To: Jim Mehl, ERSIS Manager

From: Zack Clayton, Rad Coordinator

Subject: June Monthly Report

Date: July , 2016

Beans

Training:	0
Drills:	1
Meetings:	2
Technical Assistance:	3
Public Assistance:	0

Web Page Views: There were 28 page views in June.

Radiological Safety Program Pages: http://epa.ohio.gov/derr/ersis/er/rad.aspx

Coming Attractions

7/6	IREP Intermediate Phase
7/7	IREP Power Plant
7/11	URSB
7/12	IREP Tech Group
7/15-19	EOC active for NAACP in Cincinnati
7/16-21	EOC Active for RNC in Cleveland
7/27	IREP Non-Power
7/28	NEPAC
8/3	IREP Intermediate Phase
8/4	IREP Power Plant
8/9	IREP Tech Group
8/17	Perry dry run
9/13	Perry evaluated exercixe

Facility updates

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station

Davis-Besse operated at full power for the month.

On June 16 Davis-Besse reported an unanalyzed condition that could prevent the emergency diesel generators from starting properly. Corrective actions are being explored to correct this condition. See Event 52010.

Perry Nuclear Power Plant

Perry operated at full power until June 24 when it reduced reactor power to approximately 20% to repair a hydraulic valve that operates the turbine stop valve. Once the repairs have been successfully completed the plan was to increase reactor power and then put the turbine back on line in the morning of June 25. This timeline was not met and the plant was still at partial power on june 30. The reactor is in a safe condition. No additional notification or response actions are required.

Beaver Valley Power Station

Beaver Valley Unit I

Unit I operated at full power for the month.

Beaver Valley Unit II

Unit II powered down for condenser tube repairs at the beginning of the month, but returned to full power and remained at full power after June 9.

DTE

Fermi II

Fermi II operated at full power until June 10. It reduced power to 82 per cent for three days and then returned to full power for the remainder of the month.

Fermi III

There was no activity reported for Fermi III

Portsmouth Enrichment Plant

There was no activity reported for the Portsmouth site.

Activity

6/1	IREP Intermediae Phase - canceled due to RNC preparation
6/2	IREP Power Plant - agency and plant updates, review of the initiative list and debrief of the dry run with corrections for the June evaluated exercise. The Hazmat portion is not planned to run concurrently with the plant exercise for the evaluation.
6/7	IREP Tech - canceled due to RNC preparation
6/8	IREP - canceled due to RNC preparation
6/14	Beaver Valley Full Scale Evaluated Exercise Ohio EPA participated in the BV evaluated exercise Tuesday June 14. This exercise tests Ohio's ability to respond to and protect public health during an event at Beaver Valley that would result in the release of radioactivity to the environment. This was a full scale exercise testing initial notification, Activation of the State EOC and coordination with Columbiana County EOC, Field Teams monitoring the released plume, and dose projection and recommendations to protect the public from exposure. This also tested the State ability to activate for an after hours event as the initial notification to OEPA came in just at 5:00 pm and the exercise continued until about 9:10 pm. No official report has been released by the FEMA evaluators, but the exercise hotwash did not show any major issues.
6/20	Move ?
6/22	IREP Non-Power

Office Issues

The office move to co-locate with Ohio EMA happened on June 20. Final work is still in progress to complete the move. A briefing on the USEPA Draft Drinking Water PAGs has been prepared for the URSB.

Statistics, NRC Reports, News, and ADAMS References

Operating Power Levels

June

Date	BV1	BV2	DB	Perry	Fermi2

1	100	100	98	100	100	
4	100	80	100	100	100	BV2 condenser tube repair
6	100	82	100	100	100	
9	100	100	100	100	100	
10	100	100	100	100	82	
13	100	100	100	100	99	
20	100	100	100	100	100	
25	100	100	100	12	100	Perry turbine valve repair
27	100	100	100	65	100	
30	100	100	100	70	100	

Event Reports

EPA unveils guidelines for post-nuclear accident

Hannah Northey and Tiffany Stecker, E&E reporters

Published: Tuesday, June 7, 2016

U.S. EPA has issued its first-ever guidance on contamination in drinking water in the wake of a nuclear disaster, "dirty bomb" or other radiological accident, drawing criticism from public health and environmental groups.

The Protective Action Guide (PAG) posted yesterday on the EPA website is aimed at preventing acute and chronic effects of radiation.

EPA said the proposal would help local and state authorities evaluate water systems in the short term and decide whether to find alternative water resources or limit exposure in certain groups.

The proposal says the general public could be exposed to 500 millirem in drinking water, while pregnant and nursing women and children 15 years and younger would be limited to 100 millirem.

The guidance, EPA said, would not supplant or change the Safe Drinking Water Act, which sets the maximum contaminant levels. After a radiological accident, operators of water systems would be expected to come back into compliance with the law as soon as possible, the agency said.

There's currently no guidance for the immediate wake of a nuclear event, EPA said. The proposal will be open to public comment for 45 days after it's published in the *Federal Register*.

The importance of having such a guidance was highlighted, EPA said, by the 2011 earthquake and tsunami that crippled reactors along Japan's northeastern coast (*Greenwire*, March 25, 2011).

Activist groups criticized the proposal, accusing EPA of attempting to push through a "shocking" and "egregious" proposal to allow radioactive contamination in drinking water at concentrations much higher than is currently legally allowed.

"It is inconceivable that EPA could now quietly propose allowing enormous increases in radioactive contamination with no action to protect the public, even if concentrations are a thousand times higher than under the Safe Drinking Water Act," Catherine Thomasson, executive director of Physicians for Social Responsibility, said in a statement.

Daniel Hirsch, president of the Committee to Bridge the Gap, characterized the increases as a backdoor attempt to dramatically increase the limits.

"They are trying to do with these PAGs what they weren't able to achieve through the Safe Drinking Water Act," said Hirsch, who also directs the Program on Environmental and Nuclear Policy at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

The Safe Drinking Water Act, which governs level of radionuclides allowed in drinking water, sets the maximum contaminant level for iodine-131 at 3 picocuries per liter. The proposed guideline sets the limit at 10,350 picocuries per liter.
The drinking water law's limit for strontium-90 is 8 picocuries per liter. The proposed guide's is 7,400 picocuries per liter.
"The science has been telling you to tighten the limits, and the politics have been telling you to relax them," Hirsch said.
In its proposal, EPA said its short-term guidance was developed with a year of exposure in mind. By comparison, current levels of radiation allowed under the Safe Drinking Water Act were developed for as much as 70 years of continuous exposure.
Critics also say EPA sought to pass similar guidelines in the last days of the George W. Bush administration, but the notices weren't published in the *Federal Register* in time to take effect.
The higher limits would loosen the requirement to clean up contaminated water sources, where technology is available, Hirsch said.
"That's one of the things that we're really good at," he said. "It's really troubling."
Twitter: @HMNorthey Email: hnorthey@eenews.net
Source: http://www.eenews.net/eenewspm/2016/06/07/stories/1060038438
*****

Part 21	Event Number: 51976
Rep Org: ABB, INC. Licensee: ABB, INC. Region: 1 City: FLORENCE State: SC County: License #: Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: DAVID C. BROWN HQ OPS Officer: DONG HWA PARK	Notification Date: 06/03/2016 Notification Time: 13:14 [ET] Event Date: 06/03/2016 Event Time: [EDT] Last Update Date: 06/03/2016
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 21.21(d)(3)(i) - DEFECTS AND NONCOMPLIANCE	Person (Organization): DAVID HILLS (R3DO) PART 21/50.55 REACT (EMAI)

Event Text

PART 21 - NOTIFICATION OF DEVIATION OF K-LINE CIRCUIT BREAKER SECONDARY TRIP LATCH

The following was excepted from a report from ABB, Inc. via email:

"This letter provides notification of a defect associated with the secondary trip latch, P/N: 716789E00, which is used in the 167710T01 & 167710T03 secondary latch bar assembly and assembly kit, respectively. These assemblies are used in low voltage K-Line 225-800 Amp and 1600-2000 Amp circuit breakers. The reported failure was caused by the pin in the secondary trip latch that the return spring attaches to not being installed properly. The pin hit the tab on the tripper bar when the latch returned to the reset position. This caused the breaker to trip open. This failure was reported by Xcel Energy Prairie Island Nuclear Plant and it is the only reported occurrence of a failure caused by the return spring pin being out of position. The secondary trip latch has been cast by the same since 1996. No other field failures or failures in the ABB Service facilities have been reported as a result of this pin being

out of position. Information is provided as specified in 10CFR21 paragraph 21.21(d)(4).

"Notifying individual: Andrew Wall, Vice President & General Manager, ABB (Electrification Products Medium Voltage Service US), 2300 Mechanicsville Road, Florence, SC 29501

"Identification of the Subject component: ABB part numbers 716789E00 (secondary latch bar) and 167710T01 & 167710T03 (secondary latch bar assemblies). The secondary latch bar is available as an individual component and the secondary latch bar assemblies are utilized as components, as part of refurbishment kits, in K-Line operating mechanisms, in new K-Line breakers, and they may be replaced during a K-Line breaker refurbishment.

"Nature of the deviation: The pin that holds the return spring in place was not properly installed. The defect is believed to have occurred during the assembly process of the latch bar. The latch used in the Prairie Island Nuclear Plant circuit breaker was fabricated in 2013.

"Corrective actions include:
Quarantined and inspected PIN: 716789E00 and 167710T01/167710T03 assemblies in inventory. (Action complete)
Notified vendor of the issue via the ABB Supplier Corrective Action Request process. (Action complete)
Revised Critical Characteristic card for PIN: 716789E00 to incorporate measurement of the pin in question. (Action complete)
Conducted training with QA and Operations personnel for awareness (Action complete)

"Recommendations:
Because of the large potential variety of usages of the potentially affected circuit breakers, ABB (Medium Voltage Service) cannot determine if the potential for a substantial safety hazard exists at any licensee's facility if the circuit breaker fails to operate. **It is recommended the Licensees inspect the in-service components at the next convenient maintenance opportunity and components in stock prior to installation.** The pin should protrude 0.26 (+/- 0.02) inches out of both sides of the section of the latch bar assembly.
If the latch is installed on a K-Line circuit breaker, the latch can be inspected from the bottom side of the mechanism without disassembly.

"Questions concerning this notification should be directed to the Quality Manager at the Medium Voltage Service Center in Florence, SC at (843) 413-4782 or Fax (843) 413-4853."

HOO Note: See EN #51975 for Part 21 received from Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Station.

*****

Power Reactor	Event Number: 52002
Facility: FERMI Region: 3 State: MI Unit: [2] [ ] [ ] RX Type: [2] GE-4 NRC Notified By: GREG MILLER HQ OPS Officer: RICHARD SMITH	Notification Date: 06/13/2016 Notification Time: 13:21 [ET] Event Date: 06/13/2016 Event Time: 09:42 [EDT] Last Update Date: 06/13/2016
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section:	Person (Organization): LAURA KOZAK (R3DO)

26.719 - FITNESS FOR DUTY	FFD GROUP (Emai)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
2	N	Y	100	Power Operation	100	Power Operation

Event Text

FITNESS-FOR-DUTY

A non-licensee employee supervisor had a confirmed positive for alcohol during a random fitness-for-duty test. The employee's access to the plant has been denied.

The licensee has notified the NRC Resident Inspector.

*****

Power Reactor	Event Number: 52010
Facility: DAVIS BESSE Region: 3 State: OH Unit: [1] [ ] [ ] RX Type: [1] B&W-R-LP NRC Notified By: TOM COBBLEDICK HQ OPS Officer: DONG HWA PARK	Notification Date: 06/16/2016 Notification Time: 14:59 [ET] Event Date: 06/16/2016 Event Time: 11:37 [EDT] Last Update Date: 06/16/2016
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(ii)(B) - UNANALYZED CONDITION	Person (Organization): LAURA KOZAK (R3DO)

Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
1	N	Y	100	Power Operation	100	Power Operation

Event Text

UNANALYZED CONDITION OF EMERGENCY DIESEL GENERATOR DURING TORNADO LOW PRESSURE

"Upon review of recent industry operating experience, an issue was identified for the potential impact of the low barometric pressure associated with a tornado on the Emergency Diesel Generators (EDGs). The Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station EDGs are equipped with a crankcase positive pressure trip with a set point of approximately 1 inch of water. This crankcase pressure trip is bypassed during an emergency start signal of the EDG from the Safety Features Actuation System or from an essential bus under voltage condition. Engineering has determined that a design basis tornado could create sufficient low pressure to potentially actuate the crankcase positive pressure trip due to different vent paths between the EDG Room and the EDG crankcase. If the crankcase pressure trip occurs before the EDG starts on an emergency signal due to the tornado, the crankcase pressure trip would cause an EDG lockout condition. The EDG lockout condition would then prevent either normal or emergency start of the EDG until operators could manually reset the lockout condition locally at the EDG. This condition could potentially affect both EDGs simultaneously.

"No severe weather warnings or watches are forecast in the local areas that could challenge the crankcase pressure trip. Compensatory measures are being established that upon notification of a Tornado Watch or Tornado Warning that would be implemented to defeat the crankcase pressure trip function and allow the EDGs to perform their required safety function during a potential tornado."

The NRC Resident Inspector has been notified.

*****

News

Reactors find some unlikely friends
Published: Thursday, June 2, 2016
Nuclear energy is facing a resurgence of vocal support from some of the very people who criticized its radioactive waste and possible meltdowns only a few years ago. Environmentalists, lawmakers and local officials are asking for nuclear bailouts to preserve this emissions-free, constantly producing energy source in the wake of the Paris climate agreement.
Nuclear energy's aging 99-reactor fleet is in need of costly repairs, but natural gas prices are so low that nuclear can't compete in energy markets. Because of this, many nuclear plants can't save money to make those repairs and face shutting down.
"We're supposed to be adding zero-carbon sources, not subtracting," Energy Secretary Ernest Moniz said at a symposium on energy industry prospects.
Some attempts to help nuclear have already failed, including one in Ohio that would have set higher customer rates to keep nuclear profitable. Federal regulators rejected the set rates, pending review.
Other bailout proposals include subsidizing nuclear like other non-emitting energy sources, but some opponents would still rather spend that money on wind and solar.
"We need to be building the 21st-century energy system and not continuing to subsidize the energy system of the past," said Abraham Scarr, director of Illinois Public Interest Research Group.
Nuclear currently makes up 60 percent of the nation's carbon-free energy, followed by hydroelectric plants with 18 percent (Diane Cardwell, *New York Times*, May 31). -- MB
Source: http://www.eenews.net/energywire/2016/06/02/stories/1060038150
*****
Bloomberg
BNA
EPA Issues Draft Radiological Guide for Drinking Water
By Rachel Leven
From Daily Environment Report™ June 8, 2016

June 7 —Emergency responders should restrict the general population's consumption of drinking water after a radiological incident occurs if the water has a radionuclides concentration of at least 500 millirem projected dose in the first year, the Environm ental Protection Agency said in recently released draft guidance developed in response to Japan's Fukushima disaster.

Anyone younger than 15, or pregnant or nursing should abide by a more-stringent 100 millirem projected dose in the first year until the incident is under control, the EPA said in its June 6 draft. Environmentalists attacked the draft June 7 for allowing levels of exposure through water that are too high, while rural water utilities praised EPA's transparent and non-regulatory approach.

“A PAG [protective action guide] is intended as a point of reference to aid emergency response managers in their decision-making,” the draft guide that is intended to prevent acute and reduce risk of effects such as lifetime risk of cancer said. “After a particular situation stabilizes and becomes more clearly defined, local authorities may wish to modify the PAG level they consider to be appropriate in order to implement longer-term dose reduction strategies.”

The draft guide, which was issued following a 2013 EPA request for comment, could be used and considered with radiological incidents guides for other media such as the Food and Drug Administration's guide for food
ingestion. The draft offers non-binding recommendations that authorities could apply as needed.

If made final, the draft guidance would have a one-year implementation time frame. The EPA is sending a notice on the draft guide to the Federal Register for a 45-day comment period.

Is It Appropriate?

Environmentalists took aim at the EPA for establishing what some called egregiously high drinking water guide levels. Several environmentalists had urged the EPA in 2013 to establish guide levels only in line with existing maximum contaminant levels under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

“Given this monstrous proposal, it is unclear what lessons EPA learned from the contaminated water calamity of Flint, Michigan,” Jeff Ruch, executive director for Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility, said in a statement. “It is unfathomable that a public health agency would prescribe subjecting people to radioactive concentrations a thousand times above Safe Drinking Water Act limits as a ‘protective’ measure.”

The maximum contaminant levels were intended for limiting “everyday exposure” and assume 70 years of continuous exposure, while this guide would be in place only for emergencies, the EPA said. The entity responsible for any radiation incident-impacted drinking water system would be expected to “return to compliance” with maximum contaminant levels “by the earliest feasible time,” the EPA's draft guide itself said.

Meanwhile, agencies from Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington suggested in 2013 the EPA establish a 500 millirem level, which the EPA partially agreed to do in its latest draft. But the EPA said when possible, additional protections should be set for the most sensitive populations, referring to its two-tier 100 millirem level.

A ‘Tailored' Approach

Mike Keegan, an analyst for the National Rural Water Association, complimented the EPA's non-regulatory and transparent approach. The approach will allow decision makers to identify the “best solutions tailored to that community's unique circumstances,” he said.

“When faced with contamination in the drinking water supply, local officials have to make immediate and difficult public welfare decisions,” Keegan told Bloomberg BNA in an e-mail. “Their options may be limited by lack of alternative sources of drinking water or no possible way to immediately treat the drinking water.”

To contact the reporter on this story: Rachel Leven in Washington at rleven@bna.com

To contact the editor responsible for this story: Larry Pearl at lpearl@bna.com

For More Information

The pre-publication Federal Register notice is at http://src.bna.com/fFV .

The draft Protective Action Guide is available at http://src.bna.com/fFX .

The EPA’s Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Office of Water, Joel Beauvais, signed the following document on 06/03/2016, and EPA is submitting it for publication in the Federal Register (FR). While we have taken steps to ensure the accuracy of this Internet version of the document, it is not the official version. Please refer to the official version in a forthcoming FR publication, which will appear on Regulations.gov (http://www.regulations.gov) in Docket No.EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0268. Once the official version of this document is published in the FR, this version will be removed from the Internet and replaced with a link to the official version.

*****

Radioactive fracking waste 'virtually unregulated' in Appalachia

Published: Tuesday, June 21, 2016

Radioactive waste from hydraulic fracturing makes it into landfills all around the Marcellus Shale and Appalachian Basin, largely without regulation. For this reason, several environmental groups are suing U.S. EPA to force the agency to regulate all such waste from creation to disposal.

"Nobody can say how much of any type of waste is being produced, what it is and where it's ending up," said Nadia Steinzor of the environmental organization Earthworks, one of the groups involved in the suit.

EPA declined to comment on the lawsuit but is expected to file an in-court response by early July.

The Center for Public Integrity found Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New York are taking on a lot of radioactive materials without any coordinated plans or significant oversight.

The center found the Ohio EPA began making rules for the radioactive oil and gas materials in 2013 but has yet to approve any for the state. Meanwhile, Pennsylvania regulations are increasingly strict but change often and don't include a way to track the waste to ensure there isn't illegal dumping.

West Virginia allows unlimited dumping of the radioactive waste in some landfills. One such place, Harrison County's Meadowfill Landfill, took nearly 900,000 tons since 2013, including loads too radioactive to offload anywhere in Pennsylvania.

New York banned fracking in 2014 but still takes thousands of tons of fracking's radioactive waste with little oversight. To address concerns, Democratic Gov. Andrew Cuomo did propose new rules to require landfills to install radiation monitors and lower the radioactivity allowed to dispose waste.

Exposure to significant radiation increases cancer risks.

Bill Kennedy, radiation expert at Dade Moeller and co-chairman of a multistate radiation advisory committee, said the "virtually unregulated" drilling waste needs consistent

standards across all neighboring states to "protect workers, protect the general public, protect the environment" (Jie Zou, Center for Public Integrity, June 20). **-- MB**
Source: http://www.eenews.net/energywire/2016/06/21/stories/1060039100
*****

Critics of FirstEnergy plan want FERC to step in, again

Jeffrey Tomich, E&E reporter
Published: Tuesday, June 21, 2016

Environmental groups and power marketers and producers, including Dynegy Inc. and NRG Energy Inc., are trying to block an effort by FirstEnergy Corp. to bypass federal oversight of wholesale power purchases with its latest request to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

In a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission filing, the parties said FirstEnergy's "jurisdictional escape act" will hurt not only the utility's Ohio customers but also the PJM power market in much the same way as the initial proposal blocked by FERC in April.

FirstEnergy and American Electric Power Co. this spring each won approval from Ohio regulators for plans to subsidize power plants representing more than 3,000 megawatts of generating capacity to help keep the plants running amid a downturn in natural gas and electricity prices (*EnergyWire*, April 1).

But FERC blocked the plans from taking effect by revoking a waiver that had allowed FirstEnergy and AEP generating subsidiaries to do transactions with affiliate utilities (*EnergyWire*, April 28).

FirstEnergy and AEP filed revised plans with the Ohio regulator within a week, and the commission has agreed to consider them. An evidentiary hearing in the FirstEnergy case is set for next month.

While the new AEP proposal is scaled back, the revised FirstEnergy plan was changed to be outside FERC's reach (*EnergyWire*, May 4). The revised plan pending before Ohio regulators relies on "virtual" power purchase agreements, which are based on assumed costs and projected output of power plants involved rather than actual costs and production.

FirstEnergy says the plan provides the same benefits to consumers, but it's structured in a way that doesn't require FERC's blessing.

All of this comes nearly two years after Akron-based FirstEnergy initially proposed a plan to help its Davis-Besse nuclear plant and W.H. Sammis coal plant weather downturns in energy markets. While the plan approved by Ohio regulators this spring would initially mean a subsidy, consumers would save money over the longer term. Maintaining the plants would preserve local jobs and taxes.

Opponents continue to dispute FirstEnergy's claims that consumers would benefit. The agreements are a bailout for shareholders that would mean billions of dollars in higher energy costs for consumers and distort the PJM wholesale electricity market, they say.

The initial FirstEnergy plan approved by Ohio regulators and blocked by FERC's April 27 ruling would have been achieved through power purchase agreements between FirstEnergy Solutions and the company's utility affiliate.

"Our modified request filed in Ohio strictly involves adjustments to retail electric rates, which is designed to be solely under the jurisdiction of the PUCO," said FirstEnergy spokesman Doug Colafella, referring to the Ohio commission.

But the protest filed Friday said FirstEnergy's attempt to "'FERC-proof' its bailout scheme" shouldn't be allowed.
"FirstEnergy cannot have it both ways," the filing said. "It cannot claim that its revised proposal is indistinguishable for the purposes of the PUCO's rehearing process and then turn around and tell FERC that the revised proposal is an entirely different animal over which FERC has no jurisdiction."
Besides Dynegy and NRG, groups that are party to the filing include the Electric Power Supply Association, the Environmental Law and Policy Center, the Ohio Environmental Council, PJM Power Providers Group, the Retail Energy Supply Association, and Eastern Generation LLC.
Twitter: @jefftomich Email: jtomich@eenews.net
Source: http://www.eenews.net/energywire/2016/06/21/stories/1060039121
*****

Fukushima news. This is included as a case study for the types of issues that may develop in the case of an incident at a US reactor. The Fukushima Daiichi Reactors are identical to some US reactors and are the closest incident that has occurred to compare to US concerns.
Source: http://www.hiroshimasyndrome.com/fukushima-accident-updates.html

June 30, 2016

- It appears that most re-solidified fuel (corium) is in the bottom head of unit #2. The Muon detection system at F. Daiichi has found a large, black shadow inside the bottom of the reactor vessel (RPV). Analysis strongly suggests that most, if not all, of the corium pooled inside the bottom head and plated out on other internal structures. Unit #2 is the first one where the Muon detection could see the bottom head of the RPV. This is the first of the three damaged units to have an indication of where the corium ended up. The Muon scan of unit #1 could not see any lower than the core support plenum, so there was no indication of whether or not the corium pooled inside its bottom head. Most researchers speculate that the unit #1 corium melted through the bottom head. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160630_07/
- Tokyo considers repopulating Namie Town. The first step will be allowing temporary stays for residents who were forcibly evacuated by government mandate in 2011. On June 23rd, the government told 100 town residents they might begin “special” temporary stays in mid-August. These plans are preliminary and need approval by the town officials and municipal assembly. Namie Mayor Tamotsu Baba doubted Tokyo’s plan because there must be hearings with residents and talks with the assembly, which is why he says they are “considering implementing the trial home stays around mid-September.” It is speculated that Tokyo will announce when the evacuation order will be lifted by the end of this year. http://www.fukushimaminponews.com/news.html?id=688 (*Comment – Once again, Fukushima Minpo is the only Japanese Press outlet to report on good news relative to Fukushima.*)
- Evacuee psychosomatic disorder rates remain high. The percentage for fiscal 2015 was 62%, down more than 4% from fiscal 2014. Of those forced to evacuate by the government, more than 65% reported psychosomatic issues in

2015, a drop of 4.5% from 2014. The voluntary evacuee rate for 2015 was nearly 56% in 2015, a drop of less than 1% from 2014. The most common complaints were sleeplessness, “unable to enjoy anything”, irritated, dismal and depressed, and, isolated, in that order.
http://www.fukushimaminponews.com/news.html?id=687

- A Mainichi Shimbun headline says the NRA has doubts about the F. Daiichi ice wall. But, the Mainichi is mixing apples with onions. The Nuclear Regulation Authority says the seaward-side well-water levels have not decreased, and Mainichi uses this as its proof for the headline. But, the seaward wells are outside the wall, so their steady levels actually prove the wall is working. There would be something amiss if those wells were changing levels. One the other hand, the main body of the article focuses on Tepco being pleased with the system, and supportive expert opinion from a Mie University professor, Kunio Watanabe. He says that large ice walls have been successfully utilized in Japan for about 600 public works projects. Watanabe adds that the F. Daiichi ice wall is about double the size of a Tokyo subway tunnel – the largest one used previously. Consistent with its obvious antinuclear agenda, the Mainichi says Tepco has been “ominously silent” on the ice wall’s effectiveness, and speculates that it is reaching its “do-or-die moment”. This flies in the face of the fact that Tepco has been posting weekly on the in-ground temperatures around the nearly 1,600 thirty-meter-deep refrigerant pipes since the first 55% were allowed to begin operation in April. The data shows that all but a precious few have frozen the earth solid! Because of this, another 43% was started up in June, after the NRA gave them the go-ahead. Tepco says the “ice wall is going according to plan”. But the Mainichi fixates on the few gravel-impregnated sections that have yet to fully freeze, and makes the exception seem the rule.
http://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20160630/p2a/00m/0na/006000c
- Chiba City wants the “radioactive” designation removed from stored rural wastes. The bagged debris was accumulated after the nuke accident in 2011. Chiba is 25 kilometers east of Tokyo, and roughly 250 kilometers south of F. Daiichi. Almost eight tons of the material have been stored at a city disposal center. All of it has decayed below the national standard of 8,000 Becquerels of Cesium per kilogram, and Chiba wants the “radioactive” designation removed so that it can be handled the same as all other municipal wastes. The Environment Ministry says it will decide on the City’s request in about a month. http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/06/29/national/science-health/chiba-wants-radioactive-designation-lifted-fukushima-contaminated-waste/#.V3O0rinr0dU
- F. Daiichi experienced a localized power outage on Tuesday. An electrical abnormality was detected in a power source at 3:40am. Some equipment in the water treatment and “ice wall” systems stopped operating. None of the reactor or spent fuel pool cooling systems were affected. The most severe impact was to the ice wall refrigeration units. 22 of the 30 ice wall freezing units were operating at the time, but no-one had reported how many were affected.
http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160628_19/ --
http://english.kyodonews.jp/news/2016/06/418467.html

- A minority of shareholders call for nuclear power abandonment. 73 antinuclear motions were submitted at nine utility meetings on Tuesday. The motions are essentially the same as those proposed by the same shareowners for the past five years. As before, it is expected that all motions will be voted down. None of the nine utilities have any intention of capitulating to the minority shareowner demands. The antinuclear shareowners responded with the usual rhetoric. For example, a Tepco shareowner made the specious complaint, "TEPCO is trying to resume operations at the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa plant without taking responsibility for the accident" used since 2011.
  http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201606280064.html

June 23, 2016

Japan's Press continues to focus on the "meltdown" issue. Tepco's current president says one thing, and the majority of Japan's Press outlets twist it into something decidedly different. Perhaps the most extreme "spinning" comes from outside Japan, with the Associated Press…

- Tepco apologizes for its delay in acknowledgment of meltdown. The company admitted that its leadership during the March, 2011, nuclear crisis had intentionally avoided using the term "meltdown". President Naomi Hirose said, "We deeply regret that our previous leadership failed to live up to the standards of transparency and thoroughness that we strive to meet today. We sincerely apologize for it." This seems to conform to the Yomiuri Shimbun editorial we covered in our previous update; then-PM Naoto Kan's order to stop using the term "meltdown" should have been ignored by Tepco. In addition, Hirose said it is natural for the public to interpret the decision to follow Kan's orders as a cover-up, "It's natural for the public to regard the delay in the disclosure as an attempt to cover up the meltdowns, and I deeply apologize for that."
  http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/press/corp-com/release/2016/1300509_7763.html --
  http://jen.jiji.com/jc/eng?g=eco&k=2016062100639 --
  http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160621_35/

Here are some other updates…

- A researcher in Minamisoma says the world needs to know the realities of Fukushima. While a graduate student at Edinburgh University, Claire Leppold thought she understood what Fukushima accident had done to its neighbors. In February, 2015, she attended a guest lecture by Fukushima researchers. She found that her previous conceptions may have been wrong. So she set a goal of actually going to Fukushima to prepare her Master's dissertation. It happened. But, she has not left. She is now a researcher at Minamisoma Municipal General Hospital. She writes, "…one of the most unexpected parts of this experience has been the confrontation between what I thought I knew, and the reality which I found." She says the second-biggest thing she has learned is the damage caused by misinformation, "I never saw the actual results of misinformation until I moved to Fukushima. Now, I see them everywhere." She goes on to detail how unfounded fear of radiation and wild rumors deeply damage people, then states, "…it is of paramount importance to be aware that misinformation carries consequences. Unfounded ideas have led to suffering, and misinformation is one

of the biggest things to overcome for the future of Fukushima." Her repot should be read by everyone! http://www.huffingtonpost.jp/claire-leppold/fukushima-and-the-art-of-knowing-en_b_10537440.html

- All Fukushima school lunches found safe for the 4th straight year. The prefecture's education board announced that samples of all 2,669 lunches served in 2015 were well-below the 100 Becquerel per kilogram national standard for Cesium. In fact, only two of the samples had any detectable radiocesium. One was 1.01 Bq/kg (Iwaki City) and 1.14 Bq/kg (Yanaizu Town). A prefectural official said, "We have been able to confirm the safety of school meals. We would like to continue monitoring in municipalities and at schools that desire testing." http://www.fukushimaminponews.com/news.html?id=685

June 20, 2016

On Friday, Japan's Press fixated on whether or not deposed Prime Minister Naoto Kan banned use the term "meltdown" on March 14, 2011. The day before, a third-party investigative panel said Tepco officials were told to ban the term by the PM's office. This is not a new revelation; in July, 2012, Tokyo's Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Committee (NAIIC) said the same thing. Although the evidence makes the charge remarkably clear, Japan's largely antinuclear Press seems committed to making it a mere "he said…she said" debate. Here's some examples…

- The Mainichi Shimbun says that when Tepco released images of the first hydrogen explosion on March 12th "…Prime Minister Naoto Kan and other government officials were furious. Shimizu was called to the prime minister's office on March 13 and was told to contact the office in advance when announcing important accident information." In addition, the Mainichi reports, "The removal of a senior official of the then Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency from a public relations position on March 13 after he acknowledged a core meltdown in a news conference without first contacting the prime minister's office, is also thought to have influenced TEPCO." The Mainichi adds that then-Minister Banri Kaieda told a Tepco employee, "There doesn't appear to be a clear definition of a core meltdown, so let's make it the melting of fuel pellets," and a fax was distributed within the company saying, "'Melting of fuel pellets' is to be used. This is because 'core meltdown' conveys the image that the whole core has melted, like the China Syndrome." http://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20160617/p2a/00m/0na/013000c
- Tokyo lifted marketing restrictions on Fukushima flounder on June 9th. Flounder is a leading food-fish on the Japanese market. Test catches will be made and the flounder checked for radioactivity level to insure that it does not exceed Japan's 100 Becquerels per kilogram criterion for Cesium. The prefecture surveyed radiocesium content in a total of 1,078 samples of the fish species between March 2014 and May 2016. The results of the survey showed an average concentration of 9.7 Bq/kg, and none topped the 100 Bq/kg limit. http://www.fukushimaminponews.com/news.html?id=681
- The Environment Ministry a 5,000 to 8,000 Bq/kg as a formal limit for reuse of contaminated soils. The proposed policy specifies the levels of radioactivity in soil allowed for reuse, as well as how to use recycled contaminated soil. The levels are designed to keep workers' exposure at 1 millisievert or less per year.

The soils will be used for road embankments, then covered with uncontaminated earth, sand, and asphalt. The ministry says the average level of soil contamination is “6,000 Bq/kg or less.” If road embankments are covered with more than 50 centimeters of uncontaminated earth, sand and other materials, additional radiation exposure to residents in the neighborhood can be restricted to 0.01 mSv/yr or less. http://www.fukushimaminponews.com/news.html?id=680

- American TV personality Daniel Kahl reports that convenience stores aid disaster recovery. Roughly 2,000 convenience stores were damaged by the earthquake and tsunami in the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, most opened within two weeks. However, a few of the stores remained opened as soon as the ground stopped shaking. Kahl says, “After the tsunami, convenience stores in this region played a critical role in helping people get back on their feet. But that was only possible because of the incredible devotion of the employees and the managers of each and every shop.” http://www.nhk.or.jp/japan311/tmrw3-conv.html

June 16, 2016

- Tokyo’s evacuation order is lifted for all of Kawauchi Village. The full cancellation of the mandate has been a sporadic process, with most of the village re-opened in October, 2014. But the two eastern-most districts – Ogi and Kainosaka – remained restricted until Tuesday. Only 51 people lived in the districts before the 2011 evacuation, so only a handful are expected to make a quick return. Those continuing their estrangement complain that the forests are not decontaminated, going shopping or seeing a doctor will be difficult, and they are skittish about the effects of low-level radiation exposure. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160614_02/m
- Fukushima Prefecture petitions Tokyo to upgrade recovery and restoration. The petition calls the five-year period starting in 2016 as "the moment of truth". It says large sums of money should be designated in the national budget for measures related to the recovery, including reactor decommissioning, water decontamination, rebuilding the lives of evacuees, and dispelling false rumors. The prefecture also wants Tokyo to listen to local residents concerning revision of the geographical areas designated as “difficult to return” zones. Finally, the prefecture wants continual upgrading of the working conditions at F. Daiichi, and further improvement in information disclosure. http://www.jaif.or.jp/en/fukushima-prefecture-presents-petition-to-government-concerning-recovery-and-restoration/
- Fukushima peaches are selling very well in Thailand. Following Fukushima Governor Masao Uchibori’s visit to the country on June 7th, orders for the fruit rose from 1.3 tons in 2015, to more than 20 tons for this year. The governor said, “Not only does this mean that many Thai people will get the chance to enjoy delicious Fukushima peaches, but it also ought to have the knock-on effect of introducing the fruit throughout the whole Southeast Asian region. Besides being safe, they are all delicious and will bring smiles to people’s dinner tables.” http://www.jaif.or.jp/en/peaches-from-fukushima-selling-well-in-thailand-thanks-to-governors-visit/

June 13, 2016

- Katsurao Village had its evacuation order lifted on Sunday. It is the fourth municipality in the old “no-go” zone to be allowed unrestricted repopulation. This will make it possible for 1,347 of the 1,466 evacuated residents to return to their homes, without limitations. The restriction remains in place for nearly 120 former residents because radiation levels are high. Local officials say they will do what they can to get medical facilities and shops opened. Some villagers have already returned, while some say they are waiting until the infrastructure is re-started. Others say they have no desire to return because they worry about the radiation. The Asahi Shimbun puts as negative a spin on the good news, focusing on the fact that only 10% of the former residents have returned. In addition, half of the rice paddies are filled with bags of rural radioactive debris, about which the Asahi says local officials “…have no idea when the waste can be moved out of the village for permanent storage. The staunchly antinuclear newspaper focused on the estimated radiation levels posted in 2012, while ignoring the fact that the current actual readings are much less than half of the 2012 estimates. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160612_04/ -- http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160612_13/
- The mayor of Katsurao says they will create a new village. Mayor Masahide Matsumoto spoke village officials on Monday. He said the decision to repopulate was made difficult because many former residents fear radiation exposure, however the resumption of farming is an encouraging sign. One village official said she wants to support both those who return to the village and those who stay away for a while longer. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160613_23/
- Much of Katsurao’s tap water now comes from wells. When Tokyo’s evacuation order was issued in 2011, all tap water came from a mountain-fed stream. However, prospective returning residents feared that the stream could have contamination in it, so the Village began switching over to ground water at least 10 meters deep. About 40% of the homes in Katsurao now have well water. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160613_16/
- Tepco runs drills to assemble Unit #3 radioactivity containment cover. The structure has been fabricated at the Onahama facility in Iwaki City. It is an arched design, 54 meters tall, 57 meters long, and 19 meters wide. It has eight sections that will be slid over the part of unit #3 containing the Spent Fuel Pool where 566 used fuel bundles are stored. (specifications per World Nuclear Association) Tepco staff have been practicing installation of the cover, and the Japanese Press was allowed to witness the procedure on Friday. After practice sessions are complete, the metal structure will be disassembled and sent to F. Daiichi by ship. It has been built to relieve local fears of small amounts of radioactive material being released during the removal of used fuel bundles. Tepco hopes to have the cover in place soon so they can begin transferring the used fuel to the ground-level storage facility that already holds the ~1500 used and unused bundles from unit #4. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160610_34/ -- http://www.world-nuclear-news.org/RS-Tepco-readies-to-install-unit-3-cover-1308155.html

- An ex-NRA official says the agency needs to revise seismic safety regulations. Former Nuclear Regulation Authority commissioner Kunihiko Shimazaki says the regulations underestimate the severity of quakes that might affect nuclear plants. He believes the design-basis modeling for safety standards is inadequate based on his assessment of April's Kumamoto earthquake on Kyushu Island. Shimazaki asserts, "The NRA has to be aware that the current screening procedures have shortcomings," and it is "very dangerous to keep using the method." Shimazaki was in charge of NRA quake and tsunami assessment before stepping down in September, 2014. Aside - Shimazaki has been a severe critic of Tokyo's earthquake predictions since he left the NRA, and has appeared as a witness for plaintiffs suing Tokyo and Tepco over the F. Daiichi accident. - End aside. http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/06/13/national/former-nuclear-regulatory-body-official-calls-for-review-of-safety-screening-method/#.V16zSylf0dV
- Okuma offers municipal land to Tokyo for rural waste storage. Okuma shares hosting of F. Daiichi with Futaba. The town assembly approved the move on May 31st. Futaba is considering something similar. Okuma Mayor Toshitsuna Watanabe said, "We will convey our policy in a few days to the Liberal Democratic Party's prefectural chapter, which earlier requested the offer of town-held land." Okuma owns 95 hectares and Futaba 70 hectares of land skirting F. Daiichi, where Tokyo has decided to have a 30-year storage facility. http://www.fukushimaminponews.com/news.html?id=677

June 9, 2016

- Iitate evacuation to end March 31, 2017. Tokyo has informed the village assembly of their intent to lift the evacuation advisory for all but the Nagadoro District. The entire municipality was subject to the Tokyo-mandated evacuation order in March, 2011. Last June, decontamination was completed in the village residential areas. The exposure level is currently 0.8 microsieverts per hour. This equates to 7 millisieverts per year, which is less than the IAEA evacuation guideline of 20 mSv/yr. http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0002997896
- Tokyo considers using rural radioactive soil for road building. Soils that have decayed below the 8,000 Becquerels per kilogram national standard will be used. The material will be covered with uncontaminated soil and topped with asphalt. The total top coverage will be between 50 and 100 centimeters (20-40 inches). The Environment Ministry estimates that the radiation level above the finished roads will be less than 0.01 mSv/yr. They plan to begin a verification project in Minamisoma as early as this summer. The material will also be used for raising the ground level in the construction of roads, seawalls, railways and other public works projects. The ministry says they expect public outcry if and when the Fukushima soil is used in other prefectures. A ministry official said, "Fierce resistance would likely arise if the contaminated earth were used in prefectures other than Fukushima Prefecture." http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0002999444 -- http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201606080056.html
- All tsunami debris has been removed from the Fukushima evacuation zone. Tokyo the material had been shipped to temporary storage sites by the end of March. The debris included vehicles, logs and concrete fragments from the

eleven evacuated municipalities. The materials will be either incinerated or recycled. However, Tokyo needs to continue disposal of the 8,400 homes damaged by the tsunami. Only about 3,000 of them have been demolished and the debris shipped to state-designated sites. Of the evacuation zone's estimated 1.16 million tons of tsunami materials, about 820,000 tons has been handled. It is also noted that the total estimated tsunami debris for the entire prefecture was 4 million tons. 3.72 million tons have been disposed of. http://www.fukushimaminponews.com/news.html?id=679

- Tepco posts its latest Press handout on expanding ice wall operation to 95%. A graphic shows where there will be designed non-frozen gaps on the landside (west) to accommodate Nuclear Regulation Authority fears of dropping the groundwater level too low. http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/nu/fukushima-np/handouts/2016/images/handouts_160606_01-e.pdf
- Fukushima InFORM posts the latest data on Pacific Ocean testing, and still no Fukushima Cesium. Their website says, "Results from 34 samples, collected in December – March, did not find any of the Fukushima fingerprint isotope, Cs-134, in coastal waters." However, the concentration of Cs-137 continues a slow but steady increase, though still below 2 Becquerels per liter; roughly 5,000 times less than Canada's drinking water standard. With respect to Pacific biota, Salmon tested in 2015 showed no Cs-134. There were typical levels of Cs-137 from nuclear bomb testing in the 1950s, at less than one Bq/kg. https://fukushimainform.ca/
- Fukushima InFORM has posted a summary of international standards for Strontium (Sr-90). The article was spurred by a recent Associated Press report stating that farms near Chernobyl are marketing milk which has Sr-90 concentrations roughly 10 times greater than the national standards in Belarus. The author, Dr. Jonathan Kellogg, says he was initially alarmed by the AP report, but his fears were quelled when he found that the 3.7 Bq/liter limit in Belarus was eight times less than Canada, 13 times less than Japan, and more than 40 times less than the United States. Dr. Kellogg says, "I've learned that not all [national] limits are equal." After comparing the Belarusian limits to the rest of the world, he provided a detailed explanation on how limits are set, stressing that they are all highly conservative. Dr. Kellogg points out that Japan's arbitrary lowering of the limits for food radioactivity in 2012 was supposed "to provide a generous safety margin. [But] the new limits are based on the false assumption that most food products are contaminated with cesium following the [Fukushima Accident]." Regardless, a poll showed that 76% of Japan's population still felt foods near F. Daiichi were unsafe, three months after the standards were revised. Thus, Dr. Kellogg feels that "…these varying thresholds from one nation to another do cause some concern among the public." https://fukushimainform.ca/2016/06/06/radiation-and-food-safety-a-story-of-standards/
- A Japanese Plutonium shipment arrives safely in the United States. The 331 kilogram transfer is part of anti-terrorism measures agreed upon at the 2014 security summit. A local citizen's group, Savannah River Site Watch, said plutonium arrived at a US Dept. of Energy facility in South Carolina on Saturday.

Governor Nikki Haley opposes the receipt of the Plutonium, and said in a written statement to DOE chief Ernest Moniz, “It is imperative to the safety of our citizens and our environment that South Carolina not allow this to happen.” Because the Savannah facility wasn't operational by a Jan. 1 deadline, the federal government was supposed to remove 1 metric ton of plutonium from South Carolina or pay daily fines for "economic and impact assistance" — up to $100 million yearly — until either the facility meets production goals or the plutonium is taken elsewhere for storage or disposal. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160607_21/ -- http://abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/japanese-plutonium-arrives-sc-haleys-objections-39655553

- Japan’s antinuclear Press resurrects the Fukushima child thyroid cancer issue. Although only one of the 131 cases of thyroid anomalies was found to be malignant, the Press treats all of them as full-blown cancers. One of the prefectural medical review officials said, “It is difficult to conclude that thyroid cancer cases found so far were caused by the nuclear disaster. There were a spate of thyroid cancer cases in children aged between zero and 5 years in Chernobyl, but there is only one case in Fukushima Prefecture. That does not immediately lead to the conclusion that (the thyroid cancers in Fukushima Prefecture) were caused by radiation.” Further, Hokuto Hoshi, head of the panel and a senior member of the Fukushima Medical Association, said it is unlikely that any of the anomalies were caused by Fukushima accident radioactivity, but, “Concerns have been growing among Fukushima residents with the increase in the number of cancer patients. We’d like to further conduct an in-depth study.” None of the children from the latest screening were under the age of five in March, 2011, and their “tumors” ranged in size between 5.3 millimeters and 35.6mm. The highest estimated thyroid exposure to any of the children was 2.1 mSv, which is many times less than the Chernobyl exposures that were linked to thyroid cancer. More than 300,000 Fukushima children have been screened with state-of-the-art ultrasound beginning in 2011, and 173 have tested positive for the thyroid anomalies. http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201606070042.html -- http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/06/07/national/30-fukushima-kids-diagnosed-thyroid-cancer-second-check-upping-total-131-radiation-unlikely-cause/#.V1a7qylf0dV -- http://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20160607/p2g/00m/0dm/011000c (*For a full, objective account of this issue, please go to our dedicated webpage “Fukushima Child Thyroid Cancer Issue” at http://www.hiroshimasyndrome.com/fukushima-child-thyroid-issue.html*)
- The Associated Press exploits one of the tested children. The AP makes it seem that there is some kind of muzzling of the kids who have tested positive, and this 21-year-old woman is the first to go public. The AP asserts that the Fukushima child thyroid cancer rate is “many times higher than what is generally found, particularly among children”, and the children keep their mouths shut because a Fukushima-exposed individual “carries a stigma in the only country to be hit with atomic bombs.” They also say “some researchers believe the prefecture’s high thyroid-cancer rate is related to the accident”, even though there has actually only been one speculative report published by a long-time antinuclear Japanese

epidemiologist who has had absolutely no involvement with Fukushima Medical University's thyroid screening program. At least the AP reports the young woman saying, "I can speak out because I'm the kind of person who believes things will be OK." http://finance.yahoo.com/news/woman-breaks-silence-among-fukushima-thyroid-cancer-patients-070035067.html

June 6, 2016

- Japanese researchers find no negative health effects in Fukushima field mice. The study was run because due to previously published reports of negative biological effects in Fukushima fauna allegedly caused by low level radiation exposure. The prior reports claimed morphological abnormalities in butterflies, low blood counts in wild monkeys, reduced fecundity in the goshawk, and lowered abundance in bird populations. A team of experts at the National Institute for Environmental Studies in Onagawa, Ibaraki Prefecture, collected field mice from inside the Fukushima plume pathway and two distant prefectures to establish whether or not low level exposure from the 2011 nuke accident had caused damage to the animals; specifically with the testes and spermatogenesis. They found there was no discernable connection between the radiation and negative effects in Fukushima mice during 2013-2014, even though some of the mice had more than 4,000 Becquerels per kilogram of Cesium in their systems. http://www.nature.com/articles/srep23601
- PM Shinzo Abe visits towns to be repopulated in June. He inspected the villages of Kawauchi and Katsurao. Katsurao residents told Abe that Tokyo should support former evacuees who decide to return, and do whatever is needed to resume farming and other businesses. Abe said that the desire of residents to return home is the driving force for reconstruction, so he will do his best to restore community ties and vitality. Abe told reporters that he is very concerned about the areas still posted as being unfit for return, and he will push for accelerating decontamination work. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160603_39/
- Tepco's latest data on the Fukushima Daiichi ice wall shows that the entire seaside portion has frozen. The few locations where freezing has yet to occur are near the parts of the system that the Nuclear Regulation Authority would not allow to be operated for fear that groundwater level inside the wall would drop below turbine basement levels and result in an uncontrolled release of contamination to the environment. Regardless, none of the Japanese Press has reported this – not even the more objective outlets – although it is clear from pages 12 and 13 of the attached link that all of the shoreline side is frozen. http://www.tepco.co.jp/en/nu/fukushima-np/handouts/2016/images/handouts_160602_01-e.pdf
- Tepco begins operation of most of the remaining ice wall sections. Liquid refrigerant is now being circulated through 95% of the in-ground pipes sunk down to 30 meters. In addition, workers began injecting cement into the gravel-impregnated soils around the few pipes where the soil has not completely frozen. These locations are part of the north and south portions of the 1.5 kilometer wall. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160606_28/

- NHK World reports that a leak from unit #2 possibly contributed to the reactor's fuel damage. The leak is believed to have been in the emergency cooling system known as RCIC (Reactor Core Isolation Cooling), which is driven by steam from the RPV. According to operator records recorded during the accident, RCIC stopped operating at around 1:25 am on March 14th. The plant staff could not inject more cooling water until about 6pm on the 14th, after the RPV had been depressurized. Tepco believes the leak worsened the loss of RCIC, and may have accelleratedm core uncovery on the morning of March 14th. http://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20160605_02/
- Tokyo intentionally withheld its March, 2013, report on Chernobyl health effects. The study was authorized under the regime of the deposed Democratic Party of Japan, and budgeted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) in November, 2012. The MEXT report rebuffed two highly-publicized European studies claiming far-greater Chernobyl health effects than IAEA and WHO. Both were widely circulated in Japan after the Fukushima Accident. The MEXT report focused on blood and lymphatic disorders, analyzing whether dose assessments were carried out and actually linked to health damage. The study concluded that there was no scientific reason to establish a relationship between exposures and health damage due to the 1986 Chernobyl accident. The report also said there were no reputable resources with which to link negative biological effects to the levels of exposure in the Ukraine. The MEXT department in charge of the report was transferred to the Nuclear Regulation Authority in April, 2013, and the NRA buried it in the congressional library by way of the Environment
  Ministry. http://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20160604/p2a/00m/0na/006000c

*****

World Nuclear News
Test run for Fukushima Daiichi 3 cover installation
13 June 2016

In preparation for the installation of a fuel removal machine and a protective cover over unit 3 of the damaged Fukushima Daiichi plant in Japan, workers have carried out a practice run of installing roof modules onto the base of the fuel handling machine.

Plans were announced in November 2012 for a cover to be constructed to encase the unit's damaged reactor building, protecting it from the weather and preventing any release of radioactive particles during decommissioning work.
The section of the reactor building that sheltered the service floor of unit 3 was wrecked by a hydrogen explosion three days after the tsunami of March 2011 - leaving the fuel pond exposed and covered by debris including many twisted steel beams.
The fabrication of the cover has been under way since November 2013 at the Onahama works in Iwaki city. It has been made in sections so that once it is transported to Fukushima Daiichi, the time to assemble it can be shortened and the radiation exposure

to the workers on site can be significantly reduced, Tokyo Electric Power Company (Tepco) said.
A separate structure will be built to facilitate the removal by crane of used fuel from the storage pool. This 54-metre-tall structure will include a steel frame, filtered ventilation and an arched section at its top to accommodate the crane. Measuring 57 metres long and 19 metres wide, it will not be fixed to the reactor building itself, but will be supported on the ground on one side, and against the turbine building on the other.
A detailed replica of a portion of the Fukushima Daiichi site has been created at Onahama to enable workers to train in highly realistic conditions, Tepco said. Training began in May and will continue through June.
On 10 June, workers at Onahama assembled sections of the cover on the base of the specially-made fuel removal machine and slid them into place to make a roof, Tepco announced.
Although the largest pieces of rubble have already been removed, once installed the remotely-operated fuel removal machine will be used to clear the remaining rubble and the 566 fuel assemblies from the unit's storage pool. The removal of debris and fuel using the system is scheduled to begin in fiscal 2017.
The fuel removed from unit 3 will be packaged for transport the short distance to the site's communal fuel storage pool, although it will need to be inspected and flushed clean of dust and debris.
Researched and written
by World Nuclear News
Source: http://www.world-nuclear-news.org/RS-Test-run-for-Fukushima-Daiichi-3-cover-installation-1306164.html#.V1_gvG6j9OA.linkedin
*****

Information Notices

Unless otherwise noted, these are ADAMS Accession documents, are publicly available, and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS),
http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html
or to access generic communications files on the NRC Homepage:
http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/gen-comm/reg-issues/2013/.
To access these documents use the ADAMS Accession number listed with the title.
This is in the format of : ML#####A###

Part 21 and Miscellaneous

Regulatory Issue Summary 2016-08, “Process for Scheduling and Allocating Resources in Fiscal Year 2019 for the Review of New Licensing Applications for Light-Water Reactors and Non-Light-Water Reactors,” dated June 7, 2016
ADAMS Accession No. ML16082A218
*****

Regulatory Issue Summary 2014-08, Revision 1, “Regulatory Requirements for Transfer of Control (Change of Ownership) of Specific Materials Licenses,” dated May 5, 2016 ADAMS Accession No. ML15181A223
*****
of Information Notice 2016-06, “Uranium Hexafluoride Cylinders with Potentially Defective 1-Inch Valves,” dated May 12, 2016
ADAMS Accession No. ML150303A504
*****
Regulatory Issue Summary 2016-09, “Preparation and Scheduling of Operator Licensing Examinations,” dated June 16, 2016
ADAMS Accession No. ML16116A275
*****
Information Notice 2016-07, “Operating Experience Regarding Impacts on Site Electrical Power Distribution From Inadequate Oversight of Contractor Activities,” dated June 20, 2016 ADAMS Accession No. ML16057A842
*****
Information Notice 2016-08, “Inadequate Work Practices Resulting in Faulted Circuit Breaker Connections,” dated June 17, 2016
ADAMS Accession No. ML16104A214
*****

*****

FirstEnergy

*****

Davis-Besse

PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE 2015 END-OF-CYCLE PLANT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF DAVIS BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION
ADAMS Accession Number ML16152A715
*****
Ltr. 06/02/16 Davis-Besse Operator Licensing Examination Approval
ADAMS Accession Number ML16155A046
*****
LTR-16-0095 - Response to Thomas Gurdziel re: Request for 2.206 Enforcement Action Against Davis-Besse Personnel Based on Concerns Regarding Event Number 51696
ADAMS Accession No. ML16067A261
*****
Davis-Besse Power Station - DBRM-EMER-1500A, Revision 07, "Emergency Action Level Basis Document".
ADAMS Accession No. ML16146A186
*****
Davis-Besse, Offsite Dose Calculation Manual, Revision 30.
ADAMS Accession No. ML16147A009
*****

Perry

PUBLIC OPEN HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE 2015 END-OF-CYCLE PLANT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FOR PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
ADAMS Accession Number ML16141A752
*****
PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT—REACTIVE INSPECTION REPORT 05000440/2016008
ADAMS Accession Number ML16147A437
*****
Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1 - Issuance of Conforming Amendment Related to the Direct License Transfer of the Facility Operating License NPF-58 (CAC No. MF6412).
ADAMS Accession No.: ML16130A536
*****
Perry Nuclear Power Plant - Evaluations of Changes, Tests, and Experiments and Permanent Plant Modifications Baseline Inspection Report 05000440/2016007
ADAMS Accession Number ML16172A228
*****
SUMMARY OF THE JUNE 9, 2016, OPEN HOUSE PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS NRC ACTIVITIES, NUCLEAR POWER ISSUES, AND 2015 END-OF-CYCLE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
ADAMS Accession Number ML16180A135
*****
Perry Nuclear Power Plant - Evaluations of Changes, Tests, and Experiments and Permanent Plant Modifications Baseline Inspection Report 05000440/2016007.
ADAMS Accession No. ML16172A228
*****
FOIA/PA-2016-0453 - Resp 1 - Final, Agency Records Subject to the Request are Enclosed.
ADAMS Accession No. ML16152A573
*****
Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1 - Issuance of Conforming Amendment Related to the Direct License Transfer of the Facility Operating License NPF-58 (CAC No. MF6412).
ADAMS Accession No. ML16130A536
*****

Beaver Valley

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2; and Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1 - Issuance of Amendments Re: Revision to Technical Specification 5.3.1, "Unit Staff Qualifications" (TAC Nos. MF7118, MF7119, and MF7120)
ADAMS Accession No. ML16040A084
*****
Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 2 - Request for Additional Information Regarding Fall 2015 Refueling Steam Generator Tube Inspections (CAC No. MF7472
ADAMS Accession No.: ML16147A284
*****
Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 And 2; Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station Unit No. 1, Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1 - Request For Withholding Information From Public Disclosure (CAC Nos. MF7487, MF7488, MF7489 And MF7490)
ADAMS Accession No. ML16152A059
*****

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2; and Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1 Correction Letter - Issuance of Amendments Re: Revision to Technical Specification 5.3.1, "Unit Staff Qualifications" (TAC NOS. MF7118, MF7119, AND MF7120)
ADAMS Accession No. ML16165A006
*****
Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit 2 - Relief Request No. 2-TYP-3-RV-04, Revision 0, Regarding Repair Activities for Reactor Vessel Head Penetration Nozzles and Associated J-Groove Welds (CAC No. MF6776)
ADAMS Accession No. ML16147A362
*****
Beaver Valley Power Station Discharge Monitoring Report (NPDES) Permit No. PA0025615.
ADAMS Accession No. ML16155A051
*****
FOIA/PA-2016-0528 - Resp 1 - Final, Agency Records Subject to the Request are Enclosed.
ADAMS Accession No. ML16176A314
*****

Portsmouth Facilities

Centrus Energy Corp., License Amendment Request - Revision to License Application for the American Centrifuge Lead Cascade Facility and Request for Approval to Downgrade Licensed Activities to Limited Operations.
ADAMS Accession No. ML16162A194
*****

Fermi 1

No reports

Fermi 2

SUMMARY OF THE JUNE 2, 2016, OPEN HOUSE PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS NRC ACTIVITIES, NUCLEAR POWER ISSUES, AND 2015 END-OF-CYCLE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF FERMI, UNIT 2
ADAMS Accession Number ML16166A201
*****

*****

Fermi 3

No reports