

Current Rev 3

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Appendix A
Land Use Survey Requirements
from the
Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant
Offsite Dose Calculation Manual

1/2 CONTROLS AND SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

1/2.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

1/2.3.2 LAND USE CENSUS

CONTROLS

1.3.2 A land use census shall be conducted and shall identify the location of the nearest milk animal, the nearest residence and the nearest garden¹ of greater than 500 square feet producing vegetables in each of the 16 meteorological sectors within a distance of 5 miles. (For elevated releases as defined in Regulatory Guide 1.111, Revision 1, July 1977, the land use census shall also identify the locations of all milk animals and gardens of greater than 500 square feet producing fresh leafy vegetables in each of the 16 meteorological sectors within a distance of three miles.)

¹ Broad leaf vegetation sampling may be performed at the SITE BOUNDARY in the direction sector with the highest D/Q in lieu of the garden census.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

With a land use census identifying a location(s) which yields a calculated dose or dose commitment greater than the maximum value currently being calculated in Section 7.5, identify the new location(s) in the next Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report.

With a land use census identifying a location(s) that yields a calculated dose or dose commitment (via the same exposure pathway) 20 percent greater than at a location from which samples are currently being obtained in accordance with ODCM Control 1.3.1, add the new location(s) to the REMP within 30 days if the owner consents. The sampling location(s), excluding the control station location, having the lowest calculated dose or dose commitment(s) (via the same exposure pathway) may be deleted from this monitoring program after October 31 of the year in which this land use census was conducted. Identify the new location(s) in the next Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report and provide a revised figure(s) and table(s) reflecting the new location(s).

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

(see next page)

1/2 CONTROLS AND SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

1/2.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

1/2.3.2 LAND USE CENSUS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

2.3.2 The land use census shall be conducted at least once per calendar year between the dates of April 1 and October 1 using the following techniques:

1. Within a 2-mile radius from the plant or within the 15 mrem per year isodose line, whichever is larger, enumeration by a door-to-door or equivalent counting technique.
2. Within a 5-mile radius from the plant, enumeration by using appropriate techniques such as door-to-door survey, mail survey, telephone survey, aerial survey, or information from local agricultural authorities or other reliable sources.

BASES

1/2.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

1/2.3.1 MONITORING PROGRAM (continued)

radiological effluent monitoring program by verifying that the measurable concentration of radioactive materials and levels of radiation are not higher than expected on the basis of the effluent measurements and modeling of the environmental exposure pathways. The REMP satisfies the requirements of 10 CFR 50, Appendix A, Criteria 64 and 10 CFR 50, Appendix I, Section IV.B.2.

1/2.3.2 LAND USE CENSUS

This requirement is provided to ensure that changes in the use of UNRESTRICTED AREAS are identified and that modifications to the monitoring program are made if required by the results of this census. The best survey information from the door-to-door, mail, telephone, aerial or consulting with local authorities shall be used. This census satisfies the requirements of Section IV.B.3 of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50. Restricting the census to gardens of greater than 500 square feet provides assurance that significant exposure pathways via the leafy vegetables will be identified and monitored since a garden of this size is the minimum required to produce the quantity (26 kg/year) of leafy vegetation assumed in Regulatory Guide 1.109 for consumption by a child. To determine this minimum garden size, the following assumptions were used: 1) that 20% of the garden was used for growing broad leaf vegetation (i.e., similar to lettuce and cabbage), and 2) a vegetation yield of 2 kg/square meter.

1/2.3.3 INTERLABORATORY COMPARISON PROGRAM

The requirement for participation in an Interlaboratory Comparison Program is provided to ensure that independent checks on the precision and accuracy of the measurements of radioactive materials in environmental sample matrices are performed as part of the quality assurance program for environmental monitoring in order to demonstrate that the results are reasonably valid.

Appendix B
Land Use Survey Requirements
from the
Sequoyah Nuclear Plant
Offsite Dose Calculation Manual

1/2 CONTROLS AND SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

1/2.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

1/2.3.2 LAND USE CENSUS

CONTROLS

1.3.2 A Land Use Census shall be conducted and shall identify within a distance of 8 km (5 miles) the location in each of the 16 meteorological sectors of the nearest milk animal, the nearest residence, and the nearest garden^a of greater than 50 m² (500 ft²) producing fresh leafy vegetables.

^aBroad leaf vegetation sampling of at least three different kinds of vegetation may be performed at the site boundary in each of two different direction sectors with the highest predicted D/Qs in lieu of the garden census. Specifications for broad leaf vegetation sampling in Table 2.3-1 shall be followed, including analysis of control samples.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With a Land Use Census identifying a location(s) that yields a calculated dose or dose commitment 20% greater than at a location from which doses are currently being calculated in ODCM Section 7.3 and 7.4 identify the new location(s) in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report pursuant to ODCM Administrative Control 5.2.
- b. With a Land Use Census identifying a location(s) that yields a calculated dose or dose commitment (via the same pathway) 20% greater than at a location from which samples are currently being obtained in accordance with the requirements of ODCM Control 1.3.1, add the new location(s) within 30 days to the radiological environmental monitoring program given in ODCM Section 9.0, if samples are available. The sampling location(s), excluding the control station location, having the lowest calculated dose or dose commitment(s), via the same exposure pathway, may be deleted from this monitoring program after October 31 of the year in which this Land Use Census was conducted. Pursuant to ODCM Administrative Controls 5.2 and 5.3, submit in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report documentation for a change in the ODCM including a revised figure(s) and table(s) for the ODCM reflecting the new location(s) with the information supporting the change in sampling locations.
- c. The provisions of Controls 1.0.3 and 1.0.4 are not applicable.

1/2 CONTROLS AND SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

1/2.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

1/2.3.2 LAND USE CENSUS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 2.3.2 The Land Use Census shall be conducted during the growing season at least once per 12 months using that information that will provide the best results, such as by a door-to-door survey, mail survey, telephone survey, aerial survey, or by consulting local agricultural authorities. The results of the Land Use Census shall be included in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report pursuant to ODCM Administrative Control 5.1.

BASES

1/2.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

1/2.3.1 MONITORING PROGRAM

The radiological environmental monitoring program required by this Control provides representative measurements of radiation and of radioactive materials in those exposure pathways and for those radionuclides that lead to the highest potential radiation exposures of members of the public resulting from the station operation. This monitoring program implements Section IV.B.2 of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50 and thereby supplements the radiological effluent monitoring program by verifying that the measurable concentration of radioactive materials and levels of radiation are not higher than expected on the basis of the effluent measurements and modeling of the environmental exposure pathways. Guidance for this monitoring program is provided by the Radiological Assessment Branch Technical Position on Environmental Monitoring.

The required detection capabilities for environmental sample analyses are tabulated in terms of the lower limits of detection (LLDs). The LLDs required by Table 2.3-3 are considered optimum for routine environmental measurements in industrial laboratories. It should be recognized that the LLD is defined as an a priori (before the fact) limit representing the capability of a measurement system and not as a a posteriori (after the fact) limit for a particular measurement.

Detailed description of the LLD, and other detection limits can be found in HASL Procedures Manual, HASL-300 (revised annually), Curie, L. A., "Limits for Qualitative Detection and Quantitative Determination - Application to Radiochemistry," Anal. Chem. **40**, 586-93 (1968), and Hartwell, J. K., "Detection Limits for Radioanalytical Counting Techniques," Atlantic Richfield Hanford Company Report ARH-SA-215 (June 1975).

1/2.3.2 LAND USE CENSUS

This Control is provided to ensure that changes in the use of unrestricted areas are identified and that modifications to the monitoring program are made if required by the results of that census. The best survey information from the door-to-door, aerial, or consulting with local agricultural authorities shall be used. This census satisfies the requirements of Section IV.B.3 of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50. Restricting the census to gardens of greater than 500 ft² provides assurance that significant exposure pathways via leafy vegetables will be identified and monitored since a garden of this size is the minimum required to provide the quantity (26 kg/yr) of leafy vegetables assumed in Regulatory Guide 1.109 for consumption by a child. To determine this minimum garden size, the following assumptions were used, 1) that 20% of the garden was used for growing broad leaf vegetation (i.e., similar to lettuce and cabbage), and 2) a vegetation yield of 2 kg/m².

1/2.3.3 INTERLABORATORY COMPARISON PROGRAM

The requirement for participation in an Interlaboratory Comparison Program is provided to ensure that independent checks on the precision and accuracy of the measurements of radioactive material in environmental sample matrices are performed as part of the quality assurance program for environmental monitoring in order to demonstrate that the results are reasonably valid.

Appendix C
Land Use Survey Requirements
from the
Watts Bar Nuclear Plant
Offsite Dose Calculation Manual

1/2 CONTROLS AND SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

1/2.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

1/2.3.2 LAND USE CENSUS

CONTROLS

1.3.2 A Land Use Census shall be conducted and shall identify within a distance of 8 km (5 miles) the location in each of the 16 meteorological sectors of the nearest milk animal, the nearest residence, and the nearest garden* of greater than 50 m² (500 ft²) producing fresh leafy vegetation.

* Broad leaf vegetation sampling of at least three different kinds of vegetation may be performed at the UNRESTRICTED AREA BOUNDARY in each of two different direction sectors with the highest predicted D/Qs in lieu of the garden census. Controls for broad leaf vegetation sampling in Table 2.3-1 Part 4.c., shall be followed, including analysis of control samples.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With a Land Use Survey identifying a location(s) that yields a calculated dose or dose commitment greater than the values currently being calculated in Control 2.2.2.3, pursuant to ODCM Administrative Controls 5.1 and 5.2, identify the new location(s) in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report.
- b. With a Land Use Census identifying a location(s) that yields a calculated dose or dose commitment (via the same exposure pathway) 20% greater than at a location from which samples are currently being obtained in accordance with the requirements of ODCM Control 1.3.1, add the new location(s) within 30 days to the radiological environmental monitoring program given in ODCM Section 9.0, if samples are available. The sampling location(s), excluding the control station location, having the lowest calculated dose or dose commitment(s), via the same exposure pathway, may be deleted from this monitoring program after October 31 of the year in which this Land Use Census was conducted. Pursuant to ODCM Administrative Controls 5.2 and 5.3, submit in the next Annual Radioactive Effluent Release Report documentation for a change in the ODCM reflecting the new location(s) with the information supporting the change in sampling locations.
- c. The provisions of SR 2.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

2.3.2 The Land Use Census shall be conducted during the growing season at least once per 12 months using that information that will provide the best results, such as by a door-to-door survey, mail survey, telephone survey, aerial survey, or by consulting local agricultural authorities. The results of the Land Use Census shall be included in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report pursuant to ODCM Administrative Control 5.1.

1/2.3 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

1/2.3.1 MONITORING PROGRAM

The Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program required by this Control provides representative measurements of radiation and of radioactive materials in those exposure pathways and for those radionuclides that lead to the highest potential radiation exposures of MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC resulting from the plant operation. This monitoring program implements Section IV.B.2 of Appendix I to 10 CFR 50 and thereby supplements the Radiological Effluent Monitoring Program by verifying that the measurable concentration of radioactive materials and levels of radiation are not higher than expected on the basis of the effluent measurements and modeling of the environmental exposure pathways. Guidance for this monitoring program is provided by the Radiological Assessment Branch Technical Position on Environmental Monitoring, Revision 1, November 1979. The initially specified monitoring program will be effective for at least the first three years of commercial operation. Following this period, program changes may be initiated based on operational experience.

The required detection capabilities for environmental sample analyses are tabulated in terms of the lower limits of detection (LLDs). The LLDs required by Table 2.3-3 are considered optimum for routine environmental measurements in industrial laboratories. It should be recognized that the LLD is defined as an a priori (before the fact) limit representing the capability of a measurement system and not as a a posteriori (after the fact) limit for a particular measurement.

Detailed description of the LLD, and other detection limits can be found in HASL Procedures Manual, HASL-300, Currie, L. A., "Limits for Qualitative Detection and Quantitative Determination - Application to Radiochemistry," Anal. Chem. **40**, 586-93 (1968), and Hartwell, J. K., "Detection Limits for Radioanalytical Counting Techniques," Atlantic Richfield Hanford Company Report ARH-SA-215 (June 1975).

1/2.3.2 LAND USE CENSUS

This Control is provided to ensure that changes in the use of areas at and beyond the UNRESTRICTED AREA BOUNDARY are identified and that modifications to the monitoring program are made if required by the results of that census. The best information from the door-to-door survey, mail survey, telephone survey, aerial survey, or by consulting with local agricultural authorities shall be used. This census satisfies the requirements of Section IV.B.3 of Appendix I to 10 CFR 50. Restricting the census to gardens of greater than 50 m² provides assurance that significant exposure pathways via leafy vegetables will be identified and monitored since a garden of this size is the minimum required to provide the quantity (26 kg/y) of leafy vegetables assumed in Regulatory Guide 1.109 for consumption by a child. To determine this minimum garden size, the following assumptions were used, 1) that 20% of the garden was used for growing broad leaf vegetation (i.e., similar to lettuce and cabbage), and 2) a vegetation yield of 2 kg/m².