MAINE YANKEE FINAL STATUS SURVEY RELEASE RECORD FB-2400 STAFF BUILDING TUNNEL SURVEY UNIT 1

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A. SURVEY UNIT DESCRIPTION

Survey Unit 1 is located in Survey Area FB2400 in the Staff Building tunnel. The tunnel is located on the north side of the Turbine Building at site coordinates 407,712 N and 624,066 E using Maine State Coordinate System (West Zone) NAD 1927. The Staff Building tunnel is shown in relation to other major site structures in map FB 2400 SITE. All maps referenced in this release record are provided in Attachment 1 unless otherwise noted.

During plant operations, the tunnel provided entry to the Turbine Building from the Technical Support Center in the Staff Building basement during emergency drills. It was not used for general personnel access until the plant was being decommissioned.

The survey unit is approximately 153 m^2 and consists of the concrete floor which is approximately 27.4 m in length and includes the lower 1 m of the west and east concrete walls.

On the north and south ends of the tunnel are concrete stairs. Following final survey, the concrete stairs on both tunnel ends, the ceiling and a temporary block wall installed for decommissioning will be removed. Only the floor and approximately 1 m of lower wall will remain.

In addition there is a 0.6 m by 0.6 m concrete sump in the tunnel. The sump is approximately 1.2 m deep.

B. SURVEY UNIT DESIGN INFORMATION

The Historical Site Assessment initially classified the survey unit as Class 3 per the LTP. During plant operation, the tunnel was located outside the Restricted Area (RA) boundaries. With the onset of decommissioning activities, the RA fence was moved and the southern end of the tunnel fell inside the RA boundaries. The small portion of the tunnel currently located inside the Restricted Area will be surveyed under survey area FR 0200 after the concrete is removed. Radioactive material was not used or stored in the tunnel; therefore, it was expected to meet the LTP requirements for a Class 3 area. The tunnel configuration and dimensions are provided on map FB2400 SA Ref 1 (Attachment 1).

Tunnel flooding during plant operations was believed to be groundwater influx. However, at one point slightly contaminated Condensate Storage Tank (CST) water flooded the tunnel, perhaps as recently as 1996. A radioactive liquids discharge line passed through the south end of the tunnel during decommissioning, and was removed in September 2004. Its function was to discharge water meeting release limits to the river. In May 2004, it ruptured on overpressure of domestic water supply, flooding the tunnel. Water sample analysis at that time did not identify activity above environmental levels. Concrete samples taken in the tunnel for characterization. notably from the trenches along each wall/floor juncture, indicated activity up to 1.97 pCi/g Co-60 and up to 0.40 pCi/g Cs-137, which calculated to a maximum of 444 dpm/100 cm². As a result, the area was reclassified from Class 3 to Class 2.

The survey unit design parameters are shown in Table 1. Given a relative shift of 3.0, it was determined that 14 direct measurements were required for the Sign Test, but 15 were taken due to the grid map geometry. Sample measurement locations were determined using a random start point and a systematic square grid. These locations are presented on map FB2400-1f (Attachment 1).

A 10% to 100% scan coverage is required for Class 2 areas. To meet this requirement, 52 floor grids (approximately 1 m^2), 52 juncture surveys and the floor/wall surfaces were incorporated into the scan design. The total scan area was approximately 57 m^2 or 38% of the survey unit. Scan grids and their locations are shown on maps FB2400-1b through 1e (Attachment 1).

The instruments used in this survey are listed by model and serial number in Attachment 2 in Table 2-1. Scan MDCs are also listed in Table 2-2 of Attachment 2, and are compared to the DCGL and the investigation level. As shown in this table, the scan MDC is less than the scan investigation level in all cases, thus providing high confidence (95% or higher) that an elevated area would be detected in the scanning process. Actual background measurements were consistent with design backgrounds used to determine the instrument scan MDC values listed in LTP Table 5-6.

Background values were established for the scan measurements based on local values in the survey unit and previously established material background. These background values listed in Table 1 were used to establish alarm setpoints, to confirm that the scan MDCs used were appropriate, and to establish net activity for direct measurements. Instrument scan setpoints were set at the DCGL plus background. Ninety-degree surface junctures (i.e., wall-floor) were scanned using the 43-68 probe with a reduced efficiency.

TABLE 1

SURVEY UNIT DESIGN PARAMETERS

Survey Unit	Design Criteria	Basis	
Area	152.55 m ²	Class 2, < 2,000 m ²	
Number of Direct Measurements	14	Based on an adjusted LBGR of 16,857 dpm/100 cm ² , sigma ¹ of 381 dpm/100 cm ² , and a relative shift of 3.0. Type I = Type II = 0.05	
Sample Area	10.9 m ²	$152.55 \text{ m}^2 / 14 = 10.9 \text{ m}^2$	
Sample Grid Spacing	3.3 m	(10.9) ^{1/2}	
Scan Grid Area	1 m ² or less	Class 2	
Area Factor	N/A	Class 2	
Scan Survey Area	57 m ² (38%)	Class 2, 10% - 100%	
Background	13.14.14.14.14.14.14.14.14.14.14.14.14.14.		
43-68 Direct and Scan (flat surfaces)	3,169 dpm/100 cm ²	Ambient and Material	
43-68 Scan (junctures)	5,952 dpm/100 cm ²	Ambient and Material	
43-68 Scan (damp concrete)	$7,127 \text{ dpm}/100 \text{ cm}^2$	Ambient and Material	
Scan Investigation Level	DCGL plus Background	See Table 2-2 (Attachment 2)	
DCGL	18,000 dpm/100 cm ²	References 2 and 3	
Design DCGL _{EMC}	N/A	Class 2	

C. SURVEY RESULTS

Fifteen direct measurements were made in Survey Unit 1. All direct measurements were less than the DCGL. The direct measurement data are presented in Table 2.

No verified alarms occurred during the surface scans (i.e., flats and junctures). No investigations were required.

Two of the scanned grids (C052, C078) had small areas of 100 cm² each that were noted as being damp by the survey technician. The logged results were 886 and 962 cpm respectively. While the "43-68 Damp Concrete" setpoint of 1550 cpm was not used for these grids, the results were considerably below this. Thus, no resurvey was necessary.

¹ Design sigma is based on LTP Table 5-1B, Staff Building Tunnel, B2400, (LTP, Rev. 3).

TABLE 2

DIRECT MEASUREMENTS

Sample Location	Gross Activity dpm/100 cm ²	Net Activity (Table 1 Background Subtracted) dpm/100 cm ²
FB2400-1-C001	3669	500
FB2400-1-C002	3071	-98
FB2400-1-C003	3205	36
FB2400-1-C004	3065	-104
FB2400-1-C005	2882	-287
FB2400-1-C006	2949	-220
FB2400-1-C007	3297	128
FB2400-1-C008	2106	-1062
FB2400-1-C009	2705	-464
FB2400-1-C010	2906	-263
FB2400-1-C011	2821	-348
FB2400-1-C012	3101	-67
FB2400-1-C013	3278	110
FB2400-1-C014	2998	-171
FB2400-1-C015	3150	-18
Mean	3013	-155
Median	3065	-104
Standard Deviation	342	342
Range	2106 to 3669	-1062 to 500

D. SURVEY UNIT INVESTIGATIONS PERFORMED AND RESULTS

No verified alarms occurred, no locations of potentially elevated activity were identified, and thus no investigations were performed.

E. SURVEY UNIT DATA ASSESSMENT

An analysis of the direct sample measurement results including the mean, median, standard deviation and sample result range are provided in Table 2. Without subtracting background, all direct measurement results were below the DCGL. The maximum direct sample result with background subtracted was equivalent to 500 dpm/100 cm².

When adjusted for background, the mean residual contamination level is $-155 \text{ dpm}/100 \text{ cm}^2$, equivalent to an annual dose of 0.0 mrem².

There were no verified alarms and, therefore, no investigations were required.

² This annual dose equivalent is based on LTP Table 6-11 which shows the contaminated concrete dose contribution for surfaces contaminated at the DCGL to be 0.301 mrem/y.

F. ADDITIONAL DATA EVALUATION

Attachment 4 provides additional data evaluation associated with Survey Unit 1, including relevant statistical information. Based on survey unit direct measurement data, this attachment provides the Sign Test Summary, Quantile Plot, Histogram and Retrospective Power Curve.

1. The Sign Test Summary provides an overall summary of design input (Table 1) and resulting calculated values used to determine the required number (N) of direct measurements (per LTP Section 5.4.2). The Sign Test Summary is a separate statistical analysis that also calculates the mean, median, and standard deviation of the direct measurements.

The critical value and the result of the Sign Test are provided in the Sign Test Summary table, as well as a listing of the key release criteria. As is shown in the table, all of the key release criteria were satisfied for the FSS of the survey unit, except the final sigma (total standard deviation). While the total standard deviation of 413 dpm/100 cm² exceeded the design sigma of 381 dpm/100 cm², the increase in sigma would not have affected the relative shift. Therefore, the survey design had sufficient power to reject the null hypothesis so no additional measurements were required.

- 2. The Quantile Plot was generated from direct measurement data listed in Table 2 and indicates general symmetry about the median. The data set and plot are consistent with expectations for a Class 2 survey unit. It also should be noted that the maximum net activity (location C001) of 500 dpm/100 cm² was well below the DCGL of 18,000 dpm/100 cm².
- 3. A Histogram Plot was also developed based on the direct measurement values. This plot shows that the direct data were essentially a normal distribution.
- 4. A Retrospective Power Curve was constructed based on FSS results. The curve shows that the survey unit having a mean residual activity at a small fraction of the DCGL has a high probability (power) of meeting the release criteria. Thus, it can be concluded that the direct measurement data support rejection of the null hypothesis, providing high confidence that the survey unit satisfied the release criteria and that the data quality objectives were met.

G. CHANGES IN INITIAL SURVEY UNIT ASSUMPTIONS ON EXTENT OF RESIDUAL ACTIVITY

The survey unit was initially classified as a Class 3, but was reclassified to Class 2 as discussed in Section B. The direct measurement total standard deviation exceeded the design sigma. However, the increase in sigma would not have affected the relative shift. Therefore, the survey design had sufficient power to reject the null hypothesis so no additional measurements were required.

H. LTP CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO SURVEY UNIT FSS

The FSS of Survey Unit 1 was designed and performed in September and October 2004 using the criteria of the approved LTP Revision 3 (References 3 and 5). There have been no subsequent LTP changes with potential to impact this FSS.

I. CONCLUSION

The FSS of this survey unit was designed based on the LTP designation as a Class 2 area. The survey design parameters are presented in Table 1. The required number of direct measurements was determined for the Sign Test in accordance with the LTP. As presented in Table 2, all beta direct measurements were less than the DCGL of 18,000 dpm/100 cm².

A Sign Test Summary analysis demonstrated that the Sign Test criteria were satisfied. The direct measurement total sigma was determined to be greater than that used for design, however a sufficient number of samples were taken.

The Retrospective Power Curve shown in Attachment 4 confirmed that sufficient samples were taken to support rejection of the null hypothesis providing high confidence that the survey unit satisfied the release criteria and the data quality objectives were met. Attachment 4 also revealed that direct measurement data represented essentially a normal distribution, with variance consistent with expectations for a Class 2 survey unit.

The scan survey design for this survey unit was developed in accordance with the LTP with significant aspects of the design discussed in Section B and Table 1. Scanning resulted in no verified alarms for evaluation.

It is concluded that FB2400 Survey Unit 1 meets the release criteria of 10CFR20.1402 and the State of Maine enhanced criteria.

J. REFERENCES

- 1. Maine Yankee License Termination Plan, Revision 3, Maine Yankee letter to the NRC, MN-02-048, October 15, 2002
- 2. Maine Yankee License Termination Plan, Revision 3 Addenda, Maine Yankee letter to the NRC, MN-02-061, November 26, 2002
- 3. NRC letter to Maine Yankee, February 28, 2003
- 4. Maine Yankee letter to the NRC, MN-03-049, September 11, 2003 (LTP Supplement to LTP Revision 3)
- 5. Issuance of License Amendment No. 170, NRC letter to Maine Yankee, dated February 18, 2004

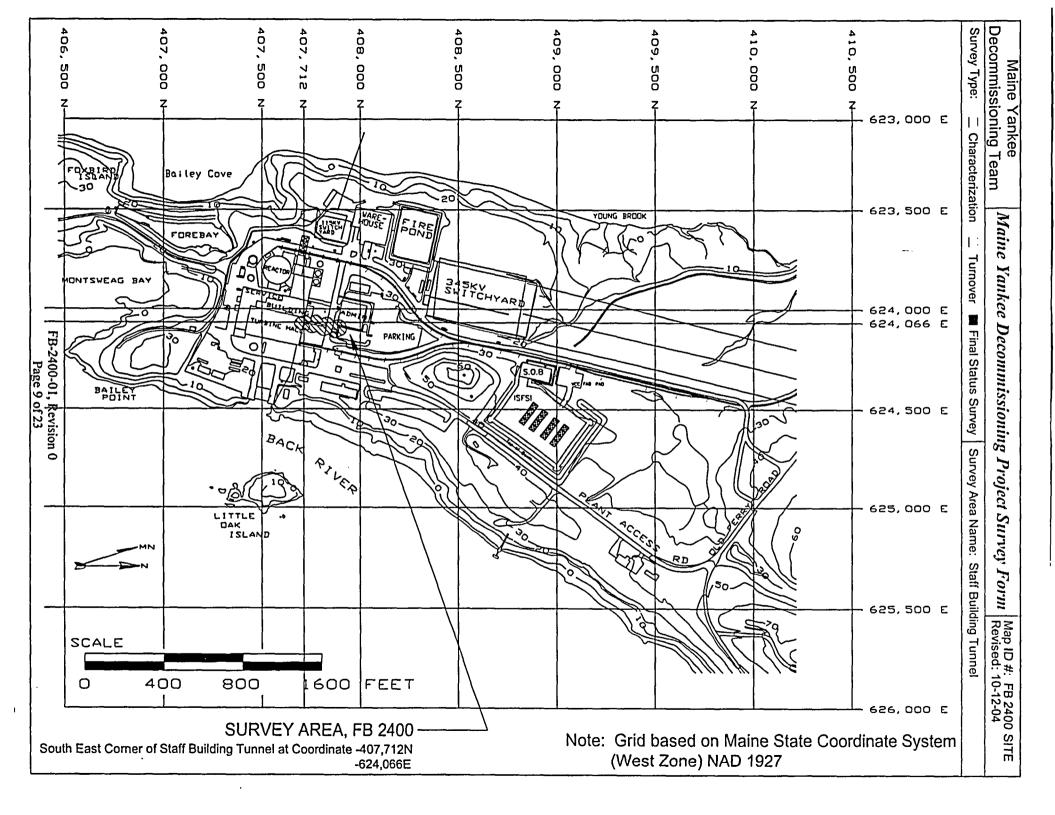
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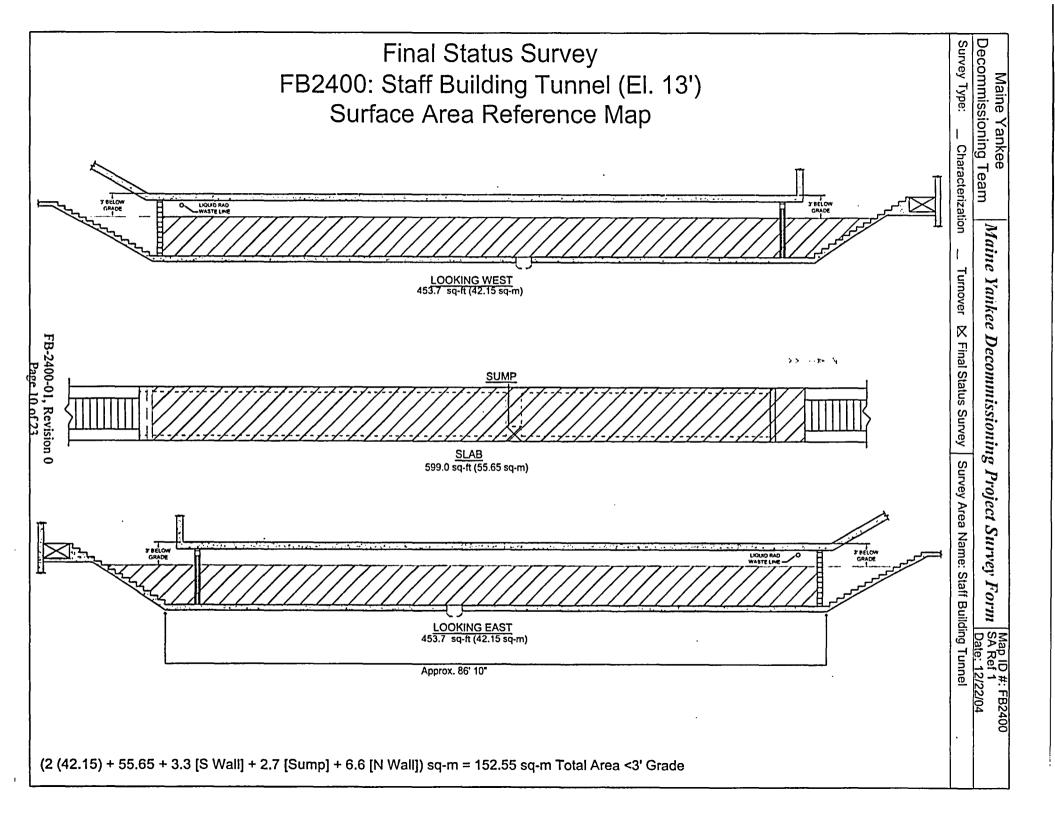
Survey Unit Maps

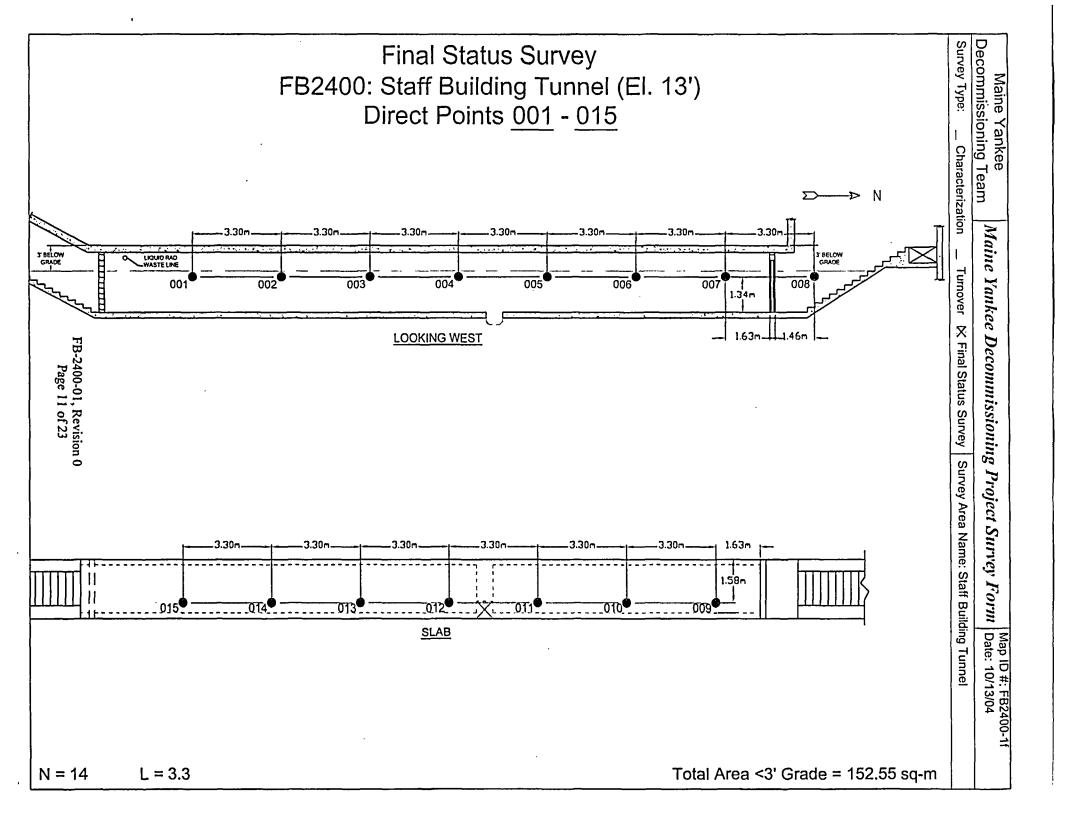
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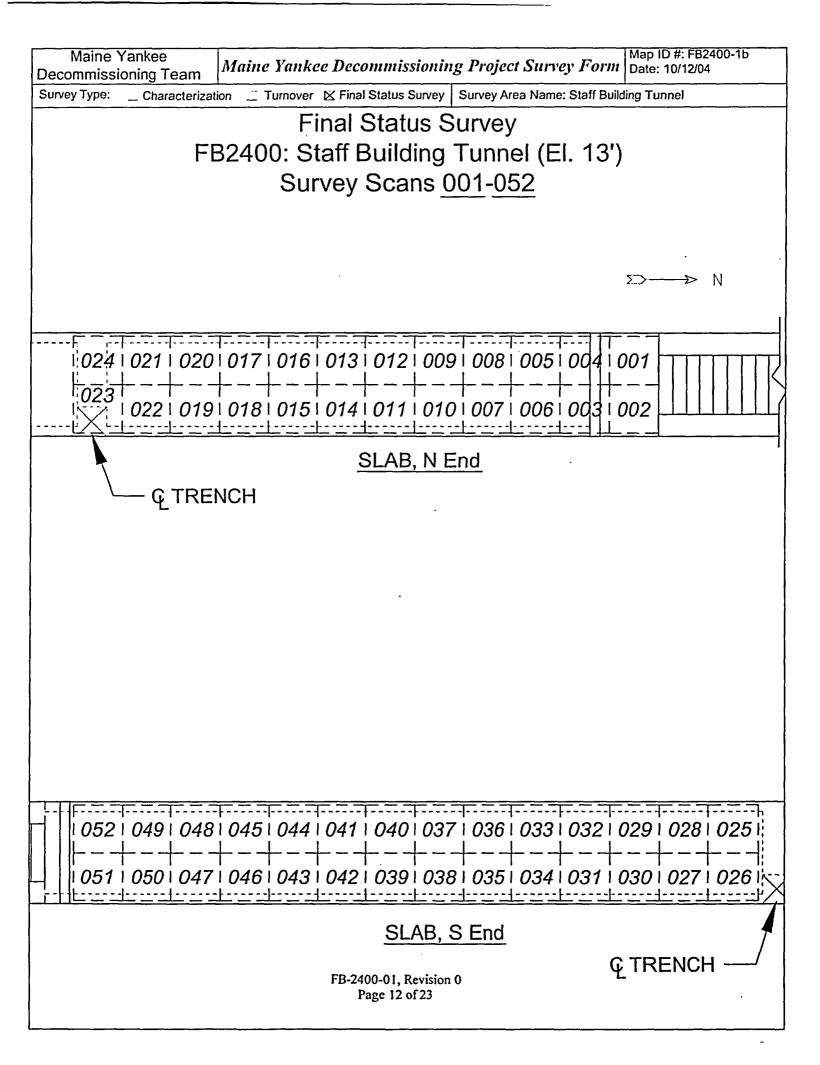
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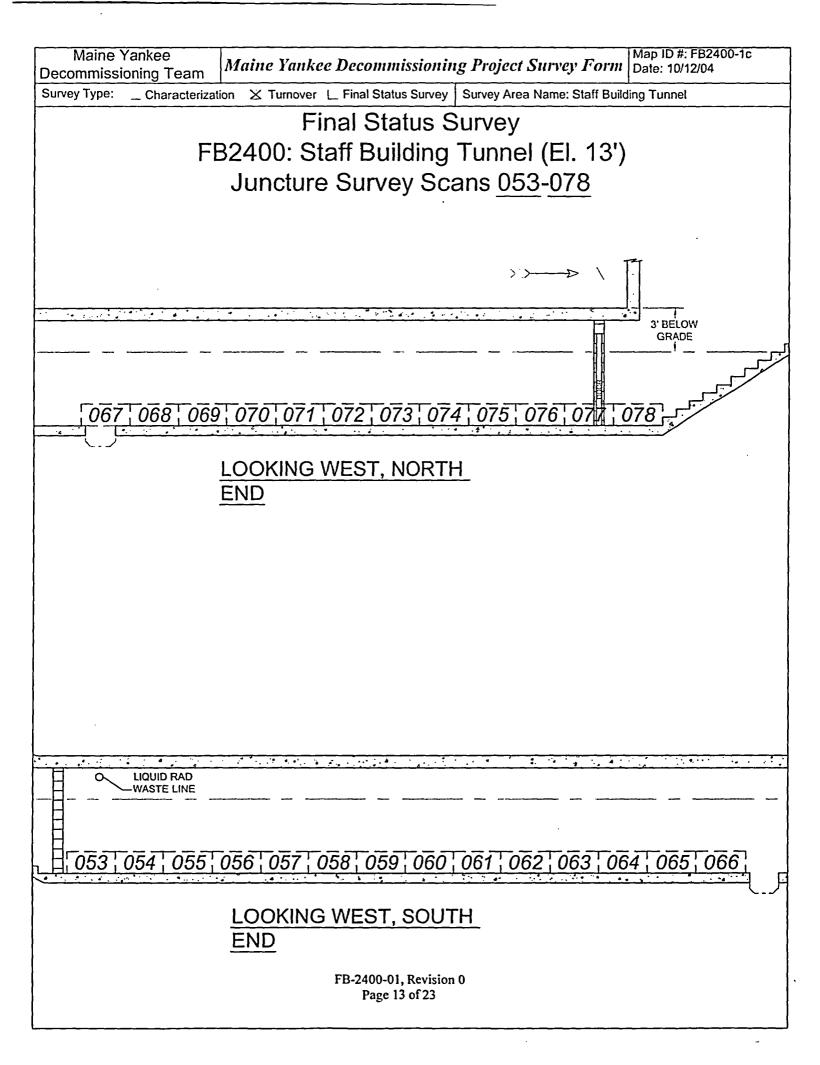
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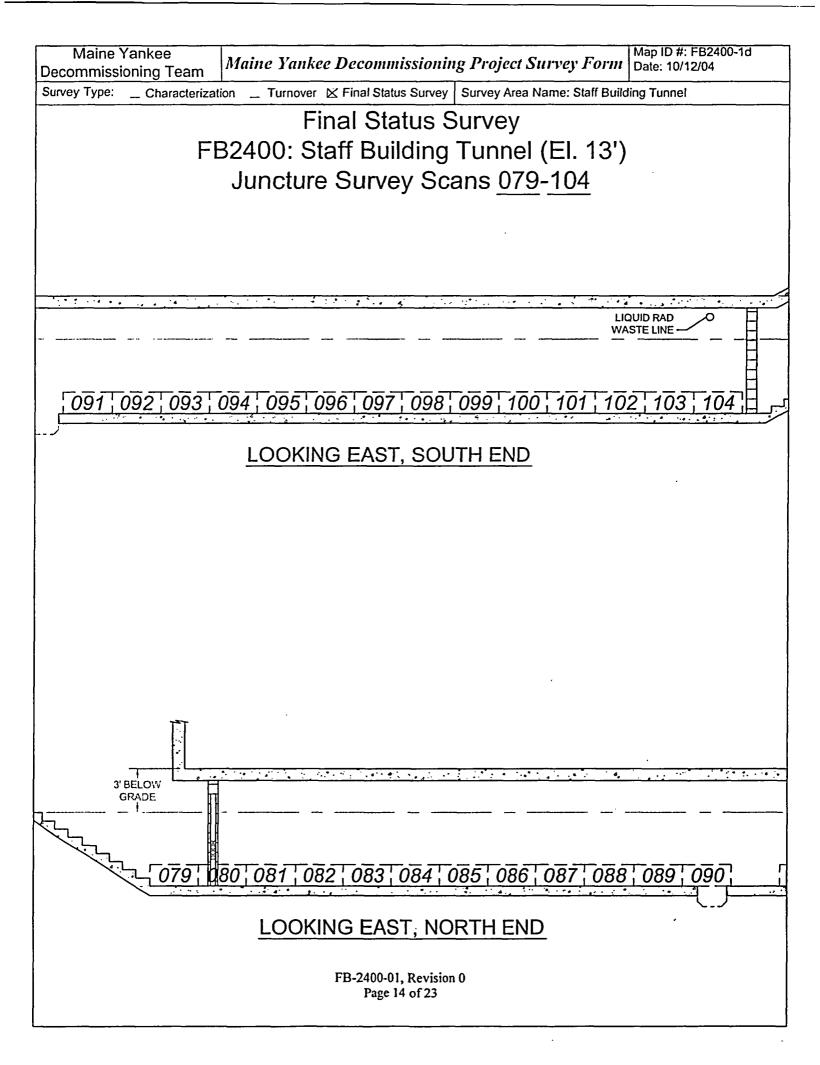


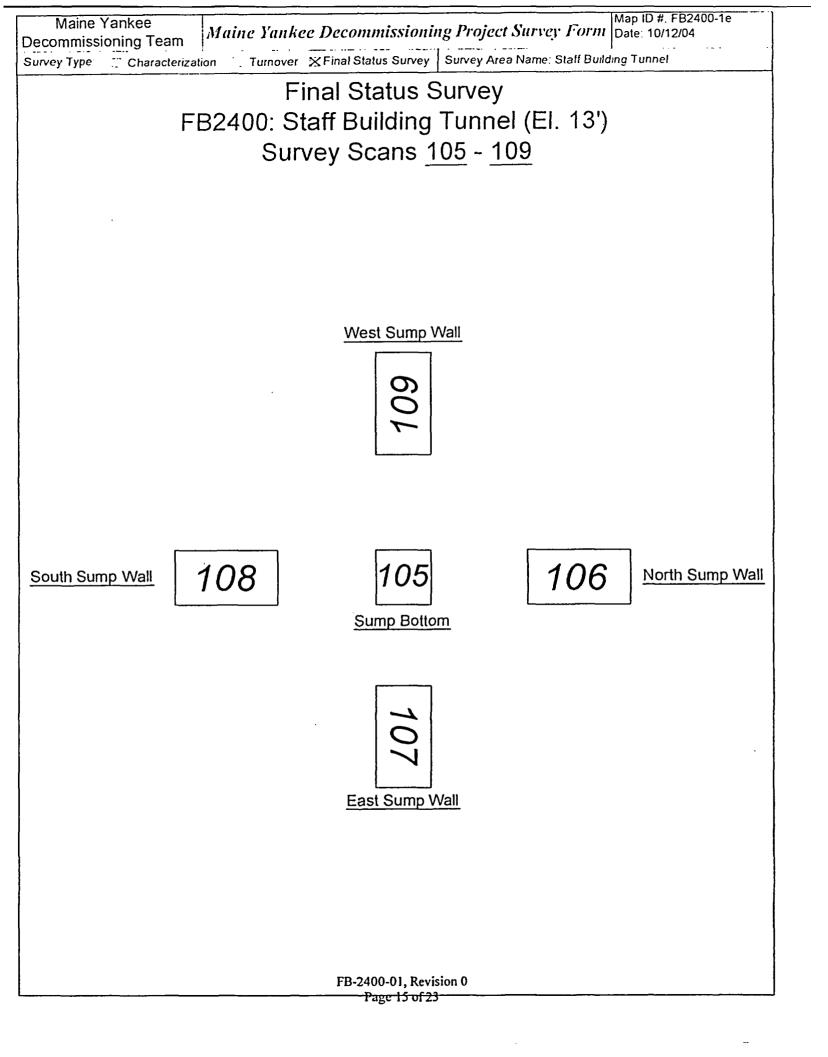












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Survey Unit Instrumentation

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TABLE 2-1

INSTRUMENT INFORMATION

E-600 S/N	Probe S/N (type)	
1625	148931 (43-68)	
1625	148937 (43-68)	
1641	148939 (43-68)	
1648	149069 (43-68)	

TABLE 2-2

INSTRUMENT SCAN MDC, DCGL, AND INVESTIGATION LEVEL

Detector	43-68	43-68	43-68
	(Flats)	(Junctures)	(Damp Concrete)
Scan MDC	1,832	3,969	4,860
(dpm/100 cm ²)	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	(Note 2)
$\frac{\text{DCGL}}{(\text{dpm}/100 \text{ cm}^2)}$	18,000	18,000	18,000
Investigation Level	21,184	23,942	25,105
(Alarm Setpoint)	(~ DCGL plus	(~ DCGL plus	(~ DCGL plus
(dpm/100 cm ²)	background)	background)	background)

NOTES

1. LTP Table 5-6

2. The 43-68 Scan MDC from LTP Table 5-6 was adjusted to account for a change in efficiency due to geometry or surface condition.

Investigation Table

(No Investigations Required)

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Statistical Data

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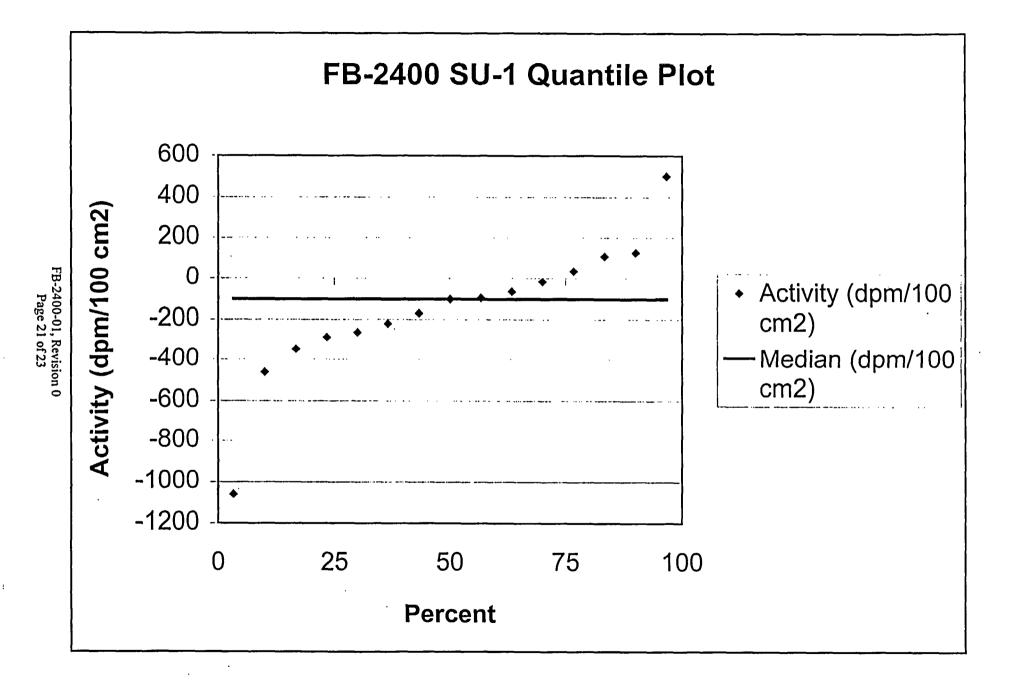
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Survey Package FB2400 Unit 1 Surface Sign Test Summary

Evaluation Input Values	Alex Barriston Barriston	Comments
Survey Package:	FB2400	
Survey Unit:		
Evaluator:	CAC	
DCGL _w :		dpm/100cm2
DCGL _{emc} :	I	Class 2
LBGR		dpm/100cm2
Sigma:		dpm/100cm2
Type I error:	0.05	
Type II error:	0.05	┟┑ <u>╴╴╴</u> ╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴╴
Total Instrument Efficiency:	13.0%	
Detector Area (cm ²):	126	
	Concrete	1
Material Type:	Unpainted	Choosing 'N/A' sets material background to "0"
Calculated Values		Comments
Z _{1-a} :	1.645	
Z _{1-β} :	1.645	
Sign p:	0.99865	
Calculated Relative Shift:	3.0	
Relative Shift Used:	3.0	Uses 3.0 if Relative Shift >3
N-Value:	11	
N-Value+20%:	14	
Static Data Values 👬	STREET, STR	Comments
Number of Samples:	15	
Median:		dpm/100cm2
Mean:		dpm/100cm2
Net Static Data Standard Deviation:		dpm/100cm2
Total Standard Deviation:		SRSS
Maximum:		dpm/100cm2
Sign Test Results		Comments (Annual Comments
Adjusted N Value:	15	
S+ Value:	15	
Critical Value:	455 Tot 64 (50) or 1	n an air an air anns an tha an air an anns an ann a' anns anns an anns anns
		Comments
Sufficient samples collected: Maximum value <dcgl<sub>w:</dcgl<sub>	Pass	
	Pass	
Median value <dcgl<sub>w:</dcgl<sub>	Pass	
Mean value <dcgl<sub>w:</dcgl<sub>	Pass	······································
Maximum value <dcgl<sub>emc:</dcgl<sub>	Pass	
Total Standard Deviation <= Sigma:		Sufficient power to reject the null hypothesis
Sign test results:	Pass	
		Comments
The survey unit passes all conditions:	Investigate	

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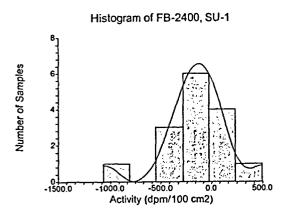
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One-Sample T-Test Report

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Plots Section



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One-Sample T-Test Power Analysis

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Chart Section

