

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION

NIAGARA  MOHAWK300 ERIE BOULEVARD, WEST
SYRACUSE, N. Y. 13202

December 7, 1983

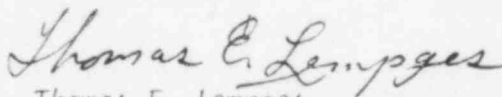
Dr. Thomas E. Murley
Regional Administrator
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region I
631 Park Avenue
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

Re: Docket No. 50-220

Dear Dr. Murley,

In accordance with Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 1 Technical Specifications, we hereby submit the following 30 day Nonroutine Radiological Environmental Operating Report. This report is submitted in accordance with the required content of section 4.6.2 of the Appendix B Technical Specifications.

Very truly yours,



Thomas E. Lempges
Vice President
Nuclear Generation

TEL/HJF/jm
cc: Director, Office of NRR (1 copy)
Enclosure

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NONROUTINE REPORT

Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit #1

Docket No. 50-220

December 7, 1983

INTRODUCTION:

This Nonroutine Radiological Environmental Operating Report is submitted in accordance with section 4.6.2.b of the Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station Unit 1 Technical Specifications, Appendix B (Environmental Technical Specification). Section 4.6.2.b indicates that "if a confirmed measured level of radioactivity in any environmental medium exceeds ten times the control value, a written report shall be submitted".

DESCRIPTION:

Samples of Cladophora (algae) were collected and analyzed in accordance with Appendix B specification 3.2.a and Table 3.2-1. One of the August 1983 samples showed Co-60 at a concentration of slightly greater than ten times the control result.

CAUSE:

Co-60 in Cladophora is a result of liquid effluents at the site. All liquid effluent discharges at the site were well within Technical Specification limits during 1983 and previous to 1983. The reason that Co-60 was detected in Cladophora during August is that fresh water algae has a great bioaccumulation factor.

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S):

No corrective action is anticipated for the following reasons:

1. Site liquid effluents are well within Technical Specification limits.
2. Samples of Cladophora, as an environmental indicator medium, are significant only in a qualitative sense because it is not consumed by humans.
3. There are no dose consequences to members of the public since Cladophora is not an edible food product. A hypothetical calculated dose, assuming Cladophora is an edible food product and using Regulatory Guide 1.109 methodology for maximum exposed individual, shows that the associated annual dose would be 0.03 mrem per year whole body and 0.29 mrem per year maximum exposed organ. This dose is minimal when compared to NUREG-0472, Rev. 3 exposure guidelines of 3 mrem per year to the total body and 10 mrem per year to any organ.

A summary of this reportable occurrence will also be included in the 1983 Annual Environmental Operating Report.