RELATED CORRESPONDENCE

United States of America
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board

In the Matter of Metropolitan Edison Company, Three Mile Island, [illegible]
Docket 50-289 (Restart)

Amndt Interrogatories of NRC Regarding Contentions 4 and 5 - Fourth Set

These interrogatories are filed pursuant to 10 CFR 2.740 b which requires that the interrogatories be answered separately and fully in writing and under oath or affirmation.

1. In view of the fact that plant emission of radioactive iodine will fall on corn and hay as well as pasture, and corn (the whole plant) and hay are the principle "stored feeds" on dairy and beef farms in southeastern Pennsylvania, please explain:

a. Why milk testing is carried out only when milk cows are on pasture? (Note that stored feed is often used on a last in, first out basis.)

b. Why milk testing is not done on nursing beef cows, horses and ewes, since calves, foals and lambs can also be injured by elevated thyroid exposures?

2. In view of the fact that radioactive iodine depositions do not diminish even an order of magnitude for distances over 100 miles in the path of a well-defined plume, and such a plume can be confined to a 15° arc:

a. Are you confident that proposed monitoring procedures accurately predict milk contamination?

b. If so, why?

c. If so, state for a case such as the SMI-s accident, the expected dose a child who consumes one quart per day of milk from an exposed herd nine miles from the plant for that period which will

of time before the child's parents are made aware that the milk is contaminated. Please do not discuss an average child.

3. According to NUREG 0558, the full body and thyroid dose to each individual in the 50 mile radius of the TMI-2 accident, was assumed to be the same, i. e., the dose was calculated by dividing the total emission by the total number of people within the 50 mile radius. Do you consider this an adequate measure of 'dose' to population?

a. If so, explain why.

b. Does it apply (to adequately protect the population and assess subsequent events) in the event of a well-defined plume?

c. Was it/ devised to apply to radioactive releases of the magnitude of the TMI-2 accident?

d. Was it devised to apply to radioactive releases to be expected in "core-melt" accidents?

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: February 25, 1980