whole body exposure there is no limit on the resident's time in the shelter.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

- 4.1 In the event an emergency is declared at DBNPS that involves the release of radioactivity or radiation, the Emergency Duty Officer (EDO) and his assisting personnel shall use the calculating methods found in AD 1827.10, Emergency Off-Site Dose Estimates, to calculate the instantaneous radiation exposure rates for various offsite locations. (In the event of an emergency during off-normal hours, this calculation is the responsibility of the Shift Supervisor while acting as EDO until such time as he is relieved by the EDO.)

The results of these calculations should be utilized as specified in Section 6. for evacuation and shelter recommendations, and compared with the guidelines given in Sections 5. and 7. to determine the proper protective actions required to protect the health and safety of Station personnel and the general public. However, in the event that time does not permit the use of the Section 6 Data Sheets (i.e., if the plume is moving relatively fast towards the public and especially large population centers), protective actions should be based on an immediate comparison of the dose projections calculated in AD 1827.10 with the criteria given in Section 5.1 of this procedure.

The EDO shall then implement those actions for Station personnel and communicate the recommended off-site actions to the Ottawa County Sheriff's Department (or the State and County Emergency Operations Centers if they have been activated).

- 4.2 In order to simplify evacuation instructions for the public, evacuation "subareas" (see Figure 1) have been established by municipal and geographical boundaries. When making evacuation decisions in an emergency situation, the EDO shall consider the time available (based on plume travel speed) to evacuate the affected subarea(s), in comparison to the estimated evacuation times as given in Table 1. The data sheets used in Section 6. assist in this process.

5. PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDELINES

- 5.1 Recommended Protective Actions for the Plume Exposure Pathway (10 mile) Emergency Planning Zone to avoid whole body and thyroid dose from exposure to a gaseous plume:

Projected Dose (Rem) to the Population	Recommended Actions (a)	Comments
Whole body <1	No planned protective actions. (b) Issue an advisory to seek shelter and await further instructions. Monitor environmental radiation levels.	Previously recommended protective actions may be reconsidered or terminated.
Thyroid <5		
Whole body 1 to <5	Seek shelter as a minimum. Consider evacuation. Evacuate unless constraints make it impractical. Monitor environmental radiation levels. Control access.	If constraints exist, special consideration should be given for evacuation of children and pregnant women.
Thyroid 5 to <25		
Whole body 5 and above	Conduct mandatory evacuation. Monitor environmental radiation levels and adjust area for mandatory evacuation based on these levels. Control access.	Seeking shelter would be an alternative if evacuation were not immediately possible.
Thyroid 25 and above		

- (a) These actions are recommended for planning purposes. Protective action decisions at the time of the incident must take existing conditions into consideration.
- (b) At the time of the incident, officials may implement low-impact protection actions in keeping with the principle of maintaining radiation exposures as low as reasonably achievable.

5.2 Guidelines for protection against ingestion of contamination for the Ingestion Exposure Pathway (50 mile) Emergency Planning Zone:

I. Ground Contamination

A. Action Levels

1. Projected whole body dose above the ground \geq rem
2. Ground Contamination levels $\geq 2000 \mu\text{Ci}/\text{m}^2$ at $t = 1$ hr post-accident
3. Exposure rate $\geq 12 \text{ mR}/\text{Hr}$ at 1 meter above ground at $t = 1$ hr post-accident

B. Recommended Protective Actions

1. Evacuation of affected areas
2. Restriction of entry to contaminated off-site areas until radiation level has decreased to State approved levels

II. Food and Water Contamination

A. Action Levels

	Concentration in Milk or Water		Total Intake via all Food & Water Pathways		Pasture Grass (Fresh Weight)	
	(0.5 rem WB or bone: 1.5 rem (thyroid) Preventive Level ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{l}$)	(5 rem WB or bone: 15 rem (thyroid) Emergency Level ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{l}$)			Preventive ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{kg}$)	Emergency (mCi/kg)
Nuclide*			Preventive (μCi)	Emergency (μCi)		
I-131 (thyroid)	0.012	0.12	0.09	0.9	0.27	2.7

* If other nuclides are present, Reg. Guide 1.109 will be used to

calculate the dose to the critical organ(s). Infants are the critical segment of the population

Nuclide*	Concentration in Milk or Water		Total Intake via all Food & Water Pathways		Pasture Grass (Fresh Weight)	
	(0.5	(5				
	rem WB	rem WB				
	or bone:	or bone:				
	1.5 rem thyroid)	15 rem thyroid)				
	Preventive Level	Emergency Level	Preventive	Emergency	Preventive	Emergency
	($\mu\text{Ci/l}$)	($\mu\text{Ci/l}$)	(μCi)	(μCi)	($\mu\text{Ci/kg}$)	($\mu\text{Ci/kg}$)
Cs-137 (Whole Body)	0.34	3.4	7.0	70	3.5	35
Sr-90 (bone)	0.007	0.08	0.2	2.0	0.7	7.0
Sr-89 (bone)	0.13	1.3	2.6	26	13	130

B. Recommended Protective Actions

Preventive

1. Removal of lactating dairy cows from contaminated pasture and substitution of uncontaminated stored feed.
2. Substitute source of uncontaminated water.
3. Withhold contaminated milk from market to allow radioactive decay.
4. Divert fluid milk to production of dry whole milk, butter, etc.

Emergency

- Isolate food and water from its introduction into commerce after considering:
- a. availability of other possible actions;
 - b. importance of particular food in nutrition;
 - c. time and effort to take action;
 - d. availability of other foods.

5.3 Representative shielding factors from airborne radio-nuclides:

Structure or Location	Shielding Factor ^(a)	Representative Range
Outside	1.0	--
Vehicles	1.0	--
Wood-frame house ^(b) (no basement)	0.9	--

Structure or Location	Shielding Factor ^(a)	Representative Range
Basement of wood house	0.6	0.1 to 0.7 ^(c)
Masonry House (no basement)	0.6	0.4 to 0.7 ^(c)
Basement of masonry house	0.4	0.1 to 0.5 ^(c)
Large office or industrial building	0.2	0.1 to 0.3 ^(c, d)

- (a) The ratio of the dose received inside the structure to the dose that would be received outside the structure.
- (b) A wood frame house with brick or stone veneer is approximately equivalent to a masonry house for shielding purposes.
- (c) This range is mainly due to different wall materials and different geometries.
- (d) The shielding factor depends on where the personnel are located within the building (e.g., the basement or an inside room).

7 | 5.4

Representative shielding factors for surface deposited radionuclides:

Structure or Location	Representative Shielding Factor ^(a)	Representative Range
1 m above an infinite smooth surface	1.00	--
1 m above ordinary ground	0.70	0.47-0.85
1 m above center of 50-ft roadways, 50% decontaminated	0.55	0.4-0.6
Cars on 50-ft road:		
Road fully contaminated	0.5	0.4-0.7
Road 50% decontaminated	0.5	0.4-0.6
Road fully decontaminated	0.25	0.2-0.5
Trains	0.40	0.3-0.5

Structure or Location	Representative Shielding Factor ^(a)	Representative Range
One and two-story wood-frame house (no basement)	0.4 ^(b)	0.2-0.5
One and two-story block and brick house (no basement)	0.2 ^(b)	0.04-0.40
House basement, one or two walls fully exposed:	0.1 ^(b)	0.03-0.15
One story, less than 2 ft of basement, walls exposed	0.05 ^(b)	0.03-0.7
Two stories, less than 2 ft of basement, walls exposed	0.03 ^(b)	0.02-0.05
Three- or four-story structures, 5000 to 10,000 ft ² per floor:		
First and second floors:	0.05 ^(b)	0.01-0.08
Basement	0.01 ^(b)	0.001-0.07
Multistory structures, >10,000 ft ² per floor:		
Upper floors	0.01 ^(b)	0.001-0.02
Basement	0.005 ^(b)	0.001-0.015

(a) The ratio of dose received inside the structure to the dose that would be received outside the structure.

(b) Away from doors and windows.

5.5

Distribution of Potassium Iodide Tablets

1. The EDO will direct Station personnel to take a KI tablet if, (a) the known iodine concentration will exceed 1×10^{-5} $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$ for greater than one hour, or (b) the total known dose to an adult thyroid will exceed 10 rems.
2. Base the distribution of KI on actual thyroid doses, not projected doses. KI is 90% effective if administered within one hour after the uptake, and 50% effective if administered within 4 hours after uptake.
3. Call Radiation Management Corporation if KI is administered for further directions regarding usage.

6. PROCEDURE

6.1 Whole Body Dose

Complete Data Sheet 1.

6.2 Thyroid Dose

Complete Data Sheet 2.

6.3 Protective actions should be recommended as developed by Data Sheet 1 and 2. Additional guidance is as follows:

ACCIDENT PHASE	EXPOSURE PATHWAYS	EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS TO BE RECOMMENDED
EMERGENCY PHASE ¹ (0.5 to 24 hours)*	Inhalation of gases, radio-iodine, or particulate	Evacuation, shelter, access control, respiratory protection, prophylaxis (thyroid protection)
	Direct whole body exposure	Evacuation, shelter, access control
	Ingestion of milk	Take cows off pasture, prevent cows from drinking surface water, discard contaminated milk, or divert to stored products such as cheese
INTERMEDIATE PHASE ² (24 hours to 30 days)*	Ingestion of fruits and vegetables	Wash all produce, or impound produce, delay harvest until approved, substitute uncontaminated produce
	Ingestion of water	Cut off contaminated supplies, substitute from other sources, filter, demineralize
	Whole body exposure and inhalation	Relocation, decontamination, fixing of contamination, deep plowing

¹ Emergency phase - Time period of major release and subsequent plume exposure.

² Intermediate phase - Time period of moderate continuous release with plume exposure and contamination of environment.

ACCIDENT PHASE	EXPOSURE PATHWAYS	EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS TO BE RECOMMENDED
LONG TERM PHASE ³ (over 30 days)*	Ingestion of food and water contaminated from the soil either by resuspension or uptake through roots	Decontamination, condemnation, or destruction of food; deep plowing, condemnation, or alternate use of land
	Whole body exposure from deposition material or inhalation of re-suspended material	Relocation, access control, decontamination, fixing of contamination, deep plowing

³ Long Term Phase - Recovery period.

* "Typical" Post-accident time periods.

6.4 Small Children and Pregnant Women

Any time the projected whole body dose is expected to exceed 500 mrem or the projected thyroid dose is expected to exceed 1.5 rem, advise the Ottawa County Sheriff's Department to conduct an evacuation in the area of exposure of families in which there are pregnant women or small children.

DATA SHEET 1
Evacuation vs Shelter Decision Guide
For Whole Body Exposure

1. Evacuation Subarea from Figure 1 _____
2. Approximate Distance to Population of Interest
(1, 2, 5, or 10 miles) _____ miles

NOTE: Use the distance in which the projected exposure levels calculated in AD 1827.10 are above the Protective Action Guidelines given in Section 5.1. A data sheet should be calculated for each affected radii.

3. Calculate Whole Body Dose Rate:
(D=MR/HR from Step 14, Data Sheet 1 of AD 1827.10,
Emergency Off-site Dose Rate Estimate)= _____ mR/HR
4. Release Duration (If not known assume 10 hrs.) _____ hours
5. Projected dose = $\frac{\text{dose rate} \times \text{duration}}{1000} = \frac{\text{Items 3} \times 4}{1000} =$ _____ REM
6. Wind Speed _____ MPH

7. Plume Travel Time = $\frac{\text{Distance (item 2)}}{\text{Wind Speed (item 6)}} =$ _____ hours

8. Time since, or till, beginning of release.

- a. If release has begun:
Release has been in progress _____ hours
- b. If release will begin later:
Release will start in _____ hours

9. Time till exposure begins:

- a. If release has begun:
Time = Item 7 - Item 8a = _____ hours

NOTE: Show minus sign in answer if
Item 8a is greater than Item 7.

- b. If release will begin later:
Time = Item 7 + Item 8b = _____ hours

10. Evacuation Weather Conditions:

Normal Adverse Severe (Circle One)

DATA SHEET 1 (Continued)

Use information from Items 1 and 10 to get Estimated Evacuation Time from Table 1. _____ hours

12. Exposure Time:
Item 11 - Item 9 = _____ hours

NOTE: If Item 9 is negative, keep in mind that minus a negative number gives a positive result. If Item 9 is larger than Item 11, enter zero hours.

13. Evacuation Exposure Period (EEP):
Take the smaller of Exposure Time (Item 12) or Release Duration (Item 4) _____ hours

14. Evacuation Dose = $\frac{\text{EEP hours} \times \text{Dose Rate}}{1000} = \frac{(\text{Item 13}) \times (\text{Item 3})}{1000}$ = _____ REM

15. Sheltering Dose =
Projected Dose x Structure Shielding Factor (from 5.3) = _____ REM

NOTE: Since the housing in the 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone is basically wood homes, a structure shielding factor of 0.9 should normally be used.

16. Using the above information and following table, determine the protective actions to be recommended:

IF	THEN
a. Projected Dose (Item 5) less than 1 rem	a. NO ACTION
b. Sheltering Dose (Item 16) is greater than 1 rem but less than 5 rem	b. SHELTER
c. Sheltering Dose greater than 5 rem, and Evacuation Dose (Item 15) less than Sheltering Dose	c. EVACUATE
d. Sheltering Dose greater than 5 rem and Evacuation Dose greater than or equal to Shelter Dose	d. SHELTER

EVACUATION TIME ESTIMATE

SECTORS

FIGURE 1

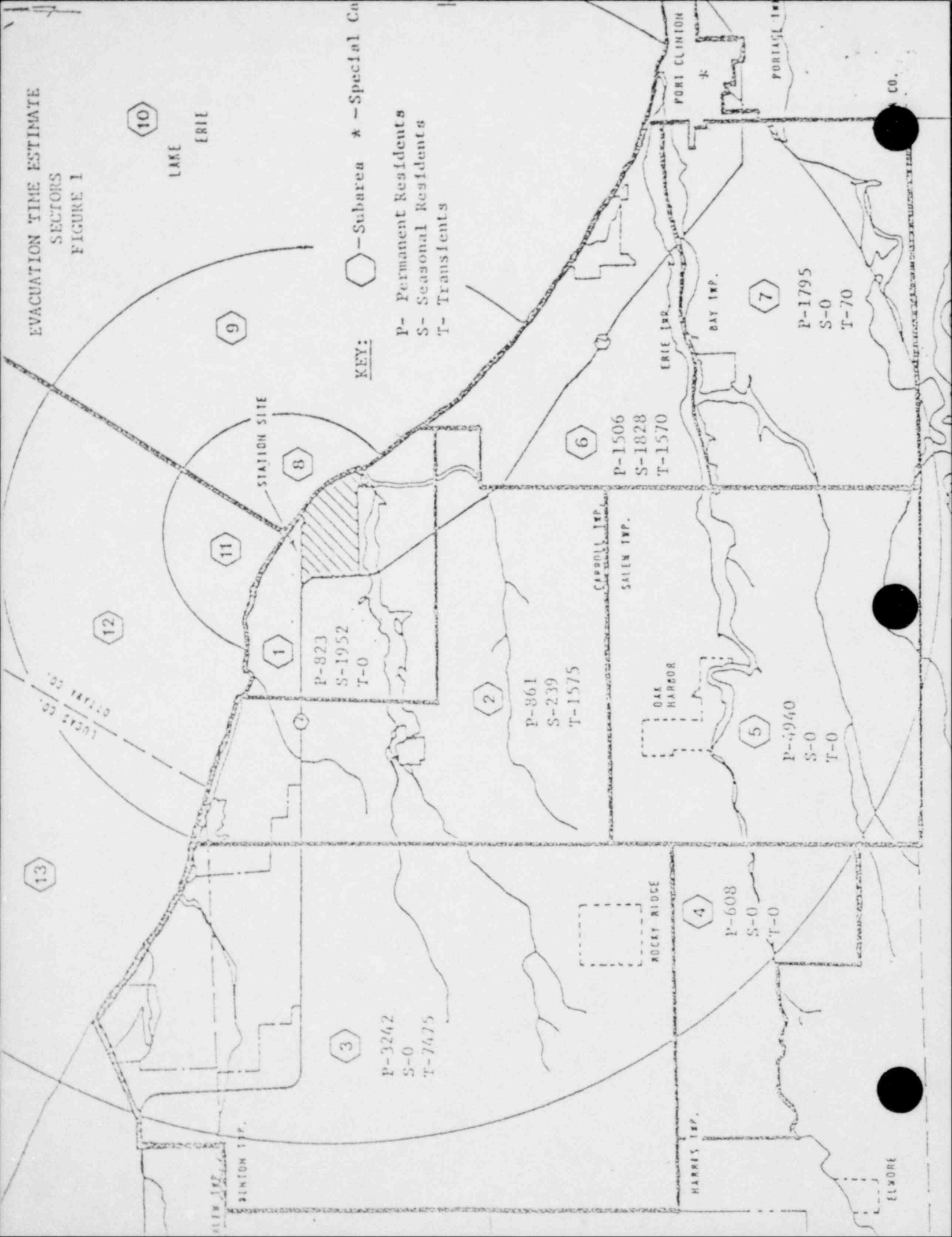


TABLE 1
Evacuation Time Estimates

Land Sub-Areas	Population*	Normal	Adverse	Severe**
1	2,775 823 823	2 hr. 55 min.	4 hr. 10 min.	15-20 hr.
2	2,675 861 861	3 hr. 5 min.	4 hr. 50 min.	30-40 hr.
3	10,717 3,242 3,242	3 hr. 35 min.	6 hr. 30 min.	35-45 hr.
4	608 608 608	2 hr. 50 min.	4 hr. 15 min.	10-15 hr.
5	4,940 4,940 4,940	3 hr. 30 min.	4 hr. 30 min.	40-45 hr.
6	4,940 1,506 1,506	3 hr. 30 min.	5 hr. 10 min.	30-40 hr.
7	1,865 1,795 1,795	4 hr.	6 hr. 25 min.	50-60 hr.
TOTAL EPZ	28,484 13,775 13,775	5 hr. 15 min.	10 hr. 55 min.	75-100 hr.
Lake Sub-Areas 8 thru 13	Boaters Varies	Normal 4 hr.	Adverse N/A	Severe N/A
Special Case Port Clinton	Population 10,728 7,229 7,229	Normal 4 hr. 45 min.	Adverse 6 hr.	Severe 24-30 hr.

*Population varies due to location and transient resident variations due to season and unfavorable weather conditions.

**Time ranges are provided due to the uncertain nature of severe weather conditions (e.g., during a severe snow fall or blizzard, the time it takes to evacuate can vary depending on the direction and speed of the wind).

DATA SHEET 2
Evacuation vs Shelter Decision Guide
For Thyroid Dose

1. Evacuation subarea from Figure 1 _____
2. Complete Data Sheet 1
3. Release Duration from Data Sheet 1, Item 4
(If not known assume 10 hours) _____ hours
4. Evacuation Exposure Period (EEP) from Data
Sheet 1, Item 13 _____ hours
5. Calculated Thyroid Dose Rate (Step 12, Data
Sheet 2, AD 1827.10) _____ mR/HR Adult
_____ mR/HR Child
6. Projected Thyroid Dose = $\frac{\text{Item 3} \times \text{Item 5}}{1000}$ = _____ REM Adult
_____ REM Child
7. Decision Dose is that value of Projected Thyroid
Dose above which evacuation is beneficial. The
Decision Dose depends on the Release Duration as
follows:

<u>Release Duration</u> (hours)	<u>Decision Dose</u> (rem)
2	75
3	45
4	38
5	34
6	32
8	30
12	28
24	27
above 24	25

Decision Dose = _____ REM

8. Using the above information and following
table, determine the protective actions to be
recommended:

IF

THEN

- a. Projected Thyroid Dose (Item 6) less a.
than 5 rem NO ACTION

DATA SHEET 2 (Continued)

IFTHEN

- | | | | | |
|---|----|--|----|---|
| 7 | b. | Projected Thyroid Dose greater than
5 rem but less than 25 rem | b. | EVACUATE
CHILDREN AND
WOMEN OF CHILD-
BEARING AGE
IF POSSIBLE,
SHELTER* OTHERS |
| 7 | c. | Projected Thyroid Dose greater than
25 rem, but less than the
Decision Dose (Item 7) | c. | EVACUATE IF
POSSIBLE OR
OTHERWISE
SHELTER* |
| | d. | Projected Thyroid Dose greater than
Decision Dose, then | d. | Perform action
as follows: |
| | | 1. If EEP less than Release
Duration | | 1. EVACUATE |
| | | 2. If EEP equal to Release
Duration | | 2. SHELTER* |

*SHELTER is to be with VENTILATION CONTROLLED.

END